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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 29-30, 1883. MR. BRADLAUGH'S DEMONSTRATION. The Liberal party is not fortunate in having Mr. Bradlaugh on its back. We all wish that Mr. Gladstone could be welcomed on his return North by something more agreeable than this unsavoury memento of Ministerial defeat. It is one of the infelicitous oddities of politics that a Prime Minister whose personal zeal for Religion and the Church has marked him out all his life from the mass of ordinary English politicians should be confronted with the necessity of taking up the cause of a man whose opinions and methods of controversy must inspire in him personal aversion and disgust. For this he has to face that defeat in the lobbies which he has never incurred on any other public question since he took office; the Liberals, docile on all points else, break out into flat rebellion when Mr. Bradlaugh is seen clinging to the coat-tails of the party, endeavouring thus to contrive an entrance to the House. If, however, we are to believe the announcements in the newspapers, the Member for Northampton has transferred the fight from inside the Palace of Westminster to outside. No more will he struggle in a narrow doorway with the messengers of the House. Never again will the long corridors and many steps of the Gothic building witness the precipitate procession of a dishevelled legislator in the hands of polite but pushing policemen. Frescoed Barons and orators in marble will no longer be affronted with a scene almost unparalleled even in Plantagenet or Tudor reigns. In revenge, however, as we understand, for the decorous but decisive urgency of Inspector Denning, the Member for Northampton, taking a leaf out of the book of his French is about to "descend into the streets." He tells us that he has addressed two hundred public meetings since he was expelled, and that deputations from all parts of England are about to visit London on the 15th of February to make a Bradlaugh "demonstration" in the Metropolis. Factory operatives from Lancashire, ironworkers from Staffordshire, craftsmen of all kinds from Birmingham, miners from far Northumberland, toilers from what Macaulay called "Mendip's sunless caves," hardy fishermen from the southern and eastern coasts, will wend their way to Trafalgar-square to show their love for Mr. Bradlaugh and his cause, and their hatred of his enemies. When there, they will "demonstrate." Londoners who are languid about political issues will learn a lesson from these stern invaders from the North; the Goths again will overawe Rome. In 1832 we were threatened with a similar "march of the men of Birmingham;" but the King gave way, and the Metropolis was spared. Public meetings and even large processions are-if not too frequent—the breath of our political life. But is this kind of thing a necessary preliminary to the renewed discussion of Mr. Bradlaugh's often-rejected claim? Hitherto the English Parliament has been free from anything like mob pressure. In France, more than once the seat of legislation has been stormed by a crowd, which thereupon deposed a dynasty, and by shouts made new rulers out of any "gentlemen of the pavement" who might be popular or at hand. It was so in February, 1848, and again in September, 1870; while on other occasions the trick has been attempted and failed. For this reason alone the Conservatives in 1873 made Versailles the meeting-place of the Senate and the Chamber, and forbade removal except by a revision of the Constitution. In America, the authorities, conscious of so great a danger, avoid assembling their legislative bodies in large centres of population. The men of the Revolution invented Washington in order to avoid fixing the capital at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, and the State Legislatures, shunning great cities, almost invariably meet in small towns. In England we never have had need of such precautions. London is the largest city in the world, with the greatest contrasts between enormous wealth and grinding misery; but it is eminently patient and peaceful. It has no fierce mob, though it has plenty of ragamuffins who, if bolder men led the way, would take advantage of disorder to plunder and to destroy. We must, therefore, condemn as wholly wanton and improper the importation into the Metropolis of rough men from the country merely in order that they may bring on Parliament the presence, not to say pressure, of a physical demonstration. An old Act forbids any public meeting within a mile of the legislative Palace while Parliament is sitting. Even a pro-

cession of more than ten to present a peti-

tion is prohibited, as the Chartists on the

10th of April, 1848, found to their discom-Mr. Bradlaugh, however, who

carries into his agitation a rather petti-

fogging spirit, has hit upon a

spirit of the Act. The great meeting

of miners, navvies, and brawny ironworkers will be held in Trafalgar-square be-

fore the Queen's Speech is read, and then

will trickle down by twos and threes to

Palace-yard, arriving there by circuitous

routes. Can the police, it is asked, stop

these persons carefully disguised as inno-

cent citizens? A foretaste of the answer

likely to be made to this impudent inva-

sion of the statute has already been given.

Mr. Bradlaugh and his followers are like

John Gilpin; though on rowdy "pleasure

it is said, for evading the

the demonstrators might start early, together, and at reduced rates. Now railway companies have no politics, and they will provide an excursion train to suit almost anybody. One day their carriages convey Conservative working men to a picnic; the next they impartially carry Liberals crowding to hear Mr. Gladstone. Temperance meetings and licensed victuallers' gatherings, and even, it used to be whispered, prize-fighters, are equally-fish for their net. "What will they pay?" has been the only question. But they draw the line somewhere, and apparently at mobs. They have unanimously refused to start excursion trains in order to bring up country roughs to intimidate Parliament, so that Mr. Bradlaugh and his merry men will either have to travel by the usual trains, paying ordinary fares, or forego their invasion. He can fall back on the comparatively limp London rough, who is more an adept at breaking windows or picking pockets than at facing the police. Should, however, this refusal not disorganise the demonstration, Sir William Harcourt, who, as Home Secretary, is responsible for the peace of the Metropolis, is, we are sure, quite prepared to avert insult from the Legislature. and to keep Mr. Bradlaugh in order. We only hope that Mr. Gladstone will prolong his needed holiday by some extra days, and not return until this ugly stumbling-block on the threshold of every Session is again effectually removed.—Daily Telegraph.

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB. Now that the new Constitutional Club is fairly before the public, it may be useful to discuss its objects, and to consider how they will best be attained. The former have already been described, and may be summed up by saying that it is hoped, by means of this Institution, to bring all classes of Conservatives into closer communication with each other, and to provide a common centre where they can all meet together. The design is highly to be commended, and we heartily hope it may succeed. We believe that the Reform Club was established by the Liberal Party with much the same object, and, in spite of some rumours to the contrary which have from time to time become audible, we should imagine that its original purpose has not been altogether unfulfilled. The Conservative Leaders, however, may learn a lesson from what occurred only very recently in the Liberal Pall-mall Institution-that it will not answer their purpose to give only a mechanical support to a Club of this characterto pay their subscriptions, and recommend it to their friends and never to go near it themselves. If they do this, they had better have had nothing to do with the new Club at all, since the object of it is to enable both Leaders and followers, and every grade and section of the Party, to meet together on an equal footing. If there is any truth at all in the complaint of the "Two Conservatives," that the Chiefs of the Conservative Party are not sufficiently affable and accessible, this Club should be the answer to it; it ought to be, even more than the Reform Club, a medium of communication between the different sections of the Party. The terms of admission are comparatively low, though, as a correspondent points out, not sufficiently low to make membership widely comprehensive. The number of members is to be five thousand, and a room is to be specially provided for the accommodation of political meetings. Properly developed, a Club of this description should be extremely useful as a branch of Conservative organisation. But the promoters must be thoroughly in earnest, and fully comprehend the necessity of making the social character of the Club a reality and not a sham. If "all Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and officers of Constitutional Associations" could be sure, when they come to London in the season, of often meeting the Conservative Whips, and of sometimes meeting the Conservative Chiefs. in the Club smoking room, and of exchanging information on subjects of interest to the Party, the most valuable results might be expected. It is, frequently, we believe owing to want of information on local topics, and on the state of local feeling in general, that Party Leaders make mistakes which they only discover to be such when it is too late; whilst it is quite certain that if country supporters and country newspapers were kept better informed than they are of the policy and intentions of the Leaders, misunderstandings might be averted which, as it is, produce serious inconvenience. But this better understanding will never be permanently established unless Conservative members of Parliament who are in the confidence of the Front Bench shall seriously devote themselves to the creation of it, and make the Club a really working institution. Every encouragement should be held out to the members of the Constitutional Club; and we think it is an omission that ought to be remedied without delay that the Editors of Conservative local papers are not included, with the officers of Conservative Associations, among those who are eligible for admission on specially favourable terms.-Standard.

MISSING HEIRS.

Damp doorsteps, thanks to a remark of Mrs. Gamp's, are connected in the popular mind rather with pulmonary affections and "settling on one's lungs" than with sudden opulence. But, according to a Dublin telegram, doorsteps (whether damp or not) are inseparably connected with the fortunes of a missing heiress. A lady, the successor to vast wealth, has disappeared, has been unheard of since childhood's hour, when her parents left her on a doorstep. Children are sometimes unpoetically spoken of as "encumbrances," and persons who desire the post of gardener or housekeeper often advertise that they are "without encumbrances." Now, a doorstep is not a bad place whereon temporarily to deposit an encumbrance : but when the encumbrance is a child. there is a singular heartlessness in leaving it thus at the gates of a friend, still more of a stranger. People who act thus must have been demoralised by the drama, depraved by the pantomime. That chartered libertine the Clown often leaves a property baby at the steps of a practicable door, and when Pantaloon comes out and trips over the infant, the accident never fails to win the laughter of the young and thoughtless. But conduct which is professional in a Clown is unthey are bent, They have a frugal mind." | natural in parents, especially when the

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

They applied to the railway companies to run excursion trains to London on this eventful 15th of February, in order that An heiress, to be identified by the fact themselves is heiress of much property. An heiress, to be identified by the fact that she was once deposited on a doorstep, is being sought for in Ireland. According to the latest reports, a Miss Carey, at present engaged in domestic service, is perhaps the long-sought-for maiden. "It seems there is no doubt she was a child left on a doorstep by her parents." So far so good, but there must be some other marks of identity surely, or the claimant's chance of success seems but small. Many children are left on doorsteps. Doorsteps are to the modern what Cithæron was to the ancient world—a place where "rubbish" or children regarded as inconvenient might be "shot." The peculiarity of this Irish case is the insistance on the doorstep, whithout which no missing heiress is genuine. The public will wait with interest for the close of this romance, and for explananation of the motives of the parents. If Miss Carey, or any other claimant, succeeds in proving her case, romance will become a more real thing than ever to young women engaged in domestic service. Persons of culture are apt to speak harshly of "penny dreadfuls," as they call the novels which appear in cheap weekly journals. But these works (though we could wish them a better style) undoubtedly add to the happiness of the poor, by teaching them that something may "turn up" at any moment. The belief in some vague inheritance always about to fall in is one which gilds the melancholy hours of many fanciful persons. The statistics of people in America who believe themselves the true heirs of English estates and titles would be interesting, if they could be obtained. This popular notion forms part of the plot of Hawthorne's posthumous and fragmentary romance recently published. Probably most persons who in England succeed to estates know what it is to receive letters on the subject from American claimants. Certainly that experience is not unusual. The detection of a recent fraud showed what a good business might be done by advertising for missing heirs, and by pocketing the preliminary fees .-Daily News.

> WESTMINSTER AND PETERBOROUGH It is a strange illustration of the adage that misfortunes never come singly, that immediately after the news of the dangerous condition of Peterborough Cathedral, we should hear a still more alarming

report of Westminster Abbey:—
The statement is that the exterior stonework has been found to be in such a crumbling condition that there is no alternative but to re-face the entire fabric. Knowing what we lo know of the destructive influence of our London atmosphere upon even the hardest of stone, we need not wonder that a structure which has been exposed to its effects for so many centuries should exhibit signs of yielding at last. The fact is not, however, the less to be deplored. We are not told at present upon what professional authority the Dean and Chapter have arrived at a conclusion to which they must have come with extreme reluctance. There will be, however, we are sure, a unanimous feeling that before the Abbey is touched the fullest investigation should be made both as to the extent of the mischief and the right way of dealing with it.

Expense is altogether a minor consideration in dealing with a building which so completely belongs to the nation as does Westminster Abbey, and whatever decision is arrived at should be taken on the merits of the case alone. The danger at Peterborough turns out to be even greater than had been supposed. Mr. Pearson finds it necessary to take down the failing walls to below the top of the lantern arches, together with the crushed piers. It would be possible, the architect states, to save a little money by tinkering the job, but the Dean and Chapter have taken the wise resolution to have the work done thoroughly while they are about it though their professional adviser cannot estimate the outlay at less than £13,000. Even for this comparatively large sum it will not be possible, as some had hoped, to raise the tower to a greater height, or to restore the choir to its original dimensions. The restoration fund amounts at present to only about one-third of the minimum sum required, but, as Mr. Venables remarks, the urgency of the case has not yet been realised.—Globe.

AFGHANISTAN.

Telegraphing on Sunday the Calcutta correspondent of the Times says :-Disquieting reports have been current for some days, but they are so conflicting that it is impossible to say whether any and how much trust is to be put in them. One day we hear that the Ameer's troops have been defeated by the rebellious chiefs and the hill tribes; the next day the victory is said to be with the Ameer. The Khyber Pass has been closed to troffs for a feat-sight. closed to traffic for a fortnight, owing to the action of the Shinwarris and their dispute with Akbar Khan, Governor of Lalpoora. It is said that the Shinwarris are trying to get the Zakba Kheyls to join them. Large cara-vans are detained at Jamrud awaiting the opening of the pass. It seems likely that steps will be taken to open the alternative

route by the Tartara Pass, which, however, is a more difficult road than the Khyber. The recently published Punjab Administration report for 1881-2 states that the Lower Khyber as far as Lundikhana was unusually tranquil during the year under review, and that the experiment of intrusting the guardianship of the road to Afridis was tolerably successful; but the state of the Upper Khyber running through the Shinwarri and Mohumed territory was less satisfactory. The report also notices the frequent daring attacks by the freebooter chief Kamel on native cavalry pickets at Peshawur and Kohat.

EXTRADITION CASE.—At Bow-street Policecourt on Monday, a Frenchman named Raoul de Gerod was charged on an extradition warrant with stealing 60,000fr. worth of bonds within the jurisdiction of the French Republic. The prisoner was arrested on Saturday last by Chief Inspector Greenham and Inspector von Tornow, of Scotland-yard, at Mr. Reinhardt's, money-changer, of Coventry-street, Haymarket, where he had endeavoured to negotiate eight Obligations de Trésor. The prisoner gave an address at the Langham Hotel, but on inquiry it was found that he had left, taking his luggage with him. Inquiries showed that he had also lodgings at five different addresses in London, and at a house in South Moulton-street his luggage was found. About 40,000 francs worth of bonds were recovered by the officers. Formal evidence of the arrest was given, and the von Tornow, of Scotland-yard, at Mr. Reinmal evidence of the arrest was given, and the prisoner was remanded for the necessary papers from France.

DEATH OF A PREBENDARY OF ST. PAUL'S.— The Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A., Vicar of St. Bride, Fleet-street, London, Chaplain to Mr. Sheriff and Alderman De Keyser, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, died on Monday afternoon, at his residence, in South-street Finsbury, from pneumonia. The deceased gentleman had held the living over 30 years. He was employed in his duties, in which he was most active, until Saturday the 20th, but was host active, until Saturday the 20th, but no serious consequences were anticipated. A complication of diseases set in, and, as stated, Mr. Marshall, who was 82 years of age, expired to-day. The living is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

why both countries shout their efforts and exert the end. Your Excellency is this despatch to M. Ducler copy of it.—I am, etc., Signed,

and the second second

Further correspondence respecting the Anglo-French Financial Control in Egypt was issued from the Foreign Office on Monday night, the dates ranging from Sept. 18, 1882, to the 25th inst. In the despatch to Lord Lyons under the latter date the opinion of her Majesty's Government as to the right of the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the

Dual Control is thus set forth :-

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Foreign Office, Jan. 25, 1883. My Lord,—The French Ambassador com-municated to me on the 5th inst. M. Duclerc's reply to my despatch of December 30, 1882, on the subject of the abandonment of the Anglo-French Financial Control in Egypt. It is unnecessary for me to forward to you cellency a copy of this document, as M. Duclerc has been so good as to supply you with one. In view of the desire which both Governments have expressed to avoid anything in the nature of unnecessary controversy, I abstain from touching upon several of the points mentioned in the despatch which might otherwise call for reply. I only think it necessary to refer to that portion of it in which M. Duelerc questions the right of England and of Egypt to withdraw from, or to modify, the arrangement without the consent of France. In regard to this question, it will

e convenient to state the view which her

Majesty's Government take of the nature of the obligations contracted by the Khedive towards England and France upon this matter, and of the manner in which those obligations have been affected by recent It is clear, in the first place, that the estab-lishment of the English and French Controllers-General by the decree of November, 1876, was a purely voluntary act on the part of the Khedive, and was not the result of any international compact either with England or with France. The decree was issued with the view of restoring the Khedive's credit in financial circles, and of introducing order into his finances. Its result and natural corollary, as regards the English and French Governments, was an application from his Highness

that they would consent to nominate two persons for the appointments. This request was at the time refused by the English Government, and the English Controller-General was nominated by the Khedive independently, according to the alternative method provided in

This state of things continued until December, 1878, when Sir Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières, having been appointed to seats in the Egyptian Ministry, the Control was suspended. An assurance given on this occasion in a letter addressed by Nubar Pacha to the Commission which had been appointed to inquire into the finances of Egypt, was subsequently repeated in an official note to the English and French Agents on March 31, 1879. This note stated: "Que conformement aux arrangements intervenus l'année dernière entre la France et l'Angleterre d'une part, et le Gouvernement du Khédive d'autre part, le Controle des Finances Egyptiennes actuellement suspendu, rentrerait ipso facto en vigueur, tel qu'il'a été établi par le décret du 18 Novembre, 1876, dans le cas où l'organisation Ministérielle instituée par le décret du 28 Août, 1878, viendrait a être modifiée dans la direction des Finances ou des Travaux Publics. This no doubt constituted an engagement on the part of the Khedive to the extent that the Control should revive ipso facto in case the European Ministers were dismissed. But it is one thing to say that a pre-existing institution shall revive subject to all its pre-existing qualities; it would be quite another to assert that what passed amounted to an engagement that the Control should not only revive, but that it should, for the first time, become perpetual and unchangeable, except with the consent of England consent of England and France. It would be a strong measure to evoke an international engagement of so

momentous a character from such slight Upon the dismissal of Sir Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières from the Egyptian Ministry, in April, 1879, the late Khedive ap-plied to the former English and French Controllers-General to resume their functions, but these latter declined to do so, and the Control remained suspended until the abdication of Ismail Pacha on June 26. The present Khedive on his accession decided to have a purely native Ministry. The President of the Council, Sherif Pacha, informed the English and French agents that if the Governments of England and France would nominate Controllers-General under the decree of November. 1876, the Khedive would also agree to appoint them, but that their powers would be limited to investigation and verification, and that they would not exercise any administrative or executive functions. The English and French Governments agreed to nominate Controllers-General on these terms, but stipulated that, in place of the administrative authority which was to be withdrawn from them, a great extension should be given to their functions of inspection and supervision; and, further, an undertaking was required that neither Con-troller should be removed without the consent of his respective Government. The result of

these discussions was the decree of Nov. 15, Her Majesty's Government are unable to see in what passed during the negotiation, or in the terms of the decree itself, anything which can be considered as amounting to an engagement on the part of the Khedive that the Control should be maintained in perpetuity; while, on the other hand, they consider that an obligation to continue, under all circumstances, to submit the whole administrative system of a country to the inspection of two officials of foreign nationality, selected by two foreign Governments, and removable only with their consent, is one that could be asserted only on the evidence of diplomatic engagements of the most explicit and formal character. Something further must be said as to the nature of the institution that existed under the decree of 1879. It was of the essence of the arrangement then come to that there should be a joint Anglo-French Con-trol, by means of Controllers whose appoint-ment had the sanction and support of their respective Governments. The joint action of the two Controllers has, in practice, always been considered necessary to give validity to their proceedings. There was no agreement on the part of the Khedive with either Power that it should have a sole Control, or that the Control as constituted should continue, supposing that either of the two Powers did not

desire its continuance.

Finally, the aspect of the case must be regarded as having been materially affected by recent events. The result of the military insurrection was virtually to abrogate the Control. It has only been by military interven-tion, in which France declined to take part, that the Khedive's power has been re-established; and it is by the presence of British troops in Egypt that his Highness's authority is maintained pending the reorganisation of a stable Government. Under these circumstances, it cannot justly be contended that former arrangements applicable to a different state of things are still obligatory and must necessarily be restored, even though experience has shown, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, that in the condition of things which now exists or which is to be es-tablished, they would be inexpedient, if not actually dangerous.

We earnestly desire that French interests should be scrupulously secured by the Egyptian Government. We believe that our objects are the same-namely, the peace and prosperity of Egypt, and we see no reason why both countries should not cordially join their efforts and exert their influence to that end. Your Excellency is authorised to read this despatch to M. Duclerc, and to give him a

The Times correspondent at Cairo telegraphed on Monday night:—The British sentries were to-day removed from all the Palaces, and their places were taken by Egyptian soldiers. The ludicrous statements which have been published regarding the danger to the Khedive's life from his own subjects will now probably disappear. The English guard was never more than a formal sentry at the Palace door, necessary for the sake of appearance, until native soldiers were obtainable. His Highness's ordinary personal guard has been throughout unchanged. Recruits are coming in rapidly, both for the army and the gendarmerie. Although they certainly are not volunteers, they differ from Arabi's recruits in that they are not brought in in chains, and present generally a less miserable appearance. The weekly health returns show 1,440 officers and men are sick, out of a total British force in Egypt of 12,976. This marks a general improvement in every corps; though the Cavalry still have over 20 per cent., and the Artillery over 14 per cent. of their number in hospital.

THE NEW PRIMATE.

In compliance with the congé d'élire, transmitted to the Dean of Canterbury on the 20th inst., empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury to elect an Archbishop of that see, and in pursuance of due formal notice, a special Chapter was opened in the Chapter House on Monday morning, shortly after Divine Service, when the members present proceeded, after the manner prescribed by ancient ecclesiastical law, to the election of a successor to Archibald Campbell Tait, deceased, in the occupancy of the Patriarchal Chair of St. Augustine. The Chapter had been summoned by the tolling of the bell " Harry" (the curfew-bell of olden time, which began to ring at a quarterpast eleven, and continued in monotonous repetition for a quarter of an hour. So unusual an incident as the tolling of the bell "Harry" out of its ordinary course naturally attracted a great many people to the precincts. Assembled in the Library were the Very Rev. the Dean (Dr. Payne Smith), the Very Rev. the Bishop of Dover (Archdeacon of Canterbury(, the Venerable Archdeacon of Maidstone (Dr. Benjamin Harrison), Canons Thomas and Holland and the Chapter officials. A procession was then formed, headed by two of the Vestures, carrying their wands. The members of the Chapter wore their sur-plices and stoles, and the Dean carried the minute-book in which the proceedings have to be recorded. The procession passed through the Martyrdom and along the

cloisters to the historical Chapter-house, where a Chapter was formally opened. The business should be strictly transacted here, but on account of the cold and comfortless aspect of the building it was decided to adjourn to the library, where, in (as is supposed) profound secrecy, the election was made. The proceedings commenced by the Dean stating the purpose for which the Chapter had been summoned. He then read the conge d'elire. By the terms of this document the Dean and Chapter were called upon to elect the person named in the "letter recommendatory" from her Majesty within twelve days of the receipt thereof. Disobedience to the Queen's desire in this matter is punishable by what is termed the penalties of præmunire, namely, "the loss of all civil rights, forfeiture of lands, goods, and chattels, and im-prisonment during the Royal pleasure." There are besides the Dean, as members of the Cathedral Chapter, two Archdeacons and four Canons, and on the stalls of each of these dignitaries lengthy citations had been placed warning them to attend to-day's Chapter. The citation to the Dean was in different form from the six others. Engrossed on parchment, and with the official seals of the Chapter attached, it ran in this wise:-" To Robert Payne Smith, Doctor in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral, and Metropolitical Church of Christ Church, Canterbury, and to our well-beloved in Christ, William Pugh, one of the vestured of our said Church. Whereas, the Archiepiscopal See of Canter-bury has now become vacant, and destitute of the aid of its pastor by reason of the decease of the Most Rev. Father Ingod Archi-bald Campbell Tait, the last Archbishop thereof, and whereas Monday, the 29th January, between the hours of eight of the clock in the morning, and one of the clock in the aftermorning, and one of the clock in the alter-noon of the same day, at the Chapter House of the said Church, has been assigned, pre-fixed, and appointed, as a convenient and competent time and place for electing an Archbishop of the said Church, God willing. as well for the dean and canons of the said church as for others, if any there be who have, or claim to have a vote, right, or interest in or to the said election, and it also hath been decreed that the dean and all and singular the canons of the said church, as well those present and absent, and others, if any, be having or claiming to have a right in or to such election, shall be peremptorily cited and monished in manner and form hereunder mentioned, to appear at the time and place above said, to be prefixed and assigned to do and despatch all and singular such acts and things as of right or usage of the said Church, and by the statutes of this realm are in anywise requisite in this behalf to the final conclusion of such election inclusively, justice requiring so much. The citation the on to state that in order that the See shall not labour under the inconvenience of longer vacancy, and the Dean and Chapter having obtained her Majesty's licence, they are authorised and required to proceed to the

After the reading of the congé d'élire, the Dean produced her Majesty's "Letter recom-mendatory," requiring the Dean and Chapter to "confirm, invest, and consecrate" to "confirm, invest, and consecrate" to the office the Right Rev. Dr. Edward White Benson. The vote of the Chapter having been taken in authorised form, each member voting separately, the record of the proceeding was officially sealed, and the document attested by the Rev. Robert Hake, precentor; Mr. Allen Fielding, notary public; Mr. Montague Kingsford, clerk and auditor; and F. C. Forrester, clerk to the last-named gentleman.

According to ancient law, the announcement of the election should be made in the choir of the Cathedral immediately after the adjournment of the Chapter, that to be followed by the singing of the Te Deum. On this occasion, however, owing to an alteration in the wording of the mandate, this part of the ceremony was postponed until after the afternoon service. A peal was rung on the Cathedral bells to proclaim the election.

This election of the Archbishop, though

really only a matter of form, is, nevertheless, an all-important business. It is formal, be-cause the Dean and Chapter have practically no choice as to the person they shall elect to the highest office in the Church, for although not absolutely bound to appoint the person nominated by the Prime Minister, and ap-proved by the Queen, yet at the same time they are expected to do so, and history does not record an instance to the contrary thereof. The proceeding is important, on the other hand, because until it has been enacted the Archbishop Designate cannot become the Archbishop Elect, and furthermore, no dignitaries of the Church, or, indeed, of the realm, have the right to elect a Primate other than the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Canterbury. The next step in the filling up of the Primacy will be his "confirmation," which is fixed for Saturday next, at Bow Church, Cheapside. The performance of that ceremony will render vacant the See of Truro, and complete Dr. Benson's election as Primate of all England. It will then only re-main for his Lordship to be enthroned.

THE GALE AND FLOODS.

The storm, which was renewed on Sunday night, continued throughout Monday over nearly the whole country, and was accom-panied by heavy rain, which has produced of a serious character. The iron sailing ship Plassey, recently engaged in the coolie trade, and then loaded with rum and sugar, from Demerara to London, went ashore on Monday near Seabrook Lifeboat House, between Hythe and Sandgate. The lifeboat was launched, but could not effect a rescue. The Folkestone Coastguardsmen succeeded in bringing the crew, about sixty in number, ashore by means of the rocket apparatus. The vessel was under the command of Captain Kelly, and belongs to Mr. G. D. Tyser, London. She was manned chiefly by Bengalese and Malays. It is thought the vessel will become a total wreck.

Although a heavy gale blew over Brighton all Monday no serious damage resulted. It was expected that the sea would make further at Hove, and large numbers of persons visited the spot during the day, but, the tide not being full while the wind was at its height, the damage was but trifling. Between Hove and Additionton the beauty and Additionton the beauty and Additionton the beauty and Additionton. and Aldrington the heavy surf injured the

The floods have done serious damage at Todmorden. Several cotton mills have been flooded to a great depth, and several hundred nands have been thrown out of work. At Hebden Bridge mills are flooded, the water standing seven feet deep in one place. In the Richmond (Yorkshire) district the water came down the Swale with such force that it carried all before it, cattle and haystacks being borne upon the rapid tide. In the higher part of the town hundreds of tons of turnips were washed away. At Applegarth, two miles away, the farmsteads were all surrounded by water, the greatest difficulty being experienced in saving the stock from destruction. At the paper factories work was stopped, and great part of the contents was swept into the flood. Houses and grounds were submerged, a landslip occurring at Castle Bank.

Along the Kennett Valley the lands are extensively flooded, and a great quantity of land near Newbury is submerged.

Owing to the heavy rainfall in the Skiddaw district a large landslip occurred at the east end of the railway tunnel, near Keswick, on Monday morning. Fortunately one of the platelayers was in the neighbourhood at the time when the slip commenced, and he ran up the line and succeeded in stopping a heavy mineral train, just in time to prevent a serious accident. A large gang of workmen were engaged, and traffic was resumed in the afternoon, though much labour remains to be done to prevent any further slip of land.

A landslip ocurred on Monday on the highway between Church and Blackburn. The point of subsidence is at the boundary of Church and Oswaldwistle, and in the latter towship a crack was observed about 30 yards in extent in the highway. The whole mass of earth gradually subsided. The Carn was partially dammed up; but, there being a flood, the current carried the rubbish away. Traffic is impeded.

At Accrington, the mill chimney of Messrs. Entwistle and Kenyon was blown down on Monday evening. The bricks demolished the roofs of the engine-house and mechanic shop, and broke a large quantity of steam pipes. Monday on his way from school, and his dead body was afterwards found, nearly half a mile away, in the River Teme.

The results of the gale in the Bristol Channel are becoming apparent by the number of casualties reported at Cardiff. The barque Royal Tar, of Liverpool, from Philadelphia, reports that on Saturday, off Lundy Island, her decks were clean swept, her cabins gutted, and the cook drowned. The sails were blown away, and she put into the Penarth Roads with four feet of water in her hold. Several vessels parted cables in the

roads, but have been towed into Penarth. Besides the sweeping away of a large wooden bridge at Mirfield, three other bridges crossing the River Calder have been irreparably damaged, and will have to be rebuilt. The flood is, fortunately, subsiding.

The storm raged with terrible violence in
Westmoreland. Walls have been washed

away, houses blown down, and a quantity of stock along the banks of the Eden destroyed. A farmer near Appleby has lost 200 sheep, which were washed away by the flood, and another farmer in the same district has lost about a score.

The storm has been severely felt along the West Cumberland coast, and early on Mon-

day morning a large barque, named the Whitehaven Lass, whilst in tow of a tug, broke two hawsers whilst attempting to make Whitehaven. The wind blew direct on shore, and the vessels drifted on to the rocks about a mile north of Whitehaven. The crew, who chiefly belonged to Monmouthshire, were saved. The vessel, which was from Carthagena for Workington, with ore, will become a total wreck. Last Wednesday her boatswain was washed overboard and drowned. Severe weather prevailed over North Wales throughout Sunday night. The rain poured down in torrents, causing serious floods. The River Dee has overflowed its banks in many parts along its course throughout the Vale of Llangollen, Ruabon, and Bangor, many acres Liangolien, Ruadon, and Bangor, many acres of land and produce being submerged. Dwelling-houses in the low-lying districts are swamped, and the residents have been compelled to vacate the lower rooms of their dwellings for the upper apartments. The higher mountains of North Wales were on

higher mountains of North wates were on Monday capped with snow.

Cork was visited by a great flood on Monday, which did considerable damage. A large portion of the public quay was torn away. The country for miles along the bank of the Diver Loo is submerced and the public roads. The country for miles along the bank of the River Lee is submerged, and the public roads at some points are covered by four feet of water. Many cattle and sheep have been drowned. The same state of things exists in North Cork along the banks of the Black-

The storm all over the north-west of Ireland has done great damage to property, and the woods at Enniskillen have been nearly destroyed. The lakes and rivers have risen several feet, many people being flooded out. It is reported that a yacht, with three men on

board, has foundered in Lake Erne. The town of Ennis has been visited by the worst flood known for years, the River Fergus having risen to such a height that business in the principal streets—which have the appearance of canals—has been suspended; and in the low parts of the town the inhabitants have hastened out of their dwellings and taken refuge in the upper floor of the Town Hall. Damage has been done to a large extent at the mills in the neighbourhood.

Snow fell at Charleville on Monday. In consequence of the recent heavy rain the district is flooded, presenting the appearance of a series of lakes. The Roman Catholic chapel at Dromcollogher is flooded, and several houses in the lower portion of the town, some of which fell in, but no fatality occurred. A coroner's inquest was opened at Swansea on Monday into the circumstances attendant

upon the loss of life occasioned by the strand-ing of the Prussian barque Admiral Prins Adalbert on Saturday, and the loss of four members of the crew of the lifeboat which members of the crew of the lifeboat which went to her assistance. The bodies of two of the lifeboat crew, the brothers Jenkins, have been recovered, and the inquest was upon them and the body of the carpenter of the Prussian vessel, a man named Peliberg. The evidence showed that the lifeboat crew here evidence showed that the lifeboat crew behaved with great courage and determination, but the conduct of the captain of a Swansea steam-tug was very severely commented upon. It is said that he left the vessel and the lifeboat in distress without attempting to give

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NOTICE.

No. 21,091 -FOUNDED 1814

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

Great-Britain.

LONDON, JAN. 31-FEB. 1, 1883. POLITICAL SCARES. The Times says the return of M. de Giers to St. Petersburg terminates one more cycle of mysterious hints, dark allusions, apocryphal conversations, and gloo ny predictions. A dozen alarming statements, each made upon authority higher, more august, and more unimpeachable than the last, have once more been falsified by stubborn facts, and their au hors are now pointing out with grar contempt for "their dead selves" that perfect calm reigns in the political world. These scares renew themselves with the regularity of the moon, and a closer study than we have yet thought it need ul to bestow upon them might prove that luminary to exercise a direct influence upon their birth. It is, perhaps, unreasonable (continues the Times) to ask our readers to tax their memory with these evanescent phenomena, but if any one will take the trouble to refer to a good register of events for the last four years, he will undoubtedly be astonished to discover through what a number of desperate crises Europe, according to the gobemouche, has passed. The high authority who with signifier nt allusions to authority higher still usual'v sets the ball in motion doubtless b excellent and substantial reasons for what he does. High authority does not best'r itself without adequate cause, which the intelligent inquirer will seek in the ten porary convenience of the haute banque. But the financiers who thus shuffle the cards on the bourses of Europe every time they want a new combination would be powerless were it not that they have a huge mass of levity and thoughtlessness to work upon. The Continental Press lends itself readily to their purposes, because it busies itself with a comparatively narrow range of subjects. It is perpetually engaged in speculating upon high politics, and every breath that disturbs that attenuated air throws it into instant commotion. It is constantly endeavouring to unravel the web of a subtle intrigue, and can scarcely believe that anything is what it seems, or that any man can by any chance mean just what he says. This habit of mind is fatal to soundness and balance of judgment. To the detective seeking to discover he knows not what every glance is an enigma, and every gesture is pregnant with undecipherable meaning. The amateur politicians of the Continent have not yet perceived how powerful are the forces that make for peace, though the men who really direct European affairs understand their importance very well. The eyes of the former being always fixed upon a few prominent statesmen, they fail to see that the nations. too, have a voice. Universal military service puts a weapon of tremendous power in the hands of a ruler, but it also imposes on him, at least in civilized countries, a very perceptible check. Conscription in such a country as Germany is representation. Prince Bismarck pays but scanty respect to Parliamentary opposition, but he will think a good many times before he attempts to override the opinion of that army which is the educated German people. In his intense repugnance to war, the German Emperor faithfully represents his people, who know full well that they must bear in their own proper persons the brint of whatever fighting they undertake. It is difficult to frame an excuse for the readiness with which these recurring warscares are taken up and magnified in this country. Thanks to our geographical position, we are able to look upon the affairs of Europe from the outside. The nervousness naturally engendered in spite of reason by the necessity for standing continually on guard armed to the teeth ought not in any way to disturb our judgment. It ought to be our function to exercise a calming and moderating effect upon European opinion, instead of reflecting all its ephemeral perturbations. But when a flutter is got up in a European capital because somebody has spoken or has not spoken, has taken a journey or has stayed at home, there is always some zealous politician ready to telegraph an alarming despatch, of course on the highest authority. Then men go about with faces as long as their memory is short, asking what is the meaning of the news, while the more ingenious construct elaborate arguments to show that a great war is merely a question of time, and that the time is probably at hand. It is not at all necessary to have any consistent theory of the necessity for a war, or of the causes which are to lead to its outbreak. Now it is Germany that finds her armaments intolerable and is about to attack Russia as the shortest way to general disarmament. Again, it is the old chronic jealousy between Austria and Russia, together with fresh disagreements about the partition of the Ottoman Empire, which is about to impel Russia to attack the dual monarchy. Again, it is observed that the Slavs of Austro-Hungary are in the ascendant, and that the vaunted Austro-German alliance is on the point of breaking up. Again, it is found that Russia is on the point of bankruptcy, and, being compelled to choose between war and revolution, is going to war at all risks. While Gambetta was alive there was clways the war of revenge to drag in by way of makeweight when other arguments failed to convince. Now that Gambetta is dead the Republic is discovered to be on its last legs, and some Pretender is held certain to bring about the long predicted Franco-Russian combination. It may be admitted that every country in Europe has troubles and difficulties of its own, and that nations armed to the teeth are more likely to go to war than if they had beaten their swords into ploughshares and used saltpetre for no other purpose than te dress turnips. It may be admitted, too, that various combinations are conceivable, and that various accidents may happen to precipitate a collision. But a great deal more than this ought to be required before men indulge in foolish and mis-

chievous speculations. The odds are heavy against any event that depends

upon one out of several equally probable

accidents, but they become overwhelming

when the event requires the co-ordination

of several accidents no one of which can

be said to be more than possible. The remarkable thing is that every months or so there is a new scare, upon grounds totally irreconcilable with adduced to justify reasons last, and that a large of the public seem perfectly unconscious of the repeated contradictions. Our readers will do us the ju tice to admit that we have consistently avoided attaching any importance to these fantastic stories. We credit them with the capacity to recal a period somewhat loager than that assigned by Hamlet to a great man's memory, and with intelligence enough to seek in the history which is being made before our eyes some consitent and permanent meaning. Those who regard history itself as an old almanack may, perhaps, consistently look upon a newspaper as nothing more than the promiscuous and unintelligent chronicle of the sensations of the moment, but we venture to the 't that there is a public not early influ aced by the interested fables of the Stoc': Exchange and desiring the redaction of current events and rumours into that coherence with the past which alone can make them useful as a guide to the auture. Next to universal disarmament, probably the best safeguard against war is universal military service.

THE NIAGARA THREATENED.

There seems to be some prospect of

Niagara Falls being saved from the horde of speculators who have so rapidly been turning them into a source of pecuniary profit :-Many years ago, at a time when the locality was little visited, and the subject excited no stir, "the Porter family" acquired the American side of the Falls, with the result that they and their desce dants have amassed an immense fortune by fencing off the best places for sightseers, and charging all visitors quarter of a d dlar for examining the noblest work of Nature within easy access of the cities of Canada and the United States. But the Porter family" are not the only obstructives in the shape of vested rights who interfere with the pilgrim's peace of mind. At every turn he finds himself faced by the custodian of some private piece of ground, to enter which "a quar'er" is demanded, until, harassed by these harpies, and pestered by a swarm of sharpers who prey on the ignorance, thoughtlessness, or credulity of the summer visitors, the tourist might imagine that the Dominion and the Great Republic were in league to pension half the needy persons in North America on "the Falls," and those who go to see them. Nor have the Vandals been idle. Before Goat Island can be reached two tolled suspension bridges must be crossed, and on Luna Island, which is the first halt from the American side, a huge paper factory has been built; and though the Great Fall is disfigured by no such base object, several hideous chimney stacks mar the view above the American Falls. Next to Schaffhansen, the torrent which tumbles over the cliff between Goat Island and the mainland is perhaps the finest which the majority of ravellers are likely to look on. But even this lovely spectacle is not to be compared to the "Horseshoe," from which it is separated by the dark cliffs of Goat Island. This prettilywooded spot is the best stand from which to examine the Rapids above the Falls, and the Falls themselves. Yet Goat Island is also private property, and if the present owner has resisted the temptation to use it as a source of revenue, there is no guarantee that some future proprietor will be proof against the attraction which the tumbling waters afford as a generator of power. Indeed, more than once prosaic millmen have deplored the te of "water privileges" which permits, and Dr. Siemens has the imagination of men of waste business by his calculation that all the coal in the world applied to the raising of steam would not exert a force equal to the Falls of Niagara. Imagine a sea of raging waters a mile and a half broad, rushing madly down an incline, suddenly contracting by the curving western shore, and then leaping, "with one tremendous bound," over a precipice of one hundred and sixty feet, and one can fancy the power which is every day rolling idly Lake Ontario. Even Sir Hussey Vivian's enthusiasm as a sightseer was unable to resist the charm of calculating "the miles of locomotives" and the millions of spindles which this gigantic defluent of Lake Erie could drive. It has, therefore, long been evident that unless some steps are taken to "protect the Falls," they will become the nucleus of a town of factories, or be so surrounded by petty proprietors that sentimental travellers will carry away more vivid recollections of the manner in which they have been fleeced than pleasing impressions majesty of Nature. Cynthia and Log Islands are already marked down by the Philistines; and it is only the fact of the owners being able at present to make so much money by letting out their property for the gratification of tourists that saves much of the American side from being turned to any purpose which will best suit the proprietors' pockets. With this uncomfortable prospect in sight, Lord Dufferin suggested to the Governments of Ontario and New York that they should buy out vested rights and convert the immediate surroundings of the Falls into an international park, to which visitors could have acwithout being subjected to annoyance and extortion. Plans were prepared, and a Bill giving force to these proposals drafted; and the measure might have received the assent of two Houses of the New York Legislature, had not all progress been blocked by Governor Cornell declaring his intention of vetoing it. "Vested Rights" had evidently found the idea unpalatable, and under the circumstances it was felt that to proceed further would be useless. Accordingly, for four years, nothing more was heard of the matter. In the meantime, however, public taste having improved, a Society called the Niagara Falls Association has been started to bring all their influence to bear on those with whom the passage of the revived measure rests. The Ontario Legislature has always been friendly to the proposed step, and it is, there-fore quite possible that before long we may be enabled to announce the welcome news that Niagara has been rescued from the hands of the speculator. It would, however, beunfair to accuse the Americans as a people of being insensible to the Vandalism of the few individuals who have abused the accident of having acquired the soil in the neighbourhood of the Falls. On the contrary, whenever the nation, or even the State Governments, have been able to act, they have done so promptly in the direction of saving their forest scenery from desecration. The Chauderie Falls of Canada drive a large amount of machinery, yet care has been taken to prevent any def cement of their beauty. Yellowstone Region - the Wonderland of Central North America—has long ago been converted into an immense National Domain; though the many "parks" of Colorado, which are little inferior in beauty or as popular resorts, are being rapidly purchased by English and American capitalists, who may or

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND. -A fatal boat accident foccurred at Crovie, Banffshire, yesterday. The boat, which was a small fishing craft, was making for the creek, Crovie, when she struck on a rock and was of Lords of sounder judgment than the Lord Lieutenant, and he was confident that his firm swamped. Three of the crew were drowned, only one man being saved.

may not make good use of their acquisitions.

MEMBERS AND CONSTITUENTS. Mr. J. K. Cross, the recently-appointed Under-Secretary for India, addessed his constituents at Belton on Wednesday night. After referring to general topics, he said a proposal which has lately agitated the commercial and agricultural community was the creation of a new Government Department, with a Cabinet Minister at its head, to be called the Ministry of Commerce and Agri-culture. He had tried to think out this matter for himself, and he confessed that commerce and agriculture seemed to him to occupy so much of our national life, to comprise so great a part of our national exi. ence, that it w perfectly ludicrous to think of placing them the leading strings of a Department of the State. Commerce and agriculture comprised the State. Eliminate them, and the was no reason for our being. They were superior to all departments, as a whole was superior to its parts. The whole nation was engred either in commerce or in agriculture, or in bo h. The Departments of the Government were the administrative services of the nation. He did not see how they could stretch any of its services into anything big enough to fit he commerce and agriculture of the United Kingdom. The demand arose, in his opinion, from a misconception of the functions of depariments, and it was rather an indication that some of them were inclined to look to the Government to shed blessings which they did not see their way to get for them elves. At the present time each interest and each industry in the country could make its wish or its grievance known to the department of the State which had power to rectify the grievance or satisfy the wish, and if they appointed a Minister of Commerce and Agriculture from a seat in the Cabinet either he must be a dictator dominating, that depa ment, or he would have to be a go-beween, receiving his inspiration from the thousand and one sources which were open to him, and passing it on to the various departments, whether the Home Office, the Local Government Board, the Colonial or Foreign Office, Treasury, or India. He wished he could agree with the Chambers of Commerce on this question, for it was never pleasant to differ with those who were working in the interests of the nation; but as we were in agriculture well abreast of any other nation, and as in commerce we were infinitely ahead of every one, he could not see the necessity of the proposed change. other question of grave difficulty with which the Government would have to deal was our position in Egypt. The financial arrange-ments of the Joint Control cut off from the Sultan a large source of irregular revenue, and though this Control lessened the burdens of the cultivators of the soil; it greatly injured a very large number of permanent of-ficials of high class in Egypt, making them intensely discontented, and amongst these were many officers of the Egyptian army. The Ottoman world was greatly irritated by the French action in Tunis; so that with these causes at work he did not think they need wonder that Arabi, with the support of the Sultan, found many abettors in his revolt against western influences. After referring to the outbreak and exodus of Europeans after the massacre of June 11, the hon. Member said that, in his opinion, if the revolt had not been punished European life would not have been safe throughout the East. A vas European colony had settled in Egypt, and amongst them many English. Many countrymen had been induced to go there by successive Rulers, from Mehemet Ali to Ismail Pacha. They had a right to live there in peace and security, and they had lived there obedience to the laws of the land. To him it seemed clear that there was only one course open to the Government—that was to meet violence with overwhelm ing strength, to secure our right to live where our interests had grown up, and to protect the highway to our Eastern Empire. had been done, he believed, with the least possible loss of life, and it had been done well. But they had been told that all this might have been unnecessary if they had acted sooner. They heard this from Sir Richard Cross in Lancashire, from Lord Salisbury in Scotland, and from Sir Stafford Northcote. But had they forgotten a meeting held in Willis's Rooms on June 30 last year, when the two leaders of the Tory party were present, and the speeches on that occasion— how they urged the Government to action? He was glad that the Joint Control had gone from Egypt, for it was fraught with political Referring, in conclusion, to his recent appointment as Under Secretary for India, he said in Bolton they had held meetings in times gone by to advocate the repeal of the duties charged by the Government of India on the import of our productions. Those duties had ceased to be, and India could now buy from us without let or hindrance. In accepting the position of Parliamentary Under Secretary for India it would not be his lot to have to propose to the India authorities anything which, in the opinion even of the Bombay mill-owners, would savour of selfishness. Our trade with India was absolutely free from the taint of Protection, and the Indian cotton trade was proving that it might well stand by ts own strength. There was no jealousy between Lancashire and India now. The questions appearing on the Indian horizon ently serious to demand the gravest attention of our greatest statesmen. Her rent question, as serious as that of Ireland, but covering a popula-

tics, and trusting to the courtesy of the House of Commons and to the forbearance of his friends, he should try to do his duty. Mr. Mundella, speaking at the annual meeting of the Aylesbury Liberal Association, said the Government had never more completely the confidence of the people since its accession to power than at the present day. It had great difficulties to confront, but the English people knew from what they had arisen. They had inherited a legacy from their pre-decessors such as rarely fell to the lot of any Government on entering office. Their predecessors entered office with a surplus of six millions, and left with a deficit of eight millions, and with trouble in India, South Africa, in Egypt, by their Dual Control, and in the House of Commons itself. The English people knew the present Government were anxious to deal with questions of reform, and that if Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were displaced, all these measures would go to the wall. As to the charge that Mr. Gladstone was not reducing the expenditure, he thought it rather unkind, considering that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to pay the debts of his predecessor, and also make large grants for education, and help to pay off the National Debt. Mr. Mundella referred to the withdrawal from Candahar as one of the wisest acts of statesmanship ever performed, and said India was in a state than she had enjoyed for many years. The campaign in Egypt had been a great triumph to War Office management. the Postmaster General acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the people? (Cheers.) His expenditure had been reproductive; every shilling bringing in eighteenpence. In Ireland we had Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan. (Cheers.) There was no man in the House

of 60 millions in Bengal

for the reorganisation of the army,

questions of local self-government, extending throughout the vast Empire; and proposals

with grave questions of finance, and the ex-

tension of public works-these were only

some of the problems presented for solution.

Happily, they would not be discussed on Party

lines, and he could only tell them how deeply

he was concious of his own incapacity to deal

with them. But trusting in the wisdom and ability of his chief, Lord Kimberley, he en-

tered upon the duties of his office as a humble

student, and not as a scholar of Indian poli-

administration would restore Ireland to peace order, and advanced industry. It was, however, to remedial measures we must ulti-mately look f bringing Ireland into satisfactory relations with this country. (Cheers.) Let Englishmen above all things be patient with Ireland. We owed her long arrears. We had done her great injuries in the past which could not be blotted out in a few years. We must, nevertheless, insi, on the maintenance of the law. Referring to the cloture, he repudiated the idea that it was the desire of Liberals to gag their opponents, and said the ir le able bores preve ited many able young m nbers from speaking. He did no believe the Tories, if in office, would relax the rules, but thought they would be likely to m ke them more stringent. While there were floods of talk the farmers' friends in the House appeared indifferent to the floods which now 'eluged the country, causing great injury to agriculture. He thought the County Boards Bill a measure of the utmost importance, and that by them the ex se of School Boards mi at be saved, the unty being the unit for educational purposes. They might dc: ' with middle class as well as other education. Unless the middle classes educated their sons well, the sons of labourers would run them very close in the race of life. Referring to the provision of better cottages labourers, he said County Boards might also devote attention to that matter. Richard Cobden had said that if the land was to be cultivated to its full capacity it could not be done without giving full security for tenant-right. The necessity for compensation for improvements had been shown some years ago in a speech by Lord Carring-The condition of our Bankruptcy Laws was a standing disgrace, and a loss of millions a year to the country, and should also be dealt with. There were two or three questions reainly affecting the representation of the people which could not be long deferred, and he trusted this Parliament would not terminate without the County Suffrage Reform being carried. Mr. Mundella combated the recently expressed views of Sir Richard Cross and Sir Hardinge Giffard on this subject, and said the borough of Aylesbury (embracing a wide country district) was a type of what might be expected from the Reform Bill. Its representation by Sir N. Do Rothschild and Mr. Russell showed the anticipation that the measure would be hostile to property was absurd. The imperfect education of labourers had always been assigned for deferring reform in boroughs, and the town labourers would not have been well educated now if they had not obtained the franchise. He ridiculed the fear that reckless agitators would subvert the legitimate influence of the squire and parson, and while he recognised the right of those personages to utter their opinions, he disputed their title to control other people's consciences. He believed there could be no greater blessing conferred on the country than the enfranchisement of the counties. Nothing would more quicken the interest of the labourers in the affairs of the country, and stimulate their zeal for sanitary and other social improvements.

Mr. Mundella went on to expatiate on the high qualities of the Prime Minister, and said the Government had much to do to advance the welfare of the people, but they required the hearty support of the Liberal party throughout the country.

PARIS DURING THE CRISIS. Paris has learned a good deal since the first Revolution, and it takes its crises quietly as part of the political play-the end of an This applies chiefly to the outer life of the city, but on its inner life the crisis leaves its mark. At the Chamber, for instance, while it only increases the crowd at the gates by a few hundreds, within it changes the whole scene. The Salle des Pas Perdus, or lobby, is as full of life as an old cheese. The true busiress of the Chamber goes on here, and long before the beginning of business and a little after it all France is there in session. It is government in the old Gaulish way-by a public assembly of the whole tribe. buzz is incessant and unchanging till it deepens into a roar. There is a momentary silence when the President of the Chamber comes through to take his place. Officers with drawn swords are in front of him, a row of soldiers with fixed bayonets-this in a Parliamentary Chamber, bear in mind-on either side, and two trumpeters sound a loud note in his honour, strident and defiant, not unlike the crowof the Gallic bird. The President wears evening dress, though it is broad daylight, and he and his cortege for a moment awe the lobby into silence, but as the doors close on him it all begins again. The member of the Chamber of Deputies is about the worst informed of all persons as to Ministerial combinations. He spends much of his time in button-holing the journalists, to know what is going on. He is a sort of slave to his clients, rude committee-men from the provinces and from the town clubs, and the scribes who back him in the Press. In times of crisis Rochefort may be said to have the lobby all o himself, not to say the entire Chamber. He cannot speak, but he can listen-a much more formidable power. He watches the de-bate from the public galleries like Death waiting for his prey, and during the division he passes into the lobbies to "fight the battle o'er again" before a group of idlers, with the comment of his pungent wit. He has the greatest facility of the canard of any man in France, and that is saying a good deal. His latest discovery, announced in full lobby, is that M. Duclerc is himself the first of Orleanist conspirators. Nobody wants the truth in the lobbies, but everybody wants excitement, and that is just what you get. It is a great political gasometer where the supply for the next twenty-four hours for this great city is made and stored. From the lobby every one goes primed to his own circle. The café is the next nove; after five you cannot find a chair at the Café de la Paix, at the corner of the boulevard, and the Place de l'Opéra. Here the Bonapar-tists sit. The orthodox thing to do is to read the Pays or the Ordre, and look unutterable contempt for the Republic over a high collar. But nothing is said, and the place of the man from the Prefecture of Police, who is watching for a word, is a perfect sinecure. He knows it is: the men who are watched know it as well; it is a perfectly amicable understanding. He has to earn his wages, and they do not object, even in these Republican times, with their reverence for administrative tradition. The Prefecture always has sent out a few men in mes of excitement. The mouchard is an institution beyond logic, like the claque in the theatres. Under the Empire he sat in another café, watching the Republicans—that is all the difference; it is all in the day's work. The curious thing is that at the one table in the Café de la Paix, the one right in the rear where something is said as well as looked, the mouchard never thinks of making his appearance. It is a friendly understanding on both sides. He may do his work so long as he does not prevent other people from doing theirs; and the five men who usually sit at that table have some work to do. Sometimes it is only to look after a demonstration at St. Augustine's, the great Bonapartist Church, when a few respectable-looking workmen are wanted to shout "Vive l'Empereur" as the congregation turn out. The Napoleon manifesto the other day was really well launched, and it spoke volumes for somebody's power of organisation. In one night it broke out simultaneously in Paris and the provinces like a rush, and the Government had to take more pains than it likes to own to make it disappear. There is a good deal more to be seen and heard at the political cafés of another complexion in the

Faubourg Montmartre. Here you have the

fine flower of intransigeant journalism. As

you approach this region the collar gets

lower and lower or altogether disappears, but en revanche the hair grows longer and

the tongue longer than all. There is no affectation of prudent reserve. The talk is as wild as the writing in the papers, and the mouchards often pick up something worth their while. It was here that they got their first clue to Krapotkine. There is a short truce to political excitement while Paris dines, and its persistence in dining is one of the finest traits in its character. Nothing seems to interrupt the meal, nothing shortens it; it goes through from the hors d'auvre to the café and chasse café. At Tours, in the midst of the typical crisis of France's fate, the young bureaucrats of the National Defence always took two hours to breakfast, and had their game of cards or billiards afterwards. Dinner once over, there are abundant signs of the crisis everywhere. You c nr ot go to a theatre without being aware of i -that is, if you know how to use your eyes. The theatres have become distinctly political behird the scenes over since Coquelin was first sec wa'king aim-in-arm with Gambet . first comedian of the Théatre Français having rallied to the Republic, its first walling gentleman, in the person of M person of M. vre, found is necessary to assert his unalierable attachment to Bonapartism. The idea took, and it was soon understood that the famous Hyacinthe was only less distin-guished for his Orleanism than for the length of his nose. Leonce and Dupuis are still un-chronicled, but it is believed that the first is Legitimist to the core, and that the funny man of the Variétés is Republican Centre Gauche. Such men are generally grave in politics, following a well-known law. Daubray, when he has a few moments to spare from makir the world laugh, laments the corruption c public manners and the decline of his country As his genius keeps the Palais Royal Theatre going, he may be supposed to know something of the matter. Even the actresses are not free from the mania of the hour. Some of them turn their dressing-rooms into little political salons between the acts, and for the best news of the crisis you often have to go literally behind the scenes. The night after the manifesto the fair partisans of Bonapartism wore violet for the cause. It was wonderful as you went from house to house to see the ingenuity with which these emblems had been worked into the costume for the part. We may find other signs of the crisis before going home if we look in at one of the poli-There are salons for a good motive, as the French say, and salons for a bad. In the first category is Mme. Adam's, where Republicans of all shades were once wont to meet. Opinion has moved ahead of that salon, as it has moved ahead of so many other respectable institutions, and Mme. Adam's is beginning to have in politics a rather old-world air. Still, everybody goes there. There is a dinner for the bigger men and the reception after for the crowd, and it is a poor dinner indeed without a Cabinet Minister or a secretary at the board. hostess talks with everybody, and she is pretty well informed, though sometimes her cry is a little too much in advance of the danger-as when she told France a little while ago that General Campenon was to be the next President of the Republic as the result of a Gambettist intrigue. This piece of information may be said to have started the run of plots. There is just as much animation at the big Press Club on the boulevard. Here you may know all about to-morrow's article before it is written, and the men generally inspiration from the shock of minds in conflict over the dinner table. A funny thing is that many of the most ardent defenders of throne and alter are here Voltairean to the core, while ardent Republicans seem occasionally to betray a sneaking kindness for the decencies and the dignities of kingly rule. Que voulez vous? They are barris ers holding a brief. The more silent ones are engaged in little journalistic plots of their own which require secrecy. The Orleanist and Legi-timist plot the other day has already done good service in saving the Floquet proposi-tion from being laughed out of the Chamber, and there is reason to believe that Conservative papers are meditating a deep re-

venge with a rising of the Reds .- Baily News. LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.") The announcement that the Queen's proplace has caused intense disappointment at Mentone. I understand that her Majesty was offered by Mr. Henfrey the choice of either the Chalet des Rosiers, where she stayed last spring, or of another very charming villa be-tween Mentone and San Remo. Mr. Henfrey would also have willingly placed his villa at Baveno at her Majesty's disposal; but her stay at Lago Maggiore in 1879 was such an awful experience (only three fine days in three weeks) that she has never contemplated re-

turning to that region.

The Queen has ordered an ornament representing an Egyptian sphynx as a birthday present for the Duke of Connaught. The pase is to be composed of onyx.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany are coming over to visit her Majesty n the course of this season, but not "before May," as has been stated in several journals. It is probable that they will arrive in England early in June. Prince and Princess Wilhelm are likely to visit England this year.

It is understood that one of the events of the silver wedding fêtes was to have been the announcement of the betrothal of the Princess Victoria of Hesse, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden. It is an excellent match, as the reigning family of Baden are very wealthy and their position is secure. The Princess was greatly admired at the Duke of Albany's wedding, when she "walked

with Princess Beatrice. Prince Christian goes on from Berlin to visit his relatives in Silesia, and he is not expected to return to England before the end of February. The Princess remains at Cumberland Lodge, and amuses herself by driving almost daily into Windsor. Her Royal Highness will miss Mrs. Wellesley very much indeed, as the Deanery was a great resource for her, and she frequently went there for after-noon tea. One of the Princesses of Schles-

moon tea. One of the Frincesses of Schles-wig-Holstein will probably come over shortly on a visit to Cumberland Lodge. In "Barchester Towers" Mr. Trollope gave an amusing description of the difficulties en-countered by Dr. Proudie, who had a large family, no private fortune, and an official income of £5,000, in succeeding Dr. Grantly, who had only one child, a large fortune, an an income averaging £9,000. Dr. Benson is in much the same position as compared with his predecessor, and his administration will necessarily be on a much less liberal scale. The gardeners and outdoor servants at Addington have already been cut down by two-thirds and similar retrenchment is in contemplation

An Archbishop is still expected to spend great deal of money on hospitality; although the "public days" (when there was a magni-ficent dinner in the Great Hall at Lambeth once a week, during the season, to which any one could come, so long as he was arrayed in full Court dress, a hundred often sitting down), came to an end with Archbishor Howley; and routs and card-parties ended with Archbishop Cornwallis, in whose days the claret on the table was so excellent that dignitaries were not unfrequently seen

A "curious story" has gone round the papers about a private visit which the Prince Wales is said to have paid to the Rev. ' Jack " Russell, at Black Torrington, during the recent illness of the veteran parson. It is a pity that there should be no foundation for so elaborate a narrative, but it is pure fiction from beginning to end.

Lord Fitzhardinge advises all the Gloucestershire farmers to work their dairies by steam. Since it was adopted at Berkeley, the Gazette.

butter sent to market has been incomparably superior to that formerly made in the ordi-

Mrs. Anthony Trollope has gone back to the pretty place at Harting, in West Sussex, which Mr. Trollope took on breaking up his London establishment about three years ago. Some most extravagant statements have appeared lately respecting Anthony Trollope's literary gains. I only know that shortly be-fore he left Waltham, in 1871, when he was going to Australia for two years, he told me that up to that time he had cleared £33,000; and during the last ten years he did not receive anything like the prices which his earlier books fetched, Moreover, some years ago he lost about £12,000 by an unfortunate speculation. I believe that of modern authors of fiction, Mr. Black makes the most money, and after him comes Mr. Payn; and of authoresses, Miss Braddon.
Surely Sir Edward Watkin could not have

been serious when he said, last week, at the meeting of the shareholders of the South-Eastern Railway that because, while the Company had over a thousand trains running per day, all fitted with electric communications, net one of them had been used for six months, therefore it showed—I use the pluralist Baronet's own words—that all the outcry for communication between passengers and guards had resulted really in providing for a want that hardly existed. He might as well say that if a house with a good lock to its door has not been broken into, this proved that locks are not necessary to keep out thieves.

Among the new rules of legal procedure shortly to be made, it is rumoured that one will disallow the costs of more than one counsel without leave. This will, of course, do away with leaders and juniors to a great extent. The present unwritten rule of the Common Law Bar is that a Queen's Counsel cannot appear for a plaintiff without a junior. He may, however—and often does—appear singlehanded for a defendant. I imagine that the new rule would soon become popular both with the public and the bar. It would, in the first place, substantially compel the counsel retained to be in court; and, in the second, it would afford any young barrister who was entrusted with a case some chance of distin-guishing himself, instead of being publicly snubbed by his leader-which is at present

much more likely to happen.

According to Captain Shaw's Report, there have been 121 accidents amongst his firemen during the past year, many of them having been very serious, and three of them having terminated fatally. It would appear, therefore, that a London fireman incurs considerably more danger than any of our soldiers who were in Egypt. Why, then, are the latter given stars, and crosses, and medals, and the former nothing but their pay?

THE EAST LOTHIAN ELECTION. The nomination of candidates for the vacancy in East Lothian took place at Edinburgh on Wednesday. The candidates no-minated were Lord Elcho (Conservative), and minated were Lord Elcho (Conservative), and Mr. R. B. Finlay, Q.C. (Liberal). The proceedings were quite formal, and attracted little interest. The contest is being fought vigorously and the Conservatives are hopeful that they will not only retain the position which they have held since 1835, without interpretain but will considerably imprace it terruption, but will considerably improve it. Since 1832 the Tories have been in possession, except for two years, 1835-37, when Mr. Ferguson, of Raith, converted the Tory majority of 39 into a Liberal majority of 37. In subsequent elections which were contested the Tory majority increased from 91 to 135. At the election in 1865 it was reduced to 126, in 1868 to 65, and in 1880 to 44. Mr. Buchanan, now the senior member for Edinburgh, was the Liberal candidate at last election, and was exceedingly popular. He fought, moreover, at a specially opportune time, Mr. Gladstone being engaged in the neighbouring country, and arousing great hopes in the minds of the farmers by his discussion of agricultural greations. cussion of agricultural questions. But the Liberals were well aware, and did not deny, that on that occasion they polled their utmost strength, and many of the voters made personal sacrifices which they are not likely to repeat. In the interval the Conservative oting power has been increased, and Lord Elcho having proved an admirable candidate exceeding the high expectations which had been formed by his most sanguine friends, there is every reason to believe that the hopes of a Conservative triumph in East Lothian will not be disappointed on Monday next.

The Standard correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday night, says :—"One thing certain is that the great majority of Churchmen, who are stronger in East Lothian than in any other constituency in Scotland, will support Lord Elcho, believing that he will be true to their interests at all times; whereas they fear that Mr. Finlay would follow the Government were a Disestablishment measure introduced. During the past three weeks the candidates have been busily engaged in the canvass and in addressing public meetings.
Mr. Finlay is an able pleader, but is not an attractive platform orator. Some of his speeches have been as long as the orthodox Scotch sermons, and quite as dull. Lord Elcho is more spirited and lively than the rival candidate. The Librals have made great efforts to win over the Cockenzie fishermen to their side, but have not been very successful. The Wemyss family have for generations been the steadfast and generous friends of the fishermen, and there are very few of their number who will not cheerfully vote for Lord Elcho. The Liberals are not very hopeful of the result of Monday's poll. If the Disestab-lishers, or any considerable number of them, remain true to the pledge they have given, the Liberal minority will be materially in-creased. Meanwhile, however, much pressure is being brought to bear to induce the Liberationists to "sink their differences" for the sake of the common cause. So far most of the electors who signed the declaration that they would not vote for a Liberal candidate who supported the Church are understood to be determined to adhere to it. An indication of the doubt which prevails in the Liberal camp is found in a letter which Provost Stevenson, of Haddington, has published, in which he says, referring to the treatened abstention of the Liberationists:—'East Lothian may be won by a united party, certainly not by a divided one. If lost to the parly of progress now, I am afraid the political prospect for the future, so far as our country is concerned, is not a bright one. Let me recall the lesson of 1874. By disunion then we wrecked our cause. In 1880 by union we more than regained our lost position. By union and hearty co-operation, by giving and taking, we will keep it in the future. As an earnest politician, I do not believe in this policy of playing into the hands of opponents, as some of our friends seem inclined to do.' This letter is regarded in many quarters as a preparation for defeat. Some Liberals are vexed hat it was published.

STATESMEN ASLEEP AND AWAKE .- M. de Fallières has temporarily succumbed to the anxiety and worry of the Ministerial crisis which has already prostrated M. Duclerc. M. de Fallières, it seems, is unable to sleep in times of excitement, and yesterday the sitting of the Chamber was abruptly suspended by his collapse in a fainting fit. A man who cannot sleep lacks an indispensable essential to success in the political arena. Mr. Gladstone is notoriously one of the soundest sleepers as well as the most powerful prime Minister of well as the most powerful prime armister of our time and for any length of time that opportunity may permit. Some of his lieutenants possess the gift in an almost equal degree, and to that extent they have their less favoured rivals at a great disadvantage. For a statesman it is not less important to be sound asleep when he is in bed than to be wide awake when he is in Parliament.—Pall Mall

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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

MGreat-Britain.

LONDON, JAN. 31-FEB. 1, 1883. POLITICAL SCARES. The Times says the return of M. de Giers to St. Petersburg terminates one more cycle of mysterious hints, dark allusions, apocryphal conversations, and gloomy predictions. A dozen alarming statements, each made upon authority higher, more august, and more unimpeachable than the last, have once more been falsified by stubborn facts, and their authors are now pointing out with grand contempt for "their dead selves" that perfect calm reigns in the political world. These scares renew themselves with the regularity of the moon, and a closer study than we have yet thought it needful to bestow upon them might prove that luminary to exercise a direct influence upon their birth. It is, perhaps, unreasonable (continues the Times) to ask our readers to tax their memory with these evanescent phenomena, but if any one will take the trouble to refer to a good register of events for the last four years, he will undoubtedly be astonished to discover through what a number of desperate crises Europe, according to the gobemouche, has passed. The high authority who with significant allusions to authority higher still usually sets the ball in motion doubtless has excellent and substantial reasons for what he does. High authority does not bestir itself without adequate cause, which the intelligent inquirer will seek in the temporary convenience of the haute banque. But the financiers who thus shuffle the cards on the bourses of Europe every time they want a new combination would be powerless were it not that they have a huge mass of levity and thoughtlessness to work upon. The Continental Press lends itself readily to their purposes, because it busies itself with a comparatively narrow range of subjects. It is perpetually engaged in speculating upon high politics, and every breath that disturbs that attenuated air throws it into instant commotion. It is constantly endeavouring to unravel the web of a subtle intrigue, and can scarcely believe that anything is what it seems, or that any man can by any chance mean just what he says. This habit of mind is fatal to soundness and balance of judgment. To the detective seeking to discover he knows not what every glance is an enigma, and every gesture is pregnant with undehe amateur pol ticians of the Continent have not yet perceived how powerful are the forces that make for peace, though the men who really direct European affairs understand their importance very well. The eyes of the former being always fixed upon a few prominent statesmen, they fail to see that the nations, too, have a voice. Universal military service puts a weapon of tremendous power in the hands of a ruler, but it also imposes on him, at least in civilized countries, a very perceptible check. Conscription in such a country as Germany is representation. Prince Bismarck pays but scanty respect to Parliamentary opposition, but he will think a good many times before he attempts to override the opinion of that army which is the educated German people. In his intense repugnance to war, the German Emperor faithfully represents his people, who know full well that they must bear in their own proper persons the brunt of whatever fighting they undertake. It is difficult to frame an excuse for the readiness with which these recurring warscares are taken up and magnified in this country. Thanks to our geographical position, we are able to look upon the affairs of Europe from the outside. The mervousness naturally engendered in spite of reason by the necessity for standing continually on guard armed to the teeth ought not in any way to disturb our judgment. It ought to be our function to exercise a calming and moderating effect upon European opinion, instead of reflecting all its ephemeral perturbations. But when a flutter is got up in a European capital because somebody has spoken or has not spoken, has taken a journey or has stayed at home, there is always some zealous politician ready to telegraph an alarming despatch, of course on the highest authority. Then men go about with faces as long as their memory is short, asking what is the meaning of the news, while the more ingenious construct elaborate arguments to show that a great war is merely a question of time, and that the time is probably at hand. It is not at all necessary to have any consistent theory of the necessity for a war, or of the causes which are to lead to its outbreak. Now it is Germany that finds her armaments intolerable and is about to attack Russia as the shortest way to general disarmament. Again, it is the old chronic jealousy between Austria and Russia, together with fresh disagreements about the partition of the Ottoman Empire. which is about to impel Russia to attack the dual monarchy. Again, it is observed that the Slavs of Austro-Hungary are in the ascendant, and that the vaunted Austro-German alliance is on the point of breaking up. Again, it is found that Russia is on the point of bankruptcy, and, being compelled to choose between war and revolution, is going to war at all risks. While Gambetta was alive there was always the war of revenge to drag in by way of makeweight when other arguments failed to convince. Now that Gambetta is dead the Republic is discovered to be on its last legs, and some Pretender is held certain to bring about the long predicted Franco-Russian combination. It may be admitted that every country in Europe has troubles and difficulties of its own, and that nations armed to the teeth are more likely to go to war than if they had beaten their swords into ploughshares and used saltpetre for no other purpose than to dress turnips. It may be admitted, too, that various combinations are conceivable, and that various accidents may happen to precipitate a collision. But a great deal more than this ought to be required before men indulge in foolish and mischievous speculations. The odds are heavy against any event that depends

be said to be more than possible. The remarkable thing is that every three months or so there is a new scare, upon grounds totally irreconcilable with the reasons adduced to justify the last, and that a large part of the public seem perfectly unconscious of the repeated contradictions. Our readers will do us the justice to admit that we have consistently avoided attaching any importance to these fantastic stories. We credit them with the capacity to recal a period somewhat longer than that assigned by Hamlet to a great man's memory, and with intelligence enough to seek in the history which is being made before our eyes some consistent and permanent meaning. Those who regard history itself as an old almanack may, perhaps, consistently look upon a newspaper as nothing more than the promiscuous and unintelligent chronicle of the sensations of the moment, but we venture to think that there is a public not easily influenced by the interested fables of the Stock Exchange and desiring the redaction of current events and rumours into that coherence with the past which alone can make them useful as a guide to the future. Next to universal disarmament, probably the best safeguard against war is universal military service.

THE NIAGARA THREATENED.

There seems to be some prospect of Niagara Falls being saved from the horde of speculators who have so rapidly been turning them into a source of pecuniary profit:—

Many years ago, at a time when the locality was little visited, and the subject excited no stir, "the Porter family" acquired the American side of the Falls, with the result that they and their descendants have amassed an immense fortune by fencing off the best places for sightseers, and charging all visitors a quarter of a dollar for examining the noblest work of Nature within easy access of the cities of Canada and the United States. But "the Porter family" are not the only ob-structives in the shape of vested rights who interfere with the pilgrim's peace of mind. At every turn he finds himself faced by the custodian of some private piece of ground, to enter which "a quarter" is demanded, until, harassed by these harpies, and pestered by a swarm of sharpers who prey on the ignorance, thoughtlessness, or credulity of the summer visitors, the tourist might imagine that the Dominion and the Great Republic were in league to pension half the needy persons in North America on "the Falls," and those who go to see them. Nor have the Vandals been idle. Before Goat Island can be reached two tolled suspension bridges must be crossed, and on Luna Island, which is the first halt from the American side, a huge paper factory has been built; and though the Great Fall is disfigured by no such base object, several hideous chimney stacks mar the view above the American Falls. Next to Schaffhansen, the torrent which tumbles over the cliff between Goat Island and the mainland is travellers are likely to look on. But even this lovely spectacle is not to be compared to the "Horseshoe," from which it is separated by the dark cliffs of Goat Island. This prettilywooded spot is the best stand from which to examine the Rapids above the Falls, and the Falls themselves. Yet Goat Island is also private property, and if the present owner has resisted the temptation to use it as a source of revenue, there is no guarantee that some future proprietor will be proof against the attraction which the tumbling waters afford as a generator of power. Indeed, more than once prosaic millmen have deplored waste of "water privileges" which he permits, and Dr. Siemens has fired the imagination of men of business by his calculation that all the coal in the world applied to the raising of steam would not exert a force equal to the Falls of Niagara. Imagine a sea of raging waters a mile and a half broad, rushing madly down an incline, suddenly contracting by the curving western shore, and then leaping, "with one tremendous bound," over a precipice of one hundred and sixty feet, and one can fancy the power which is every day rolling idly into Lake Ontario. Even Sir Hussey Vivian's enthusiasm as a sightseer was unable to resist the charm of calculating "the miles of locomotives" and the millions of spindles this gigantic defluent of Lake Erie could drive. It has, therefore, long been evident that unless some steps are taken to "protect the Falls," they will become the nucleus of a town of factories, or be so surrounded by petty proprietors that sentimental travellers will carry away more vivid recol-lections of the manner in which they have been fleeced than pleasing impressions of the majesty of Nature. Cynthia and Log Islands majesty of Nature. Cynthia and Log Islands are already marked down by the Philistines; and it is only the fact of the owners being able at present to make so much money by letting out their property for the gratification of tourists that saves much of the American side from being turned to any purpose which will best suit the proprietors' pockets. With this uncomfortable prospect in sight, Lord Dufferin suggested to the Governments of Ontario and New York that they should buy out vested rights and convert the immediate surroundings of the Falls into an international park, to which visitors could have access, without being subjected to annoyance and extortion. Plans were prepared, and a Bill giving force to these proposals drafted; and the measure might have received the assent of two Houses of the New York Legislature, had not all progress been blocked by Governor Cornell declaring his intention of vetoing it. "Vested Rights" had evi-dently found the idea unpalatable, and under the circumstances it was felt that to proceed further would be useless. Accordingly, for four years, nothing more was heard of the matter. In the meantime, however, public taste having improved, a Society called the Niagara Falls Association has been started to bring all their influence to bear on those with whom the passage of the revived measure rests. The Ontario Legislature has always been friendly to the proposed step, and it is, therefore quite possible that before long we may be enabled to announce the welcome news that Niagara has been rescued from the hands of the speculator. It would, however, beunfair to accuse the Americans as a people of being insensible to the Vandalism of the few individuals who have abused the accident of having acquired the soil in the neighbourhool of the Falls. On the contrary, when-ever the nation, or even the State Govern-ments, have been able to act, they have done so promptly in the direction of saving their forest scenery from desecration. The Chauderie Falls of Canada drive a large amount of machinery, yet care has been taken to pre-vent any defacement of their beauty. The Yellowstone Region — the Wonderland of Central North America—has long ago been converted into an immense National Domain though the many "parks" of Colorado, which are little inferior in beauty or as popular resorts, are being rapidly purchased by

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.—A fatal boat accident occurred at Crovie, Banffshire, yesterday. The boat, which was a small fishing craft, was making for the creek, Crovie, when she struck on a rock and was swamped. Three of the crew were drowned, only one man being saved.

English and American capitalists, who may or

may not make good use of their acquisitions.

-Standard.

upon one out of several equally probable

accidents, but they become overwhelming

when the event requires the co-ordination

of several accidents no one of which can

MEMBERS AND CONSTITUENTS. Mr. J. K. Cross, the recently-appointed Under-Secretary for India, addessed his constituents at Belton on Wednesday night. After referring to general topics, he said a proposal which has lately agitated the comnercial and agricultural community was the creation of a new Government Department, with a Cabinet Minister at its head, to be called the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture. He had tried to think out this matter for himself, and he confessed that commerce and agriculture seemed to him to occupy so much of our national life, to comprise so great a part of our national existence, that it was perfectly ludicrous to think of placing them in the leading strings of a Department of the State. Commerce and agriculture comprised the State. Eliminate them, and there was no reason for our being. They were superior to all departments, as a whole was superior to its parts. The whole nation was engaged either in commerce or in agriculture, or in both. The Departments of the Government were the administrative services of the nation. He did not see how they could stretch any of its services into anything big enough to fit the commerce and agriculture of the United Kingdom. The demand arose, in his opinion, from a misconception of the functions of departments, and it was rather an indication that some of them were inclined to look to the Government to shed blessings which they did not see their way to get for themselves. At the present time each interest and each industry in the country could make its wish or its grievance known to the department of the State which had power to rectify the grievance or satisfy the wish, and if they appointed a Minister of Commerce and Agriculture from a seat in the Cabinet either he must be a dictator dominating, that de-partment, or he would have to be a go-bereceiving his inspiration from the thousand and one sources which were open to him, and passing it on to the various departments, whether the Home Office, the Local Government Board, the Colonial or Foreign Office, Treasury, or India. He wished he could agree with the Chambers of Commerce on this question, for it was never pleasant to differ with those who were working in the interests of the nation; but as we were in agriculture well abreast of any other nation, and as in commerce we were infinitely ahead of every one, he could not see the necessity of the proposed change. Another question of grave difficulty with which the Government would have to deal was our position in Egypt. The financial arrangements of the Joint Control cut off from the Sultan a large source of irregular revenue, and though this Control lessened the burdens of the cultivators of the soil, it greatly injured a very large number of permanent of-ficials of high class in Egypt, making them intensely discontented, and amongst these were many officers of the Egyptian army. The Ottoman world was greatly irritated by the French action in Tunis; so that with these causes at work he did not think they need wonder that Arabi, with the support of the Sultan, found many abettors in his revolt against western influences. After referring to the outbreak and exodus of Europeans after the massacre of June 11, the hon. Member said that, in his opinion, if the revolt had not been punished European life would not have been safe throughout the East. A vast European colony had settled in Egypt, and amongst them many English. Many of our countrymen had been induced to go there by successive Rulers, from Mehemet Ali to Ismail Pacha. They had a right to live there in peace and security, and they had lived there in obedience to the laws of the land. To him it seemed clear that there was only one course open to the Government -that was to meet violence with overwhelm ing strength, to secure our right to live where our interests had grown up, and to protec the highway to our Eastern Empire. That had been done, he believed, with the least possible loss of life, and it had been done But they had been told that all this might have been unnecessary if they had acted sooner. They heard this from Richard Cross in Lancashire, from Lord Salisbury in Scotland, and from Sir Stafford But had they forgottena meeting held in Willis's Rooms on June 30 last year when the two leaders of the Tory party were present, and the speeches on that occasionhow they urged the Government to action. He was glad that the Joint Control had gone from Egypt, for it was fraught with political danger. Referring, in conclusion, to his recent appointment as Under Secretary for India, he said in Bolton they had held meetings in times gone by to advocate the repeal of the duties charged by the Government of India on the import of our productions. Those duties had ceased to be, and India could now buy from us without let or hindrance. In accepting the position of Parliamentary Under Secretary for India it would not be his lot to have to propose to the India authorities anything which, in the opinion even of the Bombay mill-owners, would savour of selfishness Our trade with India was absolutely free from the taint of Protection, and the Indian cotton trade was proving that it might well stand by its own strength. There was no jealousy between Lancashire and India now. The questions appearing on the Indian horizon were sufficiently serious to demand the gravest attention of our greatest statesmen. Her rent question, as serious as that of Ireland, but covering a popula-tion of 60 millions in Bengal alone; questions of local self-government, extending throughout the vast Empire; and proposals for the reorganisation of the army, together with grave questions of finance, and the extension of public works-these were only

tics, and trusting to the courtesy of the House of Commons and to the forbearance of his friends, he should try to do his duty Applause.) Mr. Mundella, speaking at the annual mee ing of the Aylesbury Liberal Association, said the Government had never more completely the confidence of the people since its acce sion to power than at the present day. It had great difficulties to confront, but the English people knew from what they had arisen. They had inherited a legacy from their predecessors such as rarely fell to the lot of Government on entering office. Their predecessors entered office with a surplus of six millions, and left with a deficit of eight millions, and with trouble in India, South Africa, in Egypt, by their Dual Control, and in the House of Commons itself. The English people knew the present Government were anxious to deal with questions of reform, and that if Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were displaced, all these measures would go to the wall. As to the charge that Mr. Gladstone was not reducing the expenditure, he thought t rather unkind, considering that the the debts of his predecessor, and also make large grants for education, and help to pay off the National Debt. Mr. Mundella referred to the withdrawal from Candahar as one of the wisest acts of statesmanship ever performed, and said India was in a better state than she had enjoyed for many years The campaign in Egypt had been a triumph to War Office management. the Postmaster General acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the people? (Cheers.) His expenditure had been reproductive : every shilling bringing in eighteenpence. In Ireland we had Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelvan. (Cheers.) There was no man in the House of Lords of sounder judgment than the Lord Lieutenant, and he was confident that his firm

some of the problems presented for solution

Happily, they would not be discussed on Party

lines, and he could only tell them how deeply

he was concious of his own incapacity to deal

with them. But trusting in the wisdom and ability of his chief, Lord Kimberley, he en-

tered upon the duties of his office as a humble

student, and not as a scholar of Indian poli-

administration would restore Ireland to peace order, and advanced industry. It was, however, to remedial measures we must ultinately look for bringing Ireland into satislatery took for bringing recent and seed factory relations with this country. (Cheers.) Let Englishmen above all things be patient with Ireland. We owed her long arrears. We had done her great injuries in the past which could not be blotted out in a few years. We must nevertheless insist on the main-We must, nevertheless, insist on the maintenance of the law. Referring to the cloture, he repudiated the idea that it was the desire of Liberals to gag their opponents, and said the intolerable bores prevented many able young members from speaking. He did not believe the Tories, if in office, would relax the relate but the result that the workst the relate the related to the the rules, but thought they would be likely to make them more stringent. While there were floods of talk the farmers' friends in the House appeared indifferent to the floods which now deluged the country, causing great injury to agriculture. He thought the County Boards Bill a measure of the utmost importance, and that by them the expense of School Boards might be saved, the county being the unit for educational purposes. They might deal with middle class as well as other educa-tion. Unless the middle classes educated their sons well, the sons of labourers would run them very close in the race of life. Referring to the provision of better cottages for labourers, he said County Boards might also devote attention to that matter. Richard Cobden had said that if the land was to be cultivated to its full capacity it could not be done without giving full security for tenant-right. The necessity for compensation for improvements had been shown some years ago in a speech by Lord Carring-ton. The condition of our Bankruptey Laws was a standing disgrace, and a loss of millions a year to the country, and should also be dealt with. There were two or three questions mainly affecting the representation of the people which could not be long de-ferred, and he trusted this Parliament would not terminate without the County Suffrage Reform being carried. Mr. Mundella combated the recently expressed views of Sir Richard Cross and Sir Hardinge Giffard on this subject, and said the borough of Aylesbury (embracing a wide country district) was a type of what might be expected from the Reform Bill. Its representation by Sir N. De Rothschild and Mr. Russell showed the anticipation that the measure would be hostile to property was absurd. The imperfect education of labourers had always been assigned for deferring reform in boroughs, and the town labourers would not have been well educated now if they had not obtained the franchise. He ridiculed the fear that reckless gitators would subvert the legitimate influence of the squire and parson, and while he recognised the right of those personages to utter their opinions, he disputed their title to control other people's consciences. He believed there could be no greater blessing conferred on the country than the enfranchise-ment of the counties. Nothing would more quicken the interest of the labourers in the affairs of the country, and stimulate their zeal for sanitary and other social improvements. Mr. Mundella went on to expatiate on the high qualities of the Prime Minister, and said the Government had much to do to advance the welfare of the people, but they required the hearty support of the Liberal party throughout the country.

PARIS DURING THE CRISIS.

Paris has learned a good deal since the first Revolution, and it takes its crises quietly

as part of the political play-the end of an

the city, but on its inner life the crisis leaves

its mark. At the Chamber, for instance,

while it only increases the crowd at the gates

This applies chiefly to the outer life of

by a few hundreds, within it changes the whole scene. The Salle des Pas Perdus, or lobby, is as full of life as an old cheese. The true business of the Chamber goes on here, and long before the beginning of business and a little after it all France is there in session. It is government in the old Gaulish way-by a public assembly of the whole tribe. buzz is incessant and unchanging till it deepens into a roar. There is a momentary silence when the President of the Chamber comes through to take his place. with drawn swords are in front of him, a row of soldiers with fixed bayonets—this in a Parliamentary Chamber, bear in mind-on either side, and two trumpeters sound a loud note in his honour, strident and defiant, not unlike the crow of the Gallie bird. The President wears evening dress, though it is broad daylight, and he and his cortège for a moment awe the lobby into silence, but as the doors close on him it all begins again. The member of the Chamber of Deputies is about the worst informed of all persons as to Ministerial combinations. He spends much of his time in button-holing the journalists, to know what is going on. He is a sort of slave to his clients, rude committee-men from the provinces and from the town clubs, and the scribes who back him in the Press. In times of crisis Rochefort may be said to have the lobby all to himself, not to say the entire Chamber. He cannot speak, but he can listen—a much more formidable power. He watches the debate from the public galleries like Death waiting for his prey, and during the division he passes into the lobbies to "fight the battle o'er again" before a group of idlers, with the comment of his pungent wit. He has the greatest facility of the canard of any man in France, and that is saying a good deal. His latest discovery, announced in full lobby, is that M. Duclerc is himself the first of Orleanist conspirators. Nobody wants the truth in the lobbies, but everybody wants excitement, and that is just what you get. It is a great political gasometer where the supply for the next twenty-four hours for this great city is made and stored. From the lobby every one goes primed to his own circle. The cafe is the next ove; after five you cannot find a chair at the Café de la Paix, at the corner of the boulevard. and the Place de l'Opéra. Here the Bonapar-tists sit. The orthodox thing to do is to read the Pays or the Ordre, and look unutterable contempt for the Republic over a high collar. But nothing is said, and the place of the man from the Prefecture of Police, who is watching for a word, is a perfect sinecure. He knows it is; the men who are watched know it as well it is a perfectly amicable understanding. He has to earn his wages, and they do not object. even in these Republican times, with their reverence for administrative tradition. The Prefecture always has sent out a few men in times of excitement. The mouchard is an institution beyond logic, like the claque in the theatres. Under the Empire he sat in another café, watching the Republicans—that is all the difference; it is all in the day's work. The curious thing is that at the one table in the Café de la Paix, the one right in the rear where something is said as well as looked, the mouchard never thinks of making his appearance. It is a friendly understanding on both sides. He may do his work so long as he does not prevent other people from doing theirs; and the five men who usually sit at that table have some work to do. Sometimes it is only to look after a demonstration at St. Augustine's, the great Bonapartist Church, when a few respectable-looking workmen are wanted to shout "Vive l'Empereur" as the congregation turn out. The Napoleon manifesto the other day was really well launched, and it spoke volumes for somebody's power of organisation. In one night it broke out simultaneously in Paris and the provinces like a rush, and the Government had to take more pains than it likes to own to make it disappear. There is a good deal more to be seen and heard at the political cafés of another complexion in the Faubourg Montmartre. Here you have the fine flower of intransigeant journalism. As

you approach this region the collar gets

lower and lower or altogether disappears,

but en revanche the hair grows longer and

the tongue longer than all. There is no ! affectation of prudent reserve. The talk is as wild as the writing in the papers, and the mouchards often pick up something worth their while. It was here that they got their first clue to Krapotkine. There is a short their while Paris truce to political excitement while Paris dines, and its persistence in dining is one of the finest traits in its character. Nothing seems to interrupt the meal, nothing shortens it; it goes through from the hors d'œuvre to the café and chasse café. At Tours, in the midst of the typical crisis of France's fate, the young bureaucrats of the National Defence always took two hours to breakfast, and had their game of cards or billiards afterwards. Dinner once over, there are abundant signs of the crisis everywhere. You cannot go to a theatre without being aware of it-that is, if you know how to use your eyes. The theatres have become distinctly political behind the scenes over since Coquelin was first seen walking arm-in-arm with Gambetta. The first comedian of the Théatre Français having rallied to the Republic, its first walking gentleman, in the person of M. Febvre, found it necessary to assert his unalterable attachment to Bonapartism. idea took, and it was soon understood that the famous Hyacinthe was only less distinguished for his Orleanism than for the length of his nose. Leonce and Dupuis are still unchronicled, but it is believed that the first is Legitimist to the core, and that the funny man of the Variétés is Republican Centre Gauche. Such men are generally grave in politics, following a well-known law. Daubray, when he has a few moments to spare from making the world laugh, laments the corruption of public manners and the decline of his country. As his genius keeps the Palais Royal Theatre going, he may be supposed to know something of the matter. Even the actresses are not free from the mania of the hour. Some of them turn their dressing-rooms into little political salons between the acts, and for the best news of the crisis you often have to go literally behind the scenes. The night after the mani-festo the fair partisans of Bonapartism wore violet for the cause. It was wonderful as you went from house to house to see the ingenuity with which these emblems had been worked into the costume for the part. We may find other signs of the crisis before going home if we look in at one of the political salons. There are salons for a good motive, as the French say, and salons for a bad. In the first category is Mme. Adam's, where Republicans of all shades were once wont to meet. Opinion has moved ahead of that salon, as it has moved ahead of so many other respectable institutions, and Mme. Adam's is beginning to have in politics a rather old-world air. Still, everybody goes there. There is a dinner for the bigger men and the reception after for the crowd, and i s a poor dinner indeed without a Cabine Minister or a secretary at the board. hostess talks with everybody, and she is pretty vell informed, though sometimes her cry is a little too much in advance of the danger—as when she told France a little while ago that General Campenon was to be the next President of the Republic as the result of a Gambettist intrigue. This piece of information may be said to have started the run of plots. There is just as much animation at the big Press Club on the boulevard. Here you may know all about to-morrow's article before it is written, and the men generally derive their flict over the dinner table. that many of the most ardent defenders of throne and altar are here Voltairean to the core, while ardent Republicans seem occasionally to betray a sneaking kindness for the decencies and the dignities of kingly rule. Que voulez vous? They are barristers holding a brief. The more silent ones are engaged in little journalistic plots of their own which require secrecy. The Orleanist and Legi-timist plot the other day has already done good service in saving the Floquet proposi-tion from being laughed out of the Chamber, and there is reason to believe that Conservative papers are meditating a deep revenge with a rising of the Reds.—Baily News.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

The announcement that the Queen's proposed trip to the Riviera would not take place has caused intense disappointment at Mentone. I understand that her Majesty was offered by Mr. Henfrey the choice of either the Chalet des Rosiers, where she stayed last spring, or of another very charming villa between Mentone and San Remo. Mr. Henfrey would also have willingly placed his villa at Baveno at her Majesty's disposal; but her stay at Lago Maggiore in 1879 was such an awful experience (only three fine days in three weeks) that she has never contemplated returning to that region.

The Queen has ordered an ornament re-

The Queen has ordered an ornament representing an Egyptian sphynx as a birthday present for the Duke of Connaught. The

base is to be composed of onyx.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany are coming over to visit her Majesty in the course of this season, but not "before May," as has been stated in several journals. It is probable that they will arrive in England early in June. Prince and Princess Wilhelm

are likely to visit England this year.

It is understood that one of the events of the silver wedding fites was to have been the announcement of the betrothal of the Princess Victoria of Hesse, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden. It is an excellent match, as the reigning family of Baden are very wealthy and their position is secure. The Princess was greatly admired at the Duke of Albany's wedding, when she "walked"

with Princess Beatrice.

Prince Christian goes on from Berlin to visit his relatives in Silesia, and he is not expected to return to England before the end of February. The Princess remains at Cumberland Lodge, and amuses herself by driving almost daily into Windsor. Her Royal Highness will miss Mrs. Wellesley very much indeed, as the Deanery was a great resource for her, and she frequently went there for afternoon tea. One of the Princesses of Schleswig-Holstein will probably come over shortly one wisit to Cumberland Lodge.

wig-Holstein will probably come over shortly on a visit to Cumberland Lodge. In "Barchester Towers" Mr. Trollope gave an amusing description of the difficulties encountered by Dr. Proudie, who had a large family, no private fortune, and an official income of £5,000, in succeeding Dr. Grantly, who had only one child, a large fortune, and an income averaging £9,000. Dr. Benson is in much the same position as compared with his predecessor, and his administration will necessarily be on a much less liberal scale. The gardeners and outdoorservants at Addington have already been cut down by two-thirds, and similar retrenchment is in contemplation

at Lambeth.

An Archbishop is still expected to spend a great deal of money on hospitality; although the "public days" (when there was a magnificent dinner in the Great Hall at Lambeth once a week, during the season, to which any one could come, so long as he was arrayed in full Court dress, a hundred often sitting down), came to an end with Archbishop Howley; and routs and card-parties ended with Archbishop Cornwallis, in whose days the claret on the table was so excellent that dignitaries were not unfrequently seen

A "curious story" has gone round the papers about a private visit which the Prince of Wales is said to have paid to the Rev. "Jack" Russell, at Black Torrington, during the recent illness of the veteran parson. It is a pity that there should be no foundation for so elaborate a narrative, but it is pure fiction

Lord Fitzhardinge advises all the Gloucestershire farmers to work their dairies by steam. Since it was adopted at Berkeley, the

butter sent to market has been incomparably superior to that formerly made in the ordinary way

nary way.

Mrs. Anthony Trollope has gone back to the pretty place at Harting, in West Sussex, which Mr. Trollope took on breaking up his London establishment about three years ago. Some most extravagant statements have appeared lately respecting Anthony Trollope's literary gains. I only know that shortly before he left Waltham, in 1871, when he was going to Australia for two years, he told me that up to that time he had cleared £33,000; and during the last ten years he did not receive anything like the prices which his earlier books fetched, Moreover, some years ago he lost about £12,000 by an unfortunate speculation. I believe that of modern authors of fiction, Mr. Black makes the most money, and after him comes Mr. Payn; and of author-

esses, Miss Braddon.
Surely Sir Edward Watkin could not have been serious when he said, last week, at the meeting of the sharcholders of the South-Eastern Railway that because, while the Company had over a thousand trains running per day, all fitted with electric communications, net one of them had been used for six months, therefore it showed—I use the pluralist Baronet's own words—that all the outery for communication between passengers and guards had resulted really in providing for a want that hardly existed. He might as well say that if a house with a good lock to its door has not been broken into, this proved that locks are not necessary to keep out thieves.

Among the new rules of legal procedure shortly to be made, it is rumoured that one will disallow the costs of more than one counsel without leave. This will, of course, do away with leaders and juniors to a great extent. The present unwritten rule of the Common Law Bar is that a Queen's Counsel cannot appear for a plaintiff without a junior. He may, however—and often does—appear singlehanded for a defendant. I imagine that the new rule would soon become popular both with the public and the bar. It would, in the first place, substantially compel the counsel retained to be in court; and, in the second, it would afford any young barrister who was entrusted with a case some chance of distinguishing himself, instead of being publicly snubbed by his leader—which is at present much more likely to happen.

much more likely to happen.

According to Captain Shaw's Report, there have been 121 accidents amongst his firemen during the past year, many of them having been very serious, and three of them having terminated fatally. It would appear, therefore, that a London fireman incurs considerably more danger than any of our soldiers who were in Egypt. Why, then, are the latter given stars, and crosses, and medals, and the former nothing but their pay?

THE EAST LOTHIAN ELECTION. The nomination of candidates for the vacancy in East Lothian took place at Edinburgh on Wednesday. The candidates no-minated were Lord Elcho (Conservative), and Mr. R. B. Finlay, Q.C. (Liberal). The proceedings were quite formal, and attracted little interest. The contest is being fought vigorously, and the Conservatives are hopeful that they will not only retain the position which they have held since 1835, without inwhich they have held since 1835, without it terruption, but will considerably improve it. Since 1832 the Tories have been in possession, except for two years, 1835-37, when Mr. Ferguson, of Raith, converted the Tory majority of 39 into a Liberal majority of 37. In subsequent elections which were contested the Tory majority increased from 91 to 135. At the election in 1865 it was reduced to 126, in 1868 to 65, and in 1880 to 44. Buchanan, now the senior member for Edinburgh, was the Liberal candidate at last election, and was exceedingly popular. He fought, moreover, at a specially opportune time, Mr. Gladstone being engaged in the neighbouring country, and arousing great hopes in the minds of the farmers by his discussion of agricultural questions. But the Liberals were well aware, and did not deny, that on that occasion they polled their utmost strength, and many of the voters made personal sacrifices which they are not likely to repeat. In the interval the Conservative voting power has been increased, and Lord Elcho having proved an admirable candidate, exceeding the high expectations which had been formed by his most sanguine friends, there is every reason to believe that the hopes of a Conservative triumph in East Lothian will not be disappointed on Monday next. The Standard correspondent, telegraphing

on Wednesday night, says :- "One thing certain is that the great majority of Churchmen, who are stronger in East Lothian than in any other constituency in Scotland, will support Lord Elcho, believing that he will be true to their interests at all times; whereas they fear that Mr. Finlay would follow the Government were a Disestablishment measure introduced. During the past three weeks the candidates have been busily engaged in the canvass and in addressing public meetings. Mr. Finlay is an able pleader, but is not an attractive platform orator. Some of his speeches have been as long as the orthodox Scotch sermons, and quite as dull. Lord Elcho is more spirited and lively than the rival candidate. The Librals have made great efforts to win over the Cockenzie fishermen to their side, but have not been very successful. The Wemyss family have for generations been the steadfast and generous friends of the fishermen, and there are very few of their number who will not cheerfully vote for Lord Elcho. The Liberals are not very hopeful of the result of Monday's poll. If the Disestablishers, or any considerable number of them, remain true to the pledge they have given, the Liberal minority will be materially increased. Meanwhile, however, much pressure is being brought to bear to induce the Liberationists to "sink their differences" for the sake of the common cause. So far most of the electors who signed the declaration that they would not vote for a Liberal candidate who supported the Church are understood to be determined to adhere to it. An indication of the doubt which prevails in the Liberal camp is found in a letter which Provost Steven-son, of Haddington, has published, in which he says, referring to the treatened abstention of the Liberationists :- 'East Lothian may be won by a united party, certainly not by a divided one. If lost to the parly of progress now, I am afraid the political prospect for the future, so far as our country is concerned, is not a bright one. Let me recall the lesson of 1874. By disunion then we wrecked our In 1880 by union we more than reeatise. In 1880 by union we more than regained our lost position. By union and hearty co-operation, by giving and taking, we will keep it in the future. As an earnest politician, I do not believe in this policy of playing into the hands of opponents, as some of our friends seem inclined to do.' This letter is regarded in many quarters as a pre-paration for defeat. Some Liberals are vexed that it was published.

STATESMEN ASLEEP AND AWAKE.—M. de Fallières has temporarily succumbed to the anxiety and worry of the Ministerial crisis which has already prostrated M. Duclerc. M. de Fallières, it seems, is unable to sleep in times of excitement, and yesterday the sitting of the Chamber was abruptly suspended by his collapse in a fainting fit. A man who cannot sleep lacks an indispensable essential to success in the political arena. Mr. Gladstone is notoriously one of the soundest sleepers as well as the most powerful prime Minister of our time and for any length of time that opportunity may permit. Some of his lieutenants possess the gift in an almost equal degree, and to that extent they have their less favoured rivals at a great disadvantage. For a statesman it is not less important to be sound asleep when he is in bed than to be wide awake when he is in Parliament.—Pall Mall

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1-2, 1883.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE. The Times remarks that, as M. Andrieux pointed out in a humorous speech, the Fabre Bill seems to have been framed expressly to add to the power of the Orleans Princes. The 1st Clause, which forbids them to exercise any electoral privilege or to hold any office, whether civil or military, does not debar any one of them from the possibility of becoming President of the Republic. The President is elected by a Congress of the two Chambers, and, according to the Constitution, the Congress has sovereign authority; it can override laws or alter the Constitution itself. Surely if a Pretender had acquired such a position as to become a danger to the Republic it would be of little use to expel him. He might go, but unless all his partisans were banished with him he would be more potent for mischief when beyond reach of the common law than while living within its jurisdiction. Everybody who has been brought into contact with the Orleans Princes of late years must have noticed how nervous they were about saying or doing anything that might expose them to a charge of conspiracy. While they lived in exile at Twickenham they were a very out-spoken family. They had liberal sentiments ready for the ears of all comers; they wrote pamphlets and articles for reviews; they accepted invitations to preside at public dinners, and never failed in returning thanks for toasts to make pointed allusions to what might be going on in France. Since the termination of their exile, however, they have been on their good behaviour to an extent almost painful to witness. While the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville were members of the National Assembly, they hardly ever took their seats or voted; and while the Duc d'Aumale was in command of the Sixth Army Corps at Besancon it was manifest, to all who had been acquainted with his easy manners in old times, that he was troubled by a chronic fear of making mistakes. It was only the other day that a chorus of newspapers raised a cry that he had been trying " to corrupt the army by presents of game.

The fact was that he had sent at different times twenty brace of pheasants to the officers of the Besançon garrison, which largesses may have conferred a wing apiece on forty officers, and left drumsticks for distribution among forty others. Yet the fable about the corrupting hampers from Chantilly is certain to have found credence among the simple folk who recruit the ranks of extreme parties everywhere. The Orleans Princes have often declared that to live and die in France, even as simple citizens, was now the only ambition of their lives, and possibly the sentiments were sincere, in so far as they implied a strong desire to be treated as simple citizensthat is, to be allowed to live in their own way and to do what they pleased. But this will be less possible now than ever. Whatever may be the ultimate effects of the Fabre Bill, it will certainly have this present consequence - that the Orleans Princes will stand out in the country as marked men. It may suit them to remain in France, or they may deem it preferable to escape from annoyance by coming back to English ground, where at least their movements will be free; but in either case they will be indebted to Republican agitators for having suddenly conferred upon them a popularity which for years they had been vainly trying to earn by irreproachable conduct in private and public, by showing themselves all things to all men. The boat that carried the Orleans family had been lying becalmed on the political waters; its crew not whistling for a wind—they would not have dared make such a noise as to whistle-but sighing plaintively for it. They have both got a breeze which suddenly blows out their sails and sets their bark moving. Whither it will go it is not urgent to conjecture; but one may assuredly say that

pented of at leisure. The Standard observes :- The vote of the Chamber was condemned in advance by the more moderate sections of Republican Deputies, and by the almost unanimous voice of the more reputable journals. It would be absurd to affirm that nothing can be said in defence of exceptional legisdation. Ministers exerted themselves to the utmost to show that there was an occasion and a justification for the course they recommended. The elaborate argument which M. Fallières had prepared, but which illness compelled him to leave uncompleted, was read by one of his colleagues. The Ministry has to defend itself from the double reproach of having done too much and having done too little. Proscription, they assert, has been adopted under every regime, but they forget to add that Proscription, has been made a reproach against all those who had recourse to it, and that if the Republic cannot survive save by the banishment from public life of those who represent rival ideas, its hold on the affections and convictions of the people must be slight indeed. M. Fallières admits that the Pretenders might lawfully appear as candidates for the allegiance of the Congress in its conatituent capacity. Surely, a person who stumblings in the dark which made those may lawfully aspire to be ruler of France crises inevitable. So long as the teachings

those raisers of political storms who have

favoured the Orleans Princes with a long-

desired breeze have committed one of those

party blunders which may have to be re-

ought, whilst he refrains from any unlawful action against the existing form of Government, to be allowed the common rights of French citizens. To banish whole families en bloc seems to the sensitive conscience of the new Prime Minister cruel and unjust; but he persuades himself that to expose individuals to a perpetual menace is laudable prudence. M. Pelletan is more logical. If Royal races are a danger to the Republic, he argues, let them be expelled root and branch. It is unfair to pass a measure which is intended to expel Prince Napoleon, and to license the Princes of the House of Orleans. It is impolitic, moreover, for if all the Pretenders be kept inside France, they will neutralise each other. From the side of reasonable Republicans the criticism is still more effective. The measure passed on Thursday cannot be final. If the Senate has the courage of its convictions there will be open conflict, followed, perhaps, by the Dissolution which has so long loomed in

The Daily Telegraph says -- Thursday's stormy proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies, which ended in the adoption of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, brought out still more clearly the intention of that measure. Although the Premier was on a sick bed and the Ministry incomplete, yet so eager were the promoters of this dangerous scheme that an Under-Secretary of State was put forward to read the unspoken half of M. Fallières' speech. The language and arguments employed show conclusively that the principal object is to strike down the Orleans Princes in their character as French soldiers, sailors, and citizens. This aim was, indeed, hinted at by M. Fallières when he deprecated "venomous legislation," but Thursday it figured in his statement as almost the sole reason for the Bill. It seems that so long ago as 1873 the Comte de Paris, by going to Frohsdorf, re-affirmed the Bourbon claim to the Throne of France, and put himself forward as heir to the Republic. Ten years the offence has subsisted, and now, because a Bonapartist manifesto has been published, the delin-quency is to be punished. The purpose in view comes out all the more plainly when it is further argued that inoffensive persons would be affected were all the Princes chastised by a violent law of exclusion; and that, therefore, the blow should only fall upon the few. Most persons will agree that the specific character of the proscription makes it more, not less, odious. Should the Senate reject the Bill, will M. Grévy dissolve? We doubt it. There are many French statesmen who see the folly of lifting the Orleanists into notice by persecuting them, and yet it would be a mistake to suppose that the Princes are in any way popular in France. They are reverenced in one action of society, respected in nearly all salons, and thoughtful men admire their prudence and reserve since 1870. Yet, whatever it may have been in mediæval Scotland as regards Duncan, "virtues" in France do not plead trumpet-tongued against the deep damnation" of sending these gentlemen into exile. Envy is a Republican vice, and universal suffrage is not very enlightened or very generous. A General Election turning on the question of "The Princes versus the Republic" would present the Moderate Republicans at a great disadvantage. They would be called what they are not, the partisans of Monarchy, the satellites of Pretenders. and it is quite possible that a Chamber more Radical than even the present would issue from the urns. For these reasons M. Grévy may prefer to wait until the really Liberal Republicans, Conservative in the best sense, have a less unpopular programme to present to France. this question dies down, the gulf between the moderate and the extreme parties will probably be widened, and the Left Centre may be able to find a question on which it can appeal with confidence to the people of rural France.

The Session of 1883 is imminent; and it derives a certain element of personal interest from the fact that the two Leaders in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote, will reappear in their places, equally restored, we cordially trust, to their full measure of health and energy. At any rate they have not been divided either in the need or in the manner of their repose. They have shared the weight of the most trying of easily remembered years; they have rested in the same regions, if not precisely in the same fashion, and they will probably meet before the Queen's Speech brings them to face one another from opposite sides of the House once more. Unquestionably, all the strength they can bring with them will be required—we would have said all the energy, were it not that on one side, at any rate, energy is only too apt to err by superfluity rather than by deficiency. During the latter portion of last year the Conservative party found no reason for finding fault with deficient energy on the part of the Government of Mr. Gladstone; nor, so far as foreign affairs generally were concerned, with the direction in which its forces were employed. Slow to wake, no less in Egypt than in Ireland, and requiring the stimulus of Opposition to break its sleep, there was little ground for complaint when the waking was accomplished. It is the Conservative Opposition who have had to bear Radical taunts on the score of sluggishness, and of having forfeited their reason for existence as a party by easy acquiescence in Ministerial policy. And, without doubt, Conservatives have, during the principal crises of last year, very cordially approved-not the less cordially because critically-of very much that has been done. They have taken a legitimate pride in showing that factious criticism is no function of a constitutional Opposition, and have thus endeavoured to teach the temporary majority one of the most important of all political lessons. But there is a time for all things; and it is of the utmost consequence that the great party led by Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons should not permit itself thus to be misunderstood for a longer period than is warranted by the occasion. The crises of 1882 have passed, with the aid of that party in the House which has understood the fitting time to substitute real prudence for the affectation of energy. Not only have these gone by, but with them have passed beyond the reach of active criticism those feeble and undecided

THE SESSION AND THE OPPOSITION.

of experience remain graven in the not simply converted Gauls. over retentive political memory, the sooner the dead past is permitted to bury its dead. the better. But the country ought not to forget, even if it were able, that the character of a Government which has thus far distinguished itself for blundering into crises, and then requires all the help of its opponents to get out of them before it is too late, is very little likely to have undergone a fundamental transformation of character. The party of peace must be severely watched lest it blunder into more wars; the party of economy lest it launch out into new extravagances; the party of reform lest, for the sake of seeming to do something, it should commit the country to changes as unadvisable as they must needs be irremediable. The semi-foreign, semi-colonial affairs of South Africa have escaped the severest criticism rather from want of opportunity, and from the temporary supremacy of other questions, than from want of will. In the probability, as pointed out both by a leading Liberal contemporary and by the now accomplished fact of the restoration of Cetewayo to his uneasy throne, that her Majesty's Speech will make special reference to the affairs of South Africa, the leading Liberal conscience itself is exercised by an expectation of full and severe criticism, covering the whole policy of the Government towards Zululand and the Transvaal. If the challenge, thrown down by any such reference, be not very adequately accepted, then indeed may Liberals taunt the Opposition with having abdicated its functions, and the impatient spirits on the Conservative benches may fairly feel that they are being restrained too strongly. The South African policy of England ought to be laid thoroughly before the country, lest domestic legislation should again be indefinitely postponed by some evil fruit of unintelligent and inconsistent blundering. But this is only one matter out of many on which the voice of the Opposition will assuredly speak out with no uncertain sound. In short, now that the difficulties of last year are over, the season for Conservative silence is past-that of Opposition activity begins. We have never accepted those views, of which Lord Randolph Churchill has been the most prominent exponent, according to which attack, in or out of season, is the first, if not the only duty of an Opposition. The example of Liberal leaders, including Mr. Gladstone himself, when out of office has not been so admirable or so expedient as to affect us with a passion for imitation. Silence, so apt to imply assent, is sometimes the principal, as it is always the most difficult of duties. But a party, and the leaders of a party, who have shown themselves strong enough to be patient, are certainly not likely to be found lacking in the lesser strength which displays itself in critical activity. There is now no over-mastering crisis, such as calls upon all partisan character brought more prominently forward than ever. Its schemes of domestic legislation are set forth in many extra-sessional programmes, and its South African policy has become a matter of perfectly intelligible history. The Radical element of the Cabinet has been greatly strengthened -the moderate element almost correspondingly weakened. Not the accidents of emergencies, but the essential character of the faction-ridden Government are the matters towards which the Opposition will have to direct its attention. Under such circumstances, mere criticism of points of detail, and an inactivity which might be translated into acquiescence, would be unworthy of the leaders of a strong and united party, on which devolves the responsibility of guarding the constitution from unconstitutional attacks. That leaders who have hitherto proved themselves, under the most difficult of all imaginable circumstances, worthy of unlimited confidence, will not perceive the fundamental change in the situation is not for a moment to be believed. We will not pay the Radical party the ill compliment of supposing them unable to comprehend the difference between patience and apathy. If they are incapable of exemplifying that essential difference in practice, at least they may be presumed to comprehend it in theory. If they cannot, the ensuing Session will doubtless give them an excellent opportunity of learning. The main difficulty of the Conservative party last year was to curb impatient energy in its own ranks. That spirit, under the continued maintenance of prudent direction, has now every opportunity of utilising itself in action. There is no longer the slightest reason for making indulgence to opponents in difficulties the governing principle of the immediate present. Renewed activity must, and it is to be hoped will, be the means of keeping away occasions for having to help our somewhat ungrateful rulers again.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC AGITATION.

" Properly speaking," said Lord Strangford, "there is no such thing as a Scotchman," and "properly speaking," says M. Renan, "there is no such thing as a Jew." The truth of the former statement is perhaps obvious enough; for a Scotchman is either a lowlander, in which case his forefathers were Teutons, or a Gael, that is, a descendant of the Irish invaders of North Britain. For the more paradoxical opinion of M. Renan he himself showed cause the other day in a lecture delivered to the Historical Society of the Rue St. Simon :-

It is true, says M. Renan, that Judaism was in its beginnings a national religion. It is true that at the present day it has ceased to make proselytes. But it is no less true that during many of the intervening centuries Judaism was adopted by large masses of population alien in blood to the race of Israel, and therefore to assume because a man is a Jew that he is also a descendant of Jacob is to assume what is by no means certain. With the age of Isaiah, who summed up religion in justice and well-doing, and who looked forward to Israel being a banner for all nations, the period of propaganda began. The reformers of a later age bear witness to the extent of the tendency their denunciations of mixed marriage

by their denunciations of mixed marriages. The Hellenisation of the East brought in its train the conversion to Judaism of more than one leading Greek community. Antioch, Palmyra, and, above all, Alexandria gave up to Judaism no small minority of citizens, and the laws of Moses received adhesion from wearers of the purple as well as from the middle-class. Are we to suppose the Jews of Gaul, so numerous under the Merovingians, were one and all émigrés from Palestine? Certainly not, says M. Renan, There may have been a leaven of settlers from the East, but the mass of them were

simply converted caus. In the earlier centuries of Christianity the two religions went on spreading side by side, and it was not until the Church, become all-powerful, had applied to its rivals the method of persecution from which it had itself suffered that the ranks of Judaism ceased to be recruited from without. When, therefore, we speak of a Jewish type or types, we must attribute it at least as much to the seclusion, during cen-turies of persecution, of the Jewish societies as to any community of descent. Such, in brief, is the substance of M. Renan's views, which his equals in knowledge, if he has any may dispute. They cannot deny the good his affitude in the practical consense o. troversy. ... number of men belonging to the creed of Israel render services to civilisation and to our country. That is enough. We value a man by his inherent worth, not is so fine and its place in history has been so great that a man may well be proud to belong

by the creed of his ancestors or the blood in his yeins. The religion founded by the great men of the seventh and eighth centuries B.C. to it.—Manchester Guardian. THE DEFENCE OF PROPERTY IN IRELAND. From the report of the committee of the Property Defence Association, signed by the president, Lord Courtown, and dealing with the year ending Nov. 30 last, it appears that, but for the aid afforded by the London Mansion House Committee for the Defence of Property in Ireland, they would not have been able to accomplish so much as they have done. The committee add that they had arranged to place the whole staff under director, who is responsible for the working of every department, and ask for continued support to prevent the necessity of parting with tried and efficient officers, whose services may be required at no distant date. In the report of the director, Captain Maxwell, he states that from Dec. 1, 1881, to Nov. 30, 1882, the total amount of work performed was as follows:-257 writs and notices served, as 1010ws:—257 writs and notices served, 222 sheriff's sales attended, 600 caretakers supplied for farms, 226 bailiffs to assist at seizures, etc., 324 labourers for boycotted farmers. The same official, in his report to the London Mansion House Committee, states that one class of cases dealt with by the association-that regarding the disposal of boycotted goods-has almost disappeared. When it became generally known that there was an association in Dublin ready to assist farmers or others who are unable to find local sale, and that through its assistance the boycotted was enabled to procure higher prices in the Dublin market than the boycotter could expect from the country dealers (which latter were then the only sufferers), the practice was deprived of most of its terrors, now but seldom resorted to. Captain Max-well has no hesitation in saying that the result is mainly due to the action of such organisations as the Property Defence Association, and were they to cease it would be found that one of the earliest lessons of the Land League is by no means forgotten. It may, the report goes on to say, be worth mentioning that out of 83 sales of cattle attended this year by the agents, in only five or six have the tenants allowed them to become the purchasers, thus showing that it was the will and not the ability that was wanting to pay their debts. Of caretakers we have at this moment 239 in our employ-Englishmen to unite without distinction of party. The Government is henceforth on its trial under fair conditions, and with its trespass, and keep the fences in repair. These duties are often most harrassing, and attended with considerable danger. The men have occasionally been fired at, on two occasions the houses have been burnt over their heads, and at all their duties are attended with no ordinary amount of privation and discomfort. tually in possession, and intend to remain there, they come to their senses, and their debts are paid. Speaking of the labourers, Captain Maxwell refers to a case in which

The director calls the special attention of the committee to three examples of this classoccurring during the year. In many cases, he says, the tenants refuse to come to terms unless the caretakers appear on the scene; but when they find that they are acthe Court of Bankruptcy found itself boy-cotted, and was compelled to apply to the Property Defence Association for assistance in cutting and saving 100 acres of meadow at Ballyvodock, county Wexford. It is further stated that one of the worst districts of Tipperary is now peaceable, and the tenants having been thoroughly out-manœuvred and beaten, are disposed to show a more spirit towards the agent of friendly the property and the employés of the Property Defence Association. Some explanation is given in reference to a case in which the plaintiff was a lady named Russell, and the defendant a market gardener near Limerick, who, being a leading member o the Land League, had refused to pay his rent. His chattels were seized, and a considerable number of plants, etc., bought by the lady which the tenant defied her to remove. She accordingly applied to the association, who sent men, horses, and carts, removed the purchased goods, packed them in train for Dublin, and left the dupe of the Land League lamenting the folly which had induced him to allow property to the value of £80 to be sold for £10. In concluding his report, Captain Maxwell says :- " The necessity for the continuance of the association is evident to all who are acquainted with the true state of affairs in Ireland, and are eager to see her freed from those evil influences which during the last three years have been crippling her resources, demoralising her people, and paralysing her trade. Much of the power to harm has been removed through the existence

THE WELSH COAL TRADE.—The colliers and men engaged at Flint Colliery have received a fortnight's notice of dismissal, it being the intention of the proprietors to close the works in consequence of the present unremunerative prices. The coal trade generally throughout North Wales is in a depressed condition. An endeavour was made on Thursday to sell at Chester the Aston Hall Colliery and Brick-works, under an order of the Court of Chancery. The colliery, which is situated at Queensferry, Hawarden, is furnished with wharfs and coal tips upon the River Dee, and it has sufficient plant and rolling-stock to carry on a large trade. There was a large attendance, but the only bid that could be obtained was one of £1,000, and amount insufficient, as the auctioneer explained, to cover the cost of the 1,206 railway waggons. The colliery was then withdrawn from sale. coal from Aston Hall Colliery is among the

of such institutions as ours, but the will re-

mains, and, were those institutions to dis

appear, I have no doubt but that boycotting

and resistance to the law would revive with

redoubled vigour.'

best house coal in North Wales. DR. WHITMARSH AND THE BRENTFORD GUAR-DIANS.—At the meeting of the Brentford Board of Guardians on Thursday the followletter was read from Dr. Whitmarsh:--" Gentlemen,—The report I read in the papers of last week relative to the meeting of your last board greatly surprised me. It was the first time that I ever heard that I was hated by the poor, and this after over twenty years' ser-Will you kindly call in your relieving officer and inquire of him the complaints of the poor, if any have ever been made against me, and whether he has ever heard of any? I feel, in justice to myself and family, that the publicity given to the so-called popular idea should at once be counteracted. Since I have resumed my duties many of the poor have called upon me and expressed a hope that I should still continue attending them.—I am, your obedient servant, W. M. WHITMARSH." There was a long discussion on the matter, and it was ultimately agreed to let the subject COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, THURSDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps. Lord Sackville arrived at Osborne from Berlin, and had an audience of her Majesty. The Right Hon. J. G. Dodson also arrived. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Harrie Phipps, the Hon. Evelyn Moore, Lord Sack-ville, the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, Vice-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr, and General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B. Her Majesty and the Princesses of Edinburgh walked and drove this morning, at-ended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford. Prin-cess Beatrice rode, attended by Miss Bauer. Lord Sackville and the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson have left Osborne.

The German Ambassador, Countess Marie, and Count Alexander Munster, arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton-house-terrace, on Thursday evening, from Berlin.

The Earl and Countess De-La-Warr have returned to Grosvenor-street from visiting the

Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle.

The Prime Minister will give a full-dress Parliamentary dinner at his official residence in Downing-street, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., to the mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Commons, the Right Hon, the Speaker and a party of about 40 members of the Cabinet and Government having seats in the House of Commons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs.

Childers have returned to town. Colonel Chaplin's condition on Thursday again showed considerable improvement. again showed considerable improvement.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Miss Calvert, daughter of Mr. F. Calvert, Q.C., and Lady L. Calvert, niece of Lord Powis, and Mr. Jacob Leach Ashton, Q.C., secretary to Queen Anne's Bounty, and son of the late Mr. Benjamin Aston. The ceremony will take place in Westminster Abbev.

Westminster Abbey. The death is announced of Mrs. Harvey Spiller, of Pontywall Hall, Breconshire, after short illness at Brighton on Friday last. she was Henrietta Louise, second daughte of the late Mr. Robert Crawshay of Cyfarthfa

The funeral of Miss Nesta Williams Wynn, laughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., took place on Thursday afternoon at Llangedwyn, near Oswestry. The funeral procession left Ruabon by special train, and Sir Watkin being still confined to his room was unable to attend. Business in Ruabon and Oswestry was quite suspended, and the greatest sympathy was manifested by all classes of the inhabitants.

THE BOLTON WILL SUIT. In the Probate and Divorce Division, on Thursday, before the Right Hon. the President and a special jury, the case of MacDermott and King v. Bolton and others, was resumed. This was a suit which related to the testamentary dispositions of the late Mrs. Sophia Bolton, who died on the 22nd of March last at 28, Brock-street, Bath, possessed of considerable property. The plaintiffs, as executors, propounded the will, dated the 10th of March, 1880, and a codicil of the 12th of August-of the following year. The defendant, Mr. George Bolton, an Irish solicitor, widower of the deceased, opposed probate, and pleaded that it was not duly executed, that the deceased at the time was not of sound mind, memory, and understanding. There were also allegations of undue influence and fraud. The intervener, the Countess von Bothmer, her niece, sought to have established-a will bearing date the 23rd November, 1871, under which she was benefited .- Sir H. Giffard, Q.C., Mr. Inderwick Q.C., and Mr. Bayford appeared for the plaintiffs; Dr. Tristram, Q.C., and Mr. Hurst for the defendant, Mr. George Bolton, Crown Solicitor of Tipperary; and Mr. E. Clarke, Q.C., Mr. Searle, and Mr. Houghton for the Countess von Bothmer, the intervener, the niece of the testatrix.—For the defence Mr. Hardwick Merriman, a solicitor, of the Temple, said that he first became acquainted with the deceased in 1863. She was then Mrs. Tyrie. In 1867 she married Mr. Markham Brown, a solicitor, and at that time witness acted for her. She always stated that she intended to leave her money to her friends and relations, she stating that she had absolute power over her property. He pre-pared and attested the will of 1871.—Crossexamined: Dr. McDermott was one of the executors of the will. The defendant was benefited under that will, as also was the Countess von Bothmer. He took it for granted that she was then living with her husband, the defendant. He heard her examined in connection with the Chancery proceedings She was then a very shrewd woman.—Mr. George Colton, the defendant, said that he was a solicitor in practice in Dublin. He was admitted in 1847. He was Crown Solicitor of Tipperary, and also solicitor to the Govern-ment Land Valuation. For many years he had practised as a private solicitor, but gave it up on his marriage with the deceased at her earnest request. He had been engaged in many of the prosecutions on the part of the Government in Ireland for the last two years, and was now engaged in prosecuting in connection with the Assassination Society ir Dublin. He married the testatrix in She was fond of one of his children by his first marriage, especially Hannah. He told her his income was about £3,000 a year. her request he calculated the amount of her which she said came to £100,000, but estate. he found out that she had considerably unde that sum. She told him that her own family were well off and did not want any money. He pressed her to employ a solicitor at but she declined. She insisted upon the marriage being private, as she said some one had inserted an advertisement in the Times newspaper of her marriage with a parson, there being no foundation for this. She executed the settlement on the morning of the mar-riage.—To the judge: He took the first life interest in her property and after their deaths; in the event of there being no issue, the property was to go to his children .- Examination continued: He purchased a house in Merrion square in the names of the trustees of the settlement. He had had one or two slight differences with his wife. Eventually she went to live at Bath. She

always wrote to him for money when she wanted it. She was expensive in her habits, and sometimes took too much alcohol. Chancery proceedings were instituted by Mrs. Bolton before Mr. Justice Fry. Before the trial came to a conclusion he had an interview with his wife, and she then told him that she was pledged to go on with it by Dr. McDermot and his solicitor. He was told that no compromise could be arranged unless he paid £2 000 as costs. He submitted to a decree of the court. He never saw his wife afterwards, but had offered her a home withou receiving an answer. There was no truth in the charge that she was obliged to separate from him by reason of his violent conduct .-Cross-examined by Sir H. Giffard: In the Chancery action Mrs. Bolton denied his statements. He had sent money to a woman with whom he had been unduly intimate. She was not a pensioner, but when she wrote to him that she had a child, he made her ar allowance. He had not suggested that the Chancery action had been settled by a bargain. He was aware that there was a charge against him of unprofessional and fraudulent conduct. He was aware that Mr. Justice Fry after the trial thought it right to communicate Chancellor of Ireland. with the Lord Had written to his wife afterwards to the effect that the decree of the Court meant utter ruin to him, and that he would lose his appointment unless he was in a position to tell the Government that a structive, and the lessons they furnish ought not to be neglected on that account.

compromise had been entered into between them, and pleaded for mercy. He sent her another letter, with the object that she should sign it, and sent it to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland after he heard that Mr. Justice Fry had communicated with that official. He wrote to her because he thought her a person easily persuaded. That letter was totally intent with what he swore at the trial. Further evidence was produced on behalf of the defendant, with a view of proving that the deceased had said she would provide for Mr. Bolton's children.—The Countess von Bothmer, the intervener, said that she was the daughter of a sister of the deceased. Her mother and aunt were always on the most affectionate terms. The testatrix had always been kind to her from child-hood. The deceased endeavoured to arrange a marriage between witness and her cousin, stating that if it occurred her uncle, Mr. Tyrie, would settle £10,000 upon her. Witness was separated from her husband, the Count, at the express wish of the deceased, and she had since obtained a decree on the ground of his desertion. There were two children of her marriage. In 1867 she went to Bath to stay with her aunt, when deceased complained of Dr. McDermot. Witness's income was £150 a year, and she was obliged to add to it by her own efforts as a journalist. Counsel having addressed the jury on behalf of their respective clients, the learned President summed up. The jury almost immediately found for the plaintiffs on all the issue. His Lordship, therefore, pronounced for the will and codicil propounded, and condemned the defendant, Mr. George Bolton, in costs. Upon the application of Mr. Clarke, the learned President made no order as to the acceptage of the Centers was Pathwer.

costs of the Countess von Bothmer. THE RAILWAY BRAKES QUESTION. The batch of special reports on certain railway accidents just issued by the Board of Trade includes a number of references to the brake question, to which attention may be usefully directed. The three lessons which appear to be brought out clearly are the necessity of having continuous brakes and placing them under the control of the driver as well as the guard, the desirableness of having only one form of brake for regular use, instead of reserving the most powerful for use merely in emergencies, and the value of an automatic arrangement. In addition, the general superiority of the high pressure over the vacuum principle seems to be well attested. The engines and tenders of the Midland Railway Company, on whose lines automatic vacuum brakes are largely used, are also fitted with powerful steam brakes, but these combined appliances appear to have failed to act satisfactorily in the case of the collision at the Liverpool Central Station in September last. The failure is attributed in the report to the leakage hole in the piston head. In the case of the accident near Cambridge in July last, when the front portion of a train left the metals, the remarkable manner in which the four rear wantable manner in which the four rear vehicles were kept upon the line, without any telescoping, and brought to rest from a speed of 50 miles an hour within 120 yards, is attributed to the quickness of action and automatic character of the Westinghouse brake. The driver appears to have applied the brake just as the train left the metals, too late, of course, to absolutely save the front portion of the train; but, owing to the quickness of action, the retarding influ-ence was transmitted to the rear portion of the train, and, thanks to the automatic character of the brake, was kept up after the couplings were severed. Without a brake of this description, says General Hutchinson, it is almost certain that the fate of the rear vehicles would have been more or less like that of the front ones (on which there had not been time for the brake action to make itself felt), and that the damage to these latter would have been even greater than it was. Again, in the case of the collision, also in July last, on the North British Railway, Gen. Hutchinson reports that the Westinghouse automatic brake, with which the passenger train was fitted, appears to have done good service. The train was severed into two portions by the force of the collision, and guard in the rear van having been knocked down, General Hutchinson considers it most probable that the rear part of the train would have run into the front part had not the automatic action brought into play by the severing of the couplings promptly stopped the rear portion. Another case where the vacuum brake appears to have proved less efficient than the igh-pressure brake is that of an accident on the Great Northern Railway, in November, when one of the carriages left the metals. The train was fitted throughout with the vacuum brake, and there appears to be some doubt whether it was proceeding at a greater speed than 20 miles an hour. The driver romptly shut off steam and applied the brake, but nevertheless the train subsequently ran at least 180 yards. From this fact alone Colonel Yolland infers that the train must really have been going at a greater speed than 20 miles an hour; but there is a considerable difference between this rate with a stoppage in 180 yards and the 50 miles an hour with a stoppage in 120 yards by the Westinghouse brake in the case of the Cambridge accident already referred to. There can be no doubt that in many cases the odd 60 yards might involve a serious catastrophe. There appears, however, to have been a remarkable failure of efficient action by the Westinghouse brake on the occasion of the collision at Mennock on the Glasgow and South Western Railway last month. In this case the brake was apparently applied immediately after passing a red light shown from a signal cabin about 195 yards from the scene of the collision. Only about two-thirds of the train, however, were fitted with the brake, the control of this power even being divided between two engines, and the train was run-ning at a speed of about 40 miles an hour. The brake is considered to have done good service in preventing any telescoping of the passenger carriages, but nevertheless the force of the collision was very much greater than might have been expected considering the distance alleged to have been run with the brake applied. Major Marindin suggests that the efficiency of the brake was very prejudi-cially affected by the frost and snow, the accident occurring during the very severe weather early in December. This is a point which deserves very careful looking into. The probable effect of frost is an obvious objection the use of hydraulic brakes, but we have not previously seen any suggestion of the possisility of such a condition having an adverse influence upon compressed air brakes. In a collision in last September on the Great Wesern and London and North-Western Joint Railway no attempt was made to apply the patent chain brake by either driver or guard. "This," says Major Marindin, "is quite in accord with my experience of the action of the servants of this company in other like in-stances, and it seems to me that it furnishes a strong argument in favour of the habitual. and not the casual use of whatever continuous brake is adopted by any railway company."
In an accident on the London and North-Western Railway near Rugby in July last, the driver only applied the steam-brake under circumstances where it would have been wiser to have applied the chain-brake. explanation is that he probably forgot that he had the chain-brake at his command. Such forgetfulness of a machine rarely used is not unlikely to occur at such a time, as the driver would almost mechanically use the appliance

which he was in the habit of using for the re-

quired purpose. Again in a collision on the London and North-Western Railway at Crewe, in September, valuable time was lost in the

of these accidents were of a comparatively

slight character, but they are not the less in

same way, and from the same cause.

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PARIS: PRICE 40 CENTIMES **OUT OF PARIS: 45 CENTIMES**

Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3-4, 1883.

THE LATEST FRENCH MINISTRY. The Saturday Review declares that the latest of the Ministerial changes in France has also been the strangest. The history of the intrigue which has put M. Fallières in the place of M. Duclerc will probably never be known. For the moment it is the interest of those concerned in it to keep the facts to themselves, and when the moment has passed, no one will care enough about the transaction to trace them out. In the last moments of his Ministerial life M. Duclerc showed unexpected deci-It is the first occasion on which a Prime Minister has been virtually invited to resign by his colleagues. Possibly if M. Duclerc had been in his usual health he would have told the other Ministers that, if they did not agree with his policy, it was for them, not for him, to retire. Under the circumstances, however, it was scarcely possible that he should do this. He had not the physical strength required for the task of filling up nine vacancies in his Cabinet and of recasting his original policy. That this last step would have been necessary is evident from the course of the subsequent debate. The proposal of the late Government without M. Fabre's addition has not found a single supporter. There have been speakers for and against the Bill as amended by the Committee, and speakers in opposition to any legislation at all. But there have been no speakers for the Bills as drawn by M. Duclerc. If he had continued in office, it could only have been by associating himself with the Moderate Liberals, who hold that the law is already strong enough to deal with overt acts on the part of Pretenders, and that it ought not to deal with anything else. It seems impossible to accuse M. Fallières and his colleagues of personal ambition, because they can scarcely look forward to remaining in office more than a week or two. The political situation has suddenly become too serious for a Ministry not a single member of which is known beyond his own immediate friends. If they represent any section of the Chamber, it is the Gam-bettists; but though this party, now that it has lost Gambetta, has lost its main recommendation to public confidence, it can still furnish a more presentable Cabinet than that to which the guidance of public affairs is at present committed.

The Spectator observes the Fabre Bill has yet to pass the Senate, and if it is rejected there, a dissolution is inevitable, with a general election to the cry of "Proscription or no Proscription?" a cry almost sufficient to wake civil war-a cry which will call out the whole strength alike of Reactionaries and Ultras. If, on the other hand, as is now expected, the Bill is amended in the Senate by the addition of a clause limiting the right of expulsion to Princes guilty of overt acts, the dispute must be long and wearisome, and must still end in establishing the precedent that persons may be disfranchised and disqualified merely for their political position-an accusation which would justify the application of the same penalty to every non-Republican general, statesman, or powerful financier. In either case, during the whole discussion France must remain virtually without a Government. The groups form and re-form almost hourly, often in obedience to occult influences, and both Reactionists and Extremists slip from side to side solely to embarrass adversaries, till Ministers feel as courtiers feel in presence of a Sovereign whose mind is not quite sound-as if any course of action whatever would expose them to disgrace. We do not believe that such a game of blind-man's buff can continue in any country without danger, and regard the situation as slowly reducing itself to three alternatives. Either some new leader will take the helm in a determined way, M. Brisson, the President of the Chamber, being the only probable one; or M. Grévy will dissolve, and ask the country for some definite reply; or there will be a stroke struck either by the Army or by Belleville. The second is the right alternative, and, we trust, the most probable one; but, for the first time in twelve years, we feel a sensation of distrust. The old passions are loose again, and the Chamber-the only civil authority in France which has genuine vitality-is suffering under them, until its action cannot be predicted even for hours. It is the only sovereign, and when sovereigns are liable to coups de tête, States

THE POLITICAL TONE OF THE

FRENCH ARMY. The Economist says:-It is often said. and is being said in all manner of publications, particularly the English magazines, that the French Army is only the French people over again, and is therefore Republican; but is that quite true? The private soldiers are no doubt drawn from all France and from every French house; but still they are not the French people, but only the French unmarried lads between nineteen and twenty-two, ignorant, inexperienced, and full of that hatred of political inefficiency and slowness which makes all lads so impatient of Parliamentarism. They have nothing to fear from a change of Government, for no Government could incur their hostility, and a good deal to hope, for the Republic, though it has not yet completed a good military organisa-tion, has made discipline very severe, and has shown a tendency in Tunis, and elsewhere, towards a great carelessness of conscripts. Moreover, the sold ery are not quite happy. They are not so much considered, socially, under the Republic; they are spoken of in Ultra journals with great roughness, and they are, during times of excitement threatened, and even attacked, by the people of the great cities in ways which, as they consider, are not sufficiently punished. Still, as they are much divided in opinion they might be trusted, but their officers are even more important than themselves. These officers form a corporation of a very peculiar kind. They are, in an immense majority, drawn from classes which may be called "Orleanist, that is, respectable and well-to-do, and not from the body of the people. They enter the service to remain in it for life their hopes are concentrated in the corporation, and they are exceedingly interested in every change which concerns its fortunes. If the Army is important in the State, they are important too. They have not become, as Mr. Malthus thought they

would, the best-paid persons in the State, but they have become the most considered, most independent, and most powerful. They alone are dreaded by the Chamber, and they alone of officials are not liable to the dismissal which Frenchmen dread so much, and describe by the expressive word destitution. Their commissions are by law their property, to such an extent that they regard the dismissals of the Orleans Princes from the Army as a confiscation of those Princes' property rights. The officers, therefore, are not unwilling to see changes which increase their weight in the State, more especially if the changes gratify a feeling very strong among military men in France. They submit to a single ruler, King or Emperor, or President, very readily, but they dislike a régime in which lawyers and doctors and civil professionals generally are masters, with a very keen dislike. They might declare against it, and if they did, their influence, supported as it would be by the habit of discipline, might carry their men, more especially the garrisons of Paris and Lyons, which are very large, and which have not for some years past been on good terms with the people. That they would do this while Gambetta was in front was most improbable, for owing to his history he had the position of a great general among them, and from his influence with individual generals there were always a dread that if he were attacked the Army would be divided, a contingency from which French officers shrink with a certain horror; but this security for the Republic ended with his life. A military movement, therefore, if improbable is always possible, and this consideration gives weight to every Pretender, however weak in civil support, and makes adhesion and fidelity of almost every individual general matter of great moment. He is a possible Minister of War, and the Minister of War has in France all the powers of his Department plus those of a Commander-in-Chief, being possessed of the whole patronage which in other countries still belongs in military matters to the Crown. Whether a movement is possible just now is another matter, on which the ablest Frenchmen express, and probably form, no definite opinion. There is certainly no Pretender, with the possible exception of the Duc d'Aumale, who is popular with the Army. The old officers who have a regard for the Empire are held in check by its terrible fall, and the younger officers are not devoted to any leader or any family. They have no professional chief who is trusted of even second rate rank, and no enterprise, except the impossible one of a war with Germany, upon which they would be glad to enter. They are not believed to be united, and the rapid changes of Ministry have greatly diminished the authority even of the supreme bureau. At the same time they are not contented; they view with distrust the rise of the Ultras, many of whom are opposed to standing armies, and they expect, many of them, a catastrophe on the expiration of M. Grévy's term, which they think might as well come now. If they could find a chief with a plan they might not be unwilling to move, and found a Government which, Republican or otherwise, would be much more personal than the present, and alike in its agents and its objects much more purely military. They may find such a leader yet, and we do not wonder that eminent men in France who know the barracks regard with uneasiness the turmoil of opinion, and the possibility that the Assembly may take some step which will affront or alarm the Army.

AN INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

The Times states that a movement

which deserves to be watched with much

interest is going on in favour of encouraging

Irish industries. An exhibition of Irish

arts and industries is to be held in Cork in the beginning of July. It is decided also to exhibit in the Mansion-house specimens of Irish lace in order to show the excellence to which it may attain. Several correspondents have pointed out new fields open to the energy of Irish traders. Mr. Bevan, for example, refers to a factory established at Nenagh for making straw envelopes; and Mr. Church asks why prepared peat, now much used in London as litter for horses, should come exclusively from the Continent, instead of being sent from Ireland. A third correspondent suggests that, by distributing new patterns in accordance with modern tastes, the languishing lace industry of that country might be revived. All this merits sympathy, and Englishmen will watch with pleasure these truly patriotic efforts to benefit the people of Ireland. But we foresee shipwreck, disaster, and disappointment if those who are stirring in this matter do not put aside a specious kind of nonsense which rarely fails to make its appearance when the subject of Irish industries is mooted. If this movement be only an effort to get Government to spend so much more money on ricketty trades, the sooner it ends the better. It is somewhat assumed that Irish industries have never had fair play. Those who entertain this idea are a little vague as to dates and circumstances, and it is not easy to ascertain from them the precise measures by which these industries were ruined. No one ever thought when shipbuilding happened to pass from the Thames to the Clyde, or when iron-smelting ceased to be carried on in Sussex, that the Government should come to the rescue. But it is taken for granted that Ireland is to be treated differently, and that the last persons responsible for the decline of industries in that country are Irishmen themselves. Some persons know so little about Irish industrial history that they appear to think it is all contained in the familiar tales about the machinations of the English Parliament, which, acting in the interest of English clothiers, weavers, and graziers, excluded Irish articles of produce. No doubt, the English Parliament behaved selfishly in the past. Industries have been injured by Governments in Ireland as they have been elsewhere. What country could not say the same? Scotland before the Union fared as badly as Ireland. But events which happened centuries ago are no reason why enterprises put down or injured then should not revive if capital and energy are forthcoming. Only in regard to Ireland is it thought excusable to ventilate pedantic theories, that ironworks, cotton and jute mills do not flourish there because Cromwell was high-handed or the English Parliament in the 18th century was selfish. While this enervating sentiment is not extinct, we cannot much wonder

that there is a lack of industrial enterprise

in that country."

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

The Standard, in reviewing M. Jules Simon's forthcoming volume, to be entitled "God, Country, Liberty," says: 'There are some of the remarks of the French ex-Prime Minister that are, happily, not so applicable to ourselves as they are to his countrymen. He shows clearly enough that, in abstaining from political life, moderate men imperil the cause of liberty, and, when liberty degenerates into license, the strength, unity, and authority of a country disappear; and we are far from saying that to this particular danger we are in no degree exposed. But when M. Jules Simon proceeds to trace the degradation of his country to the widespread disbelief in supernatural sanctions, we are justified in believing that what is for France a real menace is for ourselves at present a chimera. Still, it is well worth the attention of English statesmen, who do not live wholly from hand to mouth, but who apply foresight to statesmanship, to take note of what is happening in France. When the doctrine of social equality was first advocated and accepted -as far as ever it can be accepted-in France, it was derided, much as our ancestors used to deride the people 'who eat frogs and wear wooden shoes.' But will any one pretend that the desire for what the French regard as Equality, as opposed to what Englishmen consider Liberty, has not of late years entered largely into the hearts of a certain section of the community, and inspired the groundwork, if it has not formed the staple, of the speeches of a number of our political orators? If this be so, what guarantee have we that the revolt against old sanctions of conduct, which unquestionably pervades the artisan population of France, may not by degrees be found operating among certain ranks of our own society? The theological aspect of the question need not be considered here; but the social aspect of such a matter is part of politics, and a pressing part; and a people who have lost a fixed sanction and standard for their conduct. without finding another, are a standing peril to order, liberty, and every political element of stability and happiness. Solong, however, as Englishmen who are not extravagant and outrageous in their opinions insist upon their views being heard, and oppose the makers of ruins' with steadfast moderation, we shall not have anything very serious to fear. Lord Beaconsfield once said that it is the business of minorities to turn themselves into majorities. The remark may be supplemented by the observation-and this is M. Jules Simon's principal text-that it is the business of majorities to see that minorities do not usurp their place and neutralise their authority.

THE PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE CABINET.

The Spectator cannot support the deof a special Ministry or special Ministries for those departments:-

The objections stated by Mr. Kynaston Cross, the new Under Secretary for India, in his speech of Wednesday to his Bolton constituents, are in themselves nearly final. As he says, every department, the whole Government of the country is concerned with commerce and agriculture. A Minister of Commerce who could propose and carry, say complete free trade, would be above the remier and the Treasury too; while a Minister of Agriculture who could propose tenant right would be above the whole Go vernment. Yet, if he could not propose these things with a good prospect of carrying them he would be a mere intermediary, extremely inconvenient to the Cabinet, where he would be an intruding and, so to speak, isolated person, and of very little use to anybody Important interests like agriculture and commerce, with hundreds of representatives, car already address the Treasury with quite suffi-cient emphasis. The Cabinet should not be too full, and it should be filled with men o political rank who are more than heads of departments. Day by day, two silent political processes are going on which will materially modify the working of the Constitution, which are probably beneficial, but which ought to be vatched with the greatest care. The force of the Cabinet is growing. The tendency of our Democracy is towards Cabinet government The increase of Cabinet power will not, we conceive, stop, it being the most natural instrument through which a Democracy can govern; and though the second process may stop, it also may not. This is the great increase in the standing, and therefore the power of the Premier. We shall soon have been governed twenty years by two men, each of whom, whatever his merits or demerits, was admitted all round to stand head and shoulders above his fellows. It is all very well at present, but we do not want the Cabinet always to be, as it certainly was last year, when Mr Gladstone was bearing the world on his own shoulders-rather crushing them, as we now know, by that supreme effort-the Premier's The stronger, in short, the Cabinet is made, the better, and concentration is a great element in strength.

THE METROPOLITAN FISH QUESTION.

The Morning Post thinks the Court of Common Council came to a wise decision on Thursday, and one that must of necessity redound to their credit and prove their

Few metropolitan questions have of late rears excited more genuine attention and interest than that comprehended in the two words "fish supply." Some two years since, in response to an unmistakable demand for inquiry, the Corporation appointed a special committee which sat for some months at fre-quent intervals, and invited and took evidence from not only the metropolis but all parts of the English, Scotch, and Irish coasts. In the result there was, as the committee reported, fair reason for thinking that Billings gate as it now stands does not meet the public requirements. Various modes of amelioration suggested themselves. One of these-namely, the establishment of a centrally-situated market for railway-borne fish -now by far the larger half of the metropolitan supply-was at once adopted by the Corporation, and without a day's loss of time an enabling Act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose. With almost startling promptimarket, which had been originally projected for the vegetable and fruit trade, was suitably altered, and is ready for its new purpose. The salesmen of Billingsgate, however, will have none of it, and this is apparently the reason why the new market is ready predicted to be a certain failure, notwithstanding the salient fact that in the evidence just now referred to may be found and reiterated statements that plenty of cheap fish could be sent to London if only a fair market could be found. Accordingly, on Thursday last the radical question of the appointment of an official sale-man was brought forward and vehemently debated. The Billingsgate interest naturally opposed

the proposition with all the force at their

command, but the good sense of the court prevailed, and a sufficient majority decided

coasts shall no longer have fair reason to say that they are without an open and fair market to receive, and a public official salesman to sell for them all the fish they are able to catch and willing to send. The minor, but still important questions of railway rates and destruction of immature fish still no doubt remain, but meanwhile it is satisfactory to note that the Corporation have done their part in this matter to the fullest extent of their

REFLECTIONS ON FOUR DIS-TINGUISHED PERSONS.

The Daily News observes that "some announcements which were made on Friday as to the wills of four distinguished persons in trade, literature, art, and divinity provided a curious arithmetical scale for the valuation of these functions

at the present day : The late Sir H. Ripley's personalty was sworn at considerably over £300,000, Mr. Anthony Trollope's at £25,000, Mr. D. G. Rossetti's at £5,000, while Dean Close is at the bottom of the list with £1,700. Now, if pleasure given to human beings were directly translatable into money, Mr. Trollope is distinctly the least bountifully rewarded of the four. Considering Mr. Rossetti's work, the value set on it, and his habits of life, he cannot be said to have made a fortune, but then he was something of a buveur d'eau in the matter of commissions, and used to exercise the independence of the artist in refusing them or executing them according to his own fancy in a way not conducive to 'making a pile.' With respect to Sir II. Ripley and Dean Close, it would appear that the world, in Carlyle's favourite phrase, has exactly two hundred times the wages for a person who clothes its body than it has for one who looks after its soul. This is discreditable, but in accordance with precedent, at least since the days of pluralities and nonresidence. After all, Dean Close's £1,700 are, perhaps, from certain points of view, preferable to the testamentary results of persons like that very learned and enlightened prelate who lived peaceably on Windermere all the latter years of his life, expending and amassing the revenues of a diocese which he never visited and a professorship in which he

UNHEROIC MALADIES. The Daily Telegraph remarks that "civilisation is answerable for a good many things which cannot be described as un-

mixed blessings; and among these the painful complaint called toothache is not

the least objectionable :-There is reason to suppose that modern

nations suffer more from this particular form of malady than did the peoples either of mediaval Europe or of classical times. In the skulls dug up by Dr. Schliemann on the site of Troy the teeth were remarkably well preserved, and showed that even the Homeric did not suffice to sow caries or necrosis banquets of Achilles, Ajax, and Odysseus among the molars of the Hellenic heroes. Nobody seems to have real pity for the victim of a violent toothache. There is something unheroic about the whole affair. The inven-tion of the word "neuralgia" has been a perfect godsend to those who shrink from ridicule, and who, therefore, do not like to mand, raised by so many Chambers of confess that they are martyrs to a raging Commerce and Agriculture, for the creation tooth. Neuralgia, it has been found by experience, is capable of covering a multitude of small ailments which by any other name would sound childish in the extreme. statesman cannot dream of pleading toothach as an excuse for non-appearance in his accustomed Parliamentary seat; and a prelate who declined to deliver a "charge any sort on this plea would sacrifice much of his ecclesiastical dignity, though the Sultan of Turkey on a recent memorable occasion gave it out as a reason for declining to see the British Ambassador. Nevertheless, in reality, there is nothing at all laughable in the decay of our molars and bicuspids, and the dentist's waiting-room is the true ber of Horrors." Ansæthetics have mercifully mitigated to a great extent the necessary pains; yet there are people who consider that it is unmanly to shrink from the momentary wrench involved in the loss of a tooth, and who, therefore, make but brief and infrequent visits to their dental adviser. If it be asked why our teeth are worse than were those of our early forefathers, the answer is probably to be found in the ways of living which are now in vogue, and more especially in the det to which the average European commits himself day after day. Hot soups, hot drinks of all kinds, such as tea and coffee, the love of sweets and ices and confectionery, with richly-seasoned dishes, and too great indulgence in flesh-meat, are among the essential causes of the dental deterioration of modern peoples. The Americans, who eat extraordinarily fast, and whose predilection for hot bread and meat at every meal is notorious, are the greatest sufferers from toothache on the face of the globe. The dentist's paradise is unquestionably New York.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, FRIDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon.

Evelyn Moore. The Prince and Princess of Wales have signified their intention of being present at a military assault at arms on April 16, to be given in the Royal Albert Hall, by permission of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, by Lieutenant-Colonel Cleather, Inspector of Gymnasia, and the military gymnastic staff under his command, in aid of the Egyptian War Fund being raised for the relief of the sick and wounded during that campaign. Lieutenant-Colonel Cleather is endeavouring to in-duce Lieutenant Victor Balck, and the officers and members of the Royal Swedish Gymnastic Club to pay a visit to England for the oc-It will be remembered that when casion. Lieutenant-Colonel Cleather and staff visited Sweden and Norway last year, they were most hospitably entertained by the King of Sweden and the whole Swedish Under these circumstances, it is to hoped that should Lieutenant-Colone Cleather's invitation to the gallant Norsemen be accepted, the Government will organise a suitable reception, and appoint a committee of officers to receive and entertain Lieutenant Balck and his brother officers during their short stay in England.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice are, according to the most recent arrangements, expected to leave Osborne on the 13th inst. for Windsor Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Harrowby left their residence in Grosvenor-square on Thursday for Dartmouth and sailed from that port on Friday for Madeira.

Earl and Countess Percy and family have

arrived in town from Alnwick Castle.

The funeral of Laura Countess of Antrim took place on the 2d inst. at Ballycastle, county Antrim.

Sir Stafford Northcote, on board the Pandora, is at Nice, where the yacht will remain until the party breaks up on Tuesday next to return home. Sir Stafford is in greatly im-proved health.

Cardinal M'Cabe is lying ill at his residence, Monkstown, Ireland. His Eminence is labouring under physical prostration, but no serious apprehensions are entertained. Colonel Chaplin continues to improve steadily, and it is hoped that he will soon be

able to be removed to Cliffe Hall, the resi-

dence of Lord Castlereagh. A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Rosalinda Clifford Butler, only child of Lord and Lady Dunboyne, and Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Brooke Peters, 4th Hussars, son of that catchers and consignors all round our | Mr. W. H. Peters, of Hanfield, Devon.

SPEECHES OF PUBLIC MEN. MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., was present on Friday at a special meeting of the Swansea Chamber of Commerce, convened to present an address of welcome and congratulation to the right hon. gentleman. In reply, Mr. Chamberlain spoke of the value of Chambers of Commerce, and the useful information they were able to afford to the department over which he presided. It was impossible for any one individually to ascertain all that was going on without the aid of Chambers in various parts of the country. They had asked him to increase the number of harbours of refuge by adding Swansea to the list, but he reminded them that the funds at his disposa were not unlimited, and that much of the loss of life which they deplored was due to the faulty construction of ships and to the carelessness of captains and crews. A very important bill would be dealt with this sessionnamely, the Bankruptey Bill, and he hoped it would be one acceptable to the Chambers. He regretted that he could not last session accept the measure which had been drafted by the Chambers, as it only seemed to tinker with the subject. With a view to make bankruptcy less easy, he proposed in his forthcoming bill that in every case of insolvency there shall be an open inquiry into the cause of the failure; that if a man is found to have been overtaken by misfortune he shall have his discharge; that if he has been negligent conditions shall be imposed upon him; and that if he has been dishones e shall be punished. He acknowledged his disappointment at the slowness of the improvement in trade; but said that what was most striking was the falling off in prices while the volume of business increased.

Mr. Lowther, M.P., addressing his constituents at Barton on Friday night, said they had been told that the country was panting for legislation which was delayed by Tory obstruction and Irish and other matters; but he had never heard through the length and breadth of the country one single demand put forward for any interference with the existing government of London. The cause of her Majesty's Government having discovered that a great public demand existed for the reform of the Corporation of London was due to this fact mainly, if not solely, that the City of London set a noble example to the rest of the country by returning three Conservative members to Parliament. That being so, of course the Corporation of London had been marked out as a legitimate object of ambition to Radical reformers. As to county government, he thought the chief requirement was a readjustment of taxation, so as to do justice to the landed class. He was not afraid to say that if it was necessary, for the purpose o enabling agriculture to be conducted on fair terms and at a reasonable profit in this country, he would not for hesitate for one moment to impose upon foreign imported corn a duty sufficient for that purpose. Turning to the subject of Ireland, he said he regretted that the House of Lords had turned tail and passed that most objectionable measure, the Arrears Bill, framed as it was in accordance with one of the most discreditable bargains ever entered into, the Kilmainham

Treaty. Mr. Burt, M.P., addressed his constituents at Blyth. He said to prevent Mr. Bradlaugh taking his seat was to strike a blow at freedom of election, and subvert a legal authority by which the House of Commons itself exists. He had been opposed to the war in Egypt, as he was not convinced it was necessary, and, if not necessary, unjust. Criminal efforts were being made to induce the Government to annex Egypt, but he hoped and believed they would do no such thing. He referred at length to the Irish question, and said though much had been done during the last fifty years for Ireland, there were still great inequalities between the laws of that country and this. There was a great demand in Ireland for self-government, and Englishmen, as a rule, were prepared to give them as much self-government as was consistent with the maintenance of the union between the two countries: but he did not think the majority or any large number of the people of this country would go beyond

MR. MUNDELLA. A meeting of the students of the Westminster and Southland's Training Colleges was held in the Westminster Chapel, Horseferry-road, when the President, the Rev. George O. Bate, delivered his inaugural address. The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella. M.P., presided. After the delivery of the address, which occupied about an hour, Mr. Mundella, M.P., who was warmly received said he must congratulate them, because they were real objects of congratulation in having the great advantage of going to these training homes; and in saying this he was not speaking words of flattery, because he knew the esteem in which the colleges were held. He knew also how highly they were thought of in the Education Department, and the excellence of the discipline and subject of congratulation, for if it was an advantage to the trained, then it was also an advantage when they entered upon life to know that they were in a noble profession, and to know that they ranked among the best paid training which they afforded. There was, however, some-thing more than this upon which he had to congratulate them, and that was the success of their examinations. He was happy to think they were gradually approaching a period when children would be found in standards suitable for their years. That was what was wanted, and what would so facilitate the labour of the teachers. They had been approaching that period but slowly, and it must be some time yet before they entirely succeeded; but when he remembered the condition of things thirteen years ago and contrasted them with the present, he was really amazed at the progress in this direction. Only two days ago he went into a village school in an agricultural county, and was quite delighted as he passed through to find little boys in the third and fourth standards and a little higher up others who were in the fifth and sixth standards. although they were only ten years old. This was indeed progress, and progress he desired to see extended. What they wanted was result. They need not mind whether it was what some people considered a symmetrical system. He would not issue an edict against entral teaching. It was commenced by the Roman Catholics and worked so well that other voluntary bodies in Liverpool took it up, and then the Liverpool Board school adopted it, and the statistics showed that this school in consequence of the central teaching stood very high in the list. Even though it might not prove a success he was in favour of the local authorities trying their own systems. By this means they would ascertain which was the most perfect. In conclusion he wished them the most happy, successful, and prosperous career in the world. He was perhaps one of those who magnified the office of a teacher, but he would be seech them not to lower the esteem of it themselves or to talk so much of the pay, the code, or the percentage as the result. Take care to do their part well, and they might rely upon it, there was a good future before the teachers of England. The codes and payments would come right in the end, and there was something, as he said at the outset, better than the

mere living. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the right hon chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE COMTE DE PARIS. The Daily News publishes a letter from a correspondent in Cannes describing a con-

versation with the Comte de Paris, and giving

a number of particulars about the Prince himself and his way of life. The Comte's villa is without architectural pretensions; there is no sign anywhere of luxurious habits :-- "The sign anywhere of luxurious hants.— The morning room, into which the visitor is ushered, is spacious, and lighted up by a wide bow-window. On entering, one is struck with the sea view. Although the Mediterranean is some distance away, it appears as if close to the house. Louis Quinze chairs and tables are upholstered in crimson brocade. The tables are Japanese and English. A long rectangular one in the middle supports a litter of journals and reviews. There is not a reading-room in Paris in which there are so many. 'So many journals are received in this house,' the Comtesse de Paris observes with a sigh. They flow in from every centre of political and intellectual ac-tivity. The Comte de Paris is one of the greatest newspaper readers of his time. Nobody in France is better posted up about home and foreign affairs. In his choice of gazettes and periodical magazines I should say he is unprejudiced. A list of those at which I glanced in the drawing-room of the Villa St. Jean would astonish many Republicans. The Prince is contemplative and studious. . . . I do not believe that he is a conspiring pretender; but he was brought up with the hope of one day being a constitutional monarch. I am inclined to think that, consciously or unconsciously, he clings to that hope, and tries to be worthy of discharging the highest function in the State. . . . The Comte de Paris is forty-four years old, but, being fresh-complexioned and slender, does not leak his aga. There is nothing of the not look his age. There is nothing of the Bourbon in the outer man. A high and unwrinkled forehead shows a calm intellect. There is nothing, however, in the face that indicates powerful cerebration. In a country like England or Belgium, where the crown is regularly transmitted according to the law of primogeniture, the Comte de Paris would have made an excellent constitutional king, and have been as such a distinguished character. But he is not the man to restore either the ancient or the bourgeois monarchy in France, or if either were set up again by his friends, to maintain it against the Demo-cratic forces which three Revolutions, steam, telegraphy, and the newspaper press have unloosed. As a despot he would be a failure, because he is too just and gentle to make an oppressive use of force, and too honest to govern by intrigue.'

In the conversation which the correspondent had with the Count he was greatly struck "the limpid transparency of his character," and with his fairness in speaking of the political adversaries of his family:—"He winced under the menace of prosecution, which has cut him up a good deal, but did not betray any resentment against those who threatened when a favourable construction was put upon their motives. The manner in which he spoke of the propositions before the Chamber showed that his judgment was not obscured by any sentiment of animosity. That of M. Floquet was harsh, and under the circumstances unjust, but it had the merits of being frank, logical, and not insulting. This opinion was expressed with evident emotion, but no sort of animosity. The Comte de Paris gave credit to his family for having, since they retired from politics, maintained an atti-tude of dignified reserve. He had made up would not, pending the decision of the Cham-ber, emerge from his privacy or in any way foment agitation. He regretted public opinion should sustain those who demanded an excep-tional law against his family. In the United States such a law could not have been pro-The Comte de Paris is under no illusion as to the general state of feeling in the different propositions laid before the Chamber. He did seek to explain it in expressing his sorrow that the nation was not quick to defend the principle of individual liberty which, in his opinion, would be violated by a law of exception. I dare say the Comte de Paris has prejudices of birth and position, but he did not show them. His manner is entirely exempt from hauteur, while characterised by quiet dignity. He holds in esteem the Republicanism of the United

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor presided on Friday at a meeting held in the Mansion House in support of the funds of the Society for the Relief of Distress in the Metropolis. The Duke of Connaught, in moving the first resolution, said the society was instituted in the year 1860, and during the twenty-three years that elapsed since then it had spent on an average £3,100 a year in relief. That relief had been administered by voluntary almoners; and the expenses of the society, which averaged between £300 and £400 a year, were entirely defrayed by the guarantors. (Applause.)
This was a very important point, and one
which he wished to draw particular attention to; for by this means every farthing that was subscribed by the public went directly to the relief of distress. The society had gone on steadily in its work-in its unobtrusive work, he might say-without calling for any particular notice, until it had now become first relief society in the metropolis, administering relief free from any distinction as to creed or nationality. The report would show what valuable assistance they had received from the Charity Organisation.

This society had been a great help to them,

This society had been a great help to them,

also enlarged their sphere of but it had also enlarged their sphere of action, and entailed much additional expense; so much so that it had been considered necessary to bring the Relief Society more under public notice. In moving this resolution he felt that he was advocating the claims of a society which did its work in the most admirable way possible, and therefore he most earnestly appealed to the public generally to assist a society which he considered was so valuable to the masses who lived in the vast metropolis. (Applause.) Resolutions appealing for increased support were afterwards adopted.

THE DISCOVERY IN ST. LUKE'S. -! Sir John Humphreys resumed on Saturday at the Hope Tavern, Banner-street, St. Luke's, the adjourned inquest upon the body of a girl unknown, whose remains were found in a decomposed state in a starch-box on the premises of Messrs. Carter, Paterson, and Co., carriers, in Goswell-road, on the 18th of January. The inquiry was adjourned a fort-night ago in order that an analysis of the contents of the stomach should be made for the purpose of ascertaining if there were to be found any traces of poison. The coroner, after the jury were sworn, said that there was no necessity to detain them, as he had received a letter from Professor Tidy in which he stated that he was not yet ready to give evidence as to the analysis: he wished to have another week. And, therefore, in order to give the Professor ample time, it would be well to adjourn the inquiry, and he (Sir John Humphreys) suggested that the inquiry should be resumed on the 13th inst. The inquest was consequently adjourned.

FLOODS IN GERMANY .- The Literary Club of the German Gymnastic Society gave an amateur dramatic performance last evening, under the patronage of the German Ambassador, at the Imperial Theatre, in aid of the sufferers by the recent floods in Germany. Long before the doors were opened an immense crowd of people were waiting for admission. The piece performed was a modern German comedy entitled Doctor Klaus. Last night was the first time the play was produced before the English public. The characters were well sustained.

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SPEECHES OF PUBLIC MEN.

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DRAMATIC NOTES.

(FROM THE "OBSERVER.")

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Great-Britain. LONDON, FEBRUARY 4-5, 1883.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS. The Times remarks that as things now stand there are good grounds to believe that Brady, O'Brien, M'Caffrey, and the two Careys were directly concerned in the Phœnix Park murders, while Brady and Kelly were shown a week ago to have been the chief actors in the murderous assault upon Mr. Field. Two other men, Hanlon and Doyle, were on Saturday placed in the dock, and we may reasonably expect that the next evidence will show the reason for associating them with the other six. The evidence already given has had a marked effect upon the men most deeply implicated. Their affectation of indifference and even of cheerfulness has broken down and given place to a visible anxiety. They have undoubtedly good reason for apprehension. The breach made in the system of secrecy and intimidation will widen day by day. One piece of evidence, trifling, perhaps, in itself, supplements another, and each witness who comes forward emboldens others to tell what they know. The conspiracy has evidently been planned with great care and intelligence, but unless the murderers were also exceptionally favoured by accident, it is extremely probable that a great deal of information is still atskill and patience. Government will leave no stone unturned to secure the punishment of the ruffians who have terrorized the country by their abominable crimes; nor will it relax any measures that may seem useful to break down the secret organization upon which they depend. Though we still hear in some quarters deprecation of the exceptional legislation called forth by an exceptional evil, the country may depend upon it that the Executive will not permit itself to be turned aside from a work the necessity for which has been so convincingly proved. It is one of the many objections to indiscriminate flattery of a great man that the flatterers incapacitate themselves for comprehending his real views, and for anticipating the effect of circumstances in modifying them. Some of Mr. Gladstone's thoroughgoing supporters are several months behind the time, and are laboriously enforcing views which have entirely ceased to dominate their master. The principal Irish business in hand just now is to put down organized ruffianism, no matter by what name it may be called or by what sophistries it may be defended, and the Government will not shrink from any measures that may be called for to attain that end. Neither historical wrongs. nor modern sentiment, nor actual hardship can for a moment justify the existence of a conspiracy against the fundamental laws of morality and society. The Government has been to slow to believe that it had to deal with something infinitely worse than agrarian or even political discontent, but now that it has learned to recognize the nature of the mischief, it would be unworthy of its position did it hesitate to vindicate

The Daily Telegraph observes :- Evidence has been given against three men out of the batch of Dublin prisoners tending to prove that they were the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The matter is as yet at a preliminary stage, and it would be premature to conclude that the terrible charge will be established before a jury. The public interest in that awful bygone tragedy does not centre in the conviction of any particular prisoner, but in the execution of judicial vengeance for one of the worst crimes ever committed by Irish rebels. The necessity for such a vindication of law is very clear. The Phœnix Park assassination was something new and exceptional in the annals of the island. For the first time high officials of the Government were murdered simply on account of their position. The crime was perpetrated in daylight, in an open space, on a public highway, and the murderers, whoever they were, traversed a large city in effecting their escape. It has been calculated that at least one hundred men were privy to the crime on the very day of its execution, and it is probable that many more could have immediately given the police information that would have led to the arrest of the assassins. If we ask why did Irish treason rise to this unusual height of audacious outrage, the answer is simple enough. The Government of the country up to that point had been remarkable for its reliance on a double policy of large concession to the tenantry and lenient treatment of sedition and crime. The Land Act was in force, but "to give it fair play," as it was said, the so-called "coercion" was robbed of all its sting. The police stood still to be stoned, and, when spouters of sedition were lodged in gaol, they were "fed like fighting-cocks" by the Ladies' Land League. A general impression was created that the authorities did not dare to strike hard, and thus Fenianism found courage to plan a ferocious crime. It discovered its opportunity when the new Chief Secretary disdained the precautions that had saved Mr. Forster's life. The Phœnix Park murder was the final outcome of the policy of conciliation pushed to excess. It was about to be further extended by the Kilmainham compact when they might be trusted, but their the assassination dispelled the illusion that officers are even more important than Ireland had been converted to loyalty by themselves. These officers form a cor-

the law at all costs.

the Land Act. The discoveries which have led to the arrests and prosecutions are, on the other hand, due to the new vigour that of late has characterised the Irish Executive. Every arrest, every prosecution, every meeting or newspaper suppressed. every "arbitrary "or "high-handed" act—to use English Radical cant—has encouraged informers, and struck terror into the band of assassins. How much the complicity of the Irish people generally with a system of atrocious homicide is due to sympathy or fear it would be difficult to ascertain. It is clear, however, that the feebleness of the Executive for many months contributed to make the ignorant believe that Mr. Parnell and his Fenian allies were stronger than the Lord Lieutenant himself. Witnesses were more afraid of the vengeance of hired assassins than of the terrors of the law, and not until the last few months have they believed that it was safer to be on the side of the authorities. That impression has at last been made. Insolence has ceased for a time: the usual crop of informers has been forthcoming; and it only remains for Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan to sustain by such vigorous action as they have commenced the influence already acquired. It will take years of firm rule and stern repression to efface the unfortunate memory of the molluscous Liberalism which swayed the Castle during the earlier period of the present Administration.

The Standard observes that the successive steps in the development of the case will be followed with anxious interest, and each feature, whether it makes for or against the prisoners, will be carefully noted. It is, at any rate, a legitimate cause for satisfaction that the slanderous assertions of a section of the Nationalist Press have been so far confited. The authorities, it is abundantly clear already, have not instituted a purely adventurous prosecution; they have not acted on vague suspicion; they have not suffered themselves to utilise, or to be duped by, a handful of sham informers. Taking the case for the Crown as an ex parte statement purely, it yet shows that during the long months when the police were supposed to be waiting in impotent despair, or to be wandering hither and thither, led by false clues, from darkness to darkness, they were patiently elaborating a complex body of proof; they were knitting fact to fact, utilising one discovery to show the way to another, and with admirable self-restraint reserving the blow until it could be struck with full force. The exceptional powers bestowed on the Executive by the Coercion Acts have, no doubt, materially strengthened the hands of the police, and so far justified the virulent denunciations with which the party of disorder assailed them the conduct of the inquiry was a more potent factor in securing success than amplitude of means and opportunities. Mr. Jenkinson learned the art of detecting crime in a good school. The criminal communities of India have much in common-as far as organisation goes-with Irish conspiracy, and we can recognise in the methods adopted against the Assassi-

nation Wing of the Fenian Brotherhood an

adaptation of the system by which Thuggee

was extirpated and gang robberies are

kept in check.

The Daily News says :- It is not more conventionally than it is really proper to repeat that this evidence is at present onesided, and that it is impossible yet to pronounce it unimpeachable. But of its importance as making up a prima facie case there can hardly be two opinions. It may of course be that-putting aside the witnesses of the two previous Saturdaysfive persons have deliberately committed perjury of an atrocious and concerted character; that the persons accused were not in the Phœnix Park at all, or were there for a perfectly innocent purpose; that it is usual for Town Councillors to keep surgical knives of formidable character concealed in the spaces between the ceiling and the roof of unfrequented lofts, or that the weapons were wickedly hidden there by an informer or some one who had knowledge of the crime. None of these things is impossible, nor is it impossible that the witnesses may be proved to have been simply mistaken. But if the prisoners wish to retain that amount, not of sympathy, but of judical suspension of judgment in the matter of individual guilt to which they have a right as long as it is possible to allow it them, it would be well for them to adopt a somewhat different demeanour from that which is described. The courage of innocence is a very noble thing, though perhaps not a very common one. But the impudence of innocence—the temper which laughs and jeers at the solemn imputation of hideous crime-is not a noble thing at all, and may by safely pronounced to be and excessively uncommon one. One of the prisoners' counsel is said to have uncerimoniously suppressed by actual force an imprudent junior; it might be desirable, not perhaps in the interests of justice but in the interests of that almost fanatical love of fair play on which Englishmen justly pride themselves, that he could have

suppressed some of his clients. THE POLITICAL TONE OF THE FRENCH ARMY. The Economist says:-It is often said, and is being said in all manner of publications, particularly the English magazines, that the French Army is only the French people over again, and is therefore Republican; but is that quite true? The private soldiers are no doubt drawn from all France and from every French house; but still they are not the French people, but only the French unmarried lads between nineteen and twenty-two, ignorant, inexperienced, and full of that hatred of political inefficiency and slowness which makes all lads so impatient of Parliamentarism. They have nothing to fear from a change of Government, for no Government could incur their hostility, and a good deal to hope, for the Republic, though it has not yet completed a good military organisation, has made discipline very severe, and has shown a tendency in Tunis, and elsewhere, towards a great carelessness of onscripts. Moreover, the soldiery are not quite happy. They are not so much considered, socially, under the Republic; they are spoken of in Ultra journals with great roughness, and they are, during times of excitement threatened, and even attacked, by the people of the great cities in ways which, as they consider, are not sufficiently punished. Still, as they are much divided in opinion

poration of a very peculiar kind. They are, in an immense majority, drawn from classes which may be called "Orleanist," that is, respectable and well-to-do, and not from the body of the people. They enter the service to remain in it for life; their hopes are concentrated in the corporation, and they are exceedingly interested in every change which concerns its fortunes. If the Army is important in the State, they are important too. They have not become, as Mr. Malthus thought they would, the best-paid persons in the State. but they have become the most considered, most independent, and most powerful. They alone are dreaded by the Chamber. and they alone of officials are not liable to the dismissal which Frenchmen dread so much, and describe by the expressive word destitution. Their commissions are by law their property, to such an extent that they regard the dismissals of the Orleans Princes from the Army as a confiscation of those Princes' property rights. The officers, therefore, are not unwilling to see changes which increase their weight in the State, more especially if the changes gratify a feeling very strong among military men in France. They submit to a single ruler, King or Emperor, or President, very readily, but they dislike a régime in which lawyers and doctors and civil professionals generally are masters, with a very keen dislike. They might declare against it, and if they did, their influence, supported as it would be by the habit of discipline, might carry their men, more especially the garrisons of Paris and Lyons, which are very large, and which have not for some years past been on good terms with the people. That they would do this while Gambetta was in front was most improbable, for owing to his history he had the position of a great general among them, and from his influence with individual generals there was always a dread that if ne were attacked the Army would be divided, a contingency from which French officers shrink with a certain horror; but this security for the Republic ended with his life. A military movement, therefore, if improbable is always possible, and this consideration gives weight to every Pretender, however weak in civil support, and makes adhesion and fidelity of almost every individual general matter of great moment. He is a possible Minister of War, and the Minister of War has in France all the powers of his Department plus those of a Commander-in-Chief, being possessed of the whole patronage which in other countries still belongs in military matters to the Crown. Whether a movement is possible just now is another matter, on which the ablest Frenchmen express, and probably form, no definite opinion. There is certainly no Pretender, with the possible exception of the Duc d'Aumale, who is popular with the Army. The old officers who have a regard for the Empire are held in check by its terrible fall, and the younger officers are not devoted to any leader or any family. They have no professional chief who is trusted of even second rate rank, and no enterprise, except the impossible one of a war with Germany, upon which they would be glad to enter. They are not believed to be united, and the rapid changes of Ministry have greatly diminished the authority even of the supreme bureau. At the same time they are not contented; they view with distrust the rise of the Ultras, many of whom are opposed to standing armies, and they expect, many of them, a catastrophe on the expiration of M. Grévy's term, which they think might as well come now. If they could find a chief with a plan they might not be unwilling to move, and found a Government which, Republican or otherwise, would be much more personal than the present, and alike in its agents and its objects much more purely military. They may find such a leader yet, and we do not wonder that eminent men in France who know the barracks regard with uneasiness the turmoil of opinion, and the possibility that the Assembly may take some step which will

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE. The Dark Blues were still engaged upon the upper river on Friday, and the day's practice showed that the final constitution of he crew is anything but a settled matter yet. The Standard says:—The water was in fairly good condition for rowing, but showers fell occasionally. Embarking about the usual time the crew, under the mentorship of R. S. Kindersley, Exeter, settled down to a long stroke of twenty-seven, and this was continued right through to Godstow Lock, the distance to which was about a mile and a half. Setting out on the return after a short rest twentynine was the stroke, and on reaching Binseygreen they quickened to thirty, at which they finished. Tub practice was then given to all the crew, after which the eight was made up again. Fyfe now displaced Fort at 5, and W. D. B. Curry, Exeter, was reinstalled stroke. A slow movement was set at first, and twenty-seven was not exceeded on the way to Godstow Lock. On the homeward ourney, however, they were a little more ively, twenty-nine being the rate of striking after passing Binsey-green. The rowing on this journey was scarcely so good as that of the previous outing. At the first appearance the crew rowed as follows: G. C. Bourne. New (bow), 11st.; 2, R. S. de Havilland, Corpus, 11st. 2lb.; 3, G. Roberts, Hertford, 11st. 6lb.; 4, E. L. Puxley, Brasenose, 12st. 6lb.; 5, A. S. Fort, Hertford, 12st.; 6, A. R. Paterson, Trinity, 13st. 7lb.; D. H. M'Lean, New, 13st.; C. H. Sharpe, Hertford (stroke), 10st. 10lb.; W. P. Heelas (cox), 8st. 2lb. The Cambridge crew put in a long, but not altogether satisfactory, day's work on the Ouse yesterday. Churchill and Swann, with the president and Mr. Heape, were down early, and the two members of the eight had gig pair practice. Beauchamp did not come to along with the others, and P. W. Atkin took his place at No. 2. Getting affoat at half-past two, they pulled steadily down to Adelaide Bridge, where Mr. Heape awaited them. From there they set out on a paddle of three quarters of a mile, striking twentyseven, but the work was not well done. After a stoppage they went on for another halfbut without showing much improvement. On turning, although wind and stream were against them, they made a somewhat better show. Half a mile was covered at twenty-nine, and then a similar distance was paddled at twenty-seven, after which they had a short spell of hard rowing. Putting about once more they paddled down stream half a mile, and then steered round, and rowed back to the bridge at twenty-nine. From the point named they journeyed easily to Appleyard's, The new boat by Swaddle and Winship arrived at Cambridge yesterday. The order of rowing was as follows:—R. C. Gridley, Third Trinity (bow), 10st. 10lb.; 2, P. W. Atkin, Jesus, 11st. 10lb.; 3, C. W. Moore, Christ's, 11st. 9lb.; 4, S. Swann, Trinity Hall, 12st. 13lb.; 5, F. E. Churchill, Third Trinity, 13st. 4lb.; 6, F. W. Fox, First Trinity, 12st. 6lb.; 7, S. Fairbairn,

Jesus, 13st. 7lb.; F. C. Meyrick, Trinity Hall

(stroke), 11st. 10lb.; P. L. Hunt, Cavendish

a ffront or alarm the Army.

On Saturday afternoon a Liberal demonstration in connection with North Lancashire was held in the Palatine Hall, Lancaster. Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P., presided, and among the other gentlemen present were Sir John Ramsden, Mr. J. T. Hibbert, M.P., and Mr. James Cropper, M.P. for Kendal. The chairman, in opening the meeting, expressed great confidence in the future success of the Liberal party in North Lancashire, though they had two strong and much-respected opponents in Colonel Stanley and Major-General Feilden, which was their greatest difficulty. He believed that before a general election took place there would be an extension of the franchise in the counties, which the Liberals were pledged to promote, what-ever might be the results. In a few days Parliament would meet, and never would a Government be supported by a stronger party. (Hear, hear.) With reference to Ireland, they must look to the redress of grievances; but at the present moment he believed the Irish people lived under equal laws with the people of this country, and he believed that Ireland now required rest and quietness, and a firm administration of the law. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hibbert, in responding to a resolution expressing confidence in Her Majesty' Government, said it was exceedingly gratifying to members of the Government to know that in every part of Lancashire for several months past at every Liberal meeting resolutions of confidence in Her Majesty's Government had been passed with great unanimity. The Conservatives, however, took a different view. As he came in the train to-day he read a speech delivered the previous night by Sir Robert Peel. Sir Robert Peel said, "the Conservatives thought the policy of Mr. Gladstone was a shuffling one; that there was something in it, at all events, not above board, and of which the people would not approve. While the Conservative policy was a straightforward one (ironical laughter), and though it might not be successful at all times (renewed laughter), it had done a vast amount of good." Now, he begged to say that the policy of her Majesty's Government had been of the most straightforward kind. The Government when out of office said they disapproved certain proceedings in Afghanistan and the Transvaal, and of certain matters in the Treaty of Berlin, and the Government had set right every one of those points. They had given back the Transvaal under certain conditions and restored Cetewayo to Zululand. They had also given up and retired from Afghanistan, and they had also carried out two conditions of the Berlin Treaty, which probably, if the Conservative Government had remained in power, though they were parties to the treaty and helped to make it, would never have been carried out, because they had found fault with the Government for compelling the Sultan of Turkey to carry out the treaty—he meant with respect to Montenegro and Greece. (Hear, hear.) A contrast had been drawn by the previous speaker between the Afghan war and the Egyptian war, while the latter war had only cost some four millions, the former had cost some 20 millions, and there was also his difference-the previous Government left the present Governt their debts to pay, while the to pay its nmont was co debt this year themselves. was quite fair to put that, because a great deal has been said by their opponents about the expenditure of the country. diture was large-something like half a million more than under the last year of the late Government; but there was this to remember -while they had to pay for their own war and had to provide for increased expenditure for education, the great demands for Ireland and in a variety of other ways which were normal and must go on with an ever-increasing population, they had had this year to pay £3,800,000 for a war which was imposed upon them by the late Government. (Hear, hear.) So that, if they looked at the thing rightly, they had no right to be saddled with the costs of a policy which they did not approve; and before they were challenged about their expenditure they must be allowed to deduct that sum from the amount, and if they did that he would maintain that they stood in a satisfactory position as regarded the late Government. (Hear, hear.) During the last year, notwithstanding the great expenditure they had had to meet, they had paid over seven millions of money in reduction of the National Debt. So far as the expenditure was concerned, he thought there was not the least fear that they could not bear a favourable comparison with the late Government. (Hear.) When they came to the question of straightforwardness, he thought they could have little difficulty. They all remembered about the secret treaties. (Laughter) They all remembered that our Ambassador went into the Berlin Conference with a secret treaty in his pocket, although professing to be on terms of amity with every country in Europe. The present Government had done nothing of the kind, but had taken the whole of Europe into their confidence, and before the Egyptian war was commenced an attempt was made to get the confidence of every Power in Europe, and it was only when they found that France declined to take part in the matter that England decided to carry out the work herself. (Hear, hear.) The result was that the whole of Europe had perfect confidence in England. They knew that the present Government was not in favour of annexation, and that when she had done the work for which she went to war she would march out of Egypt, and would leave it in a more stable position than it had ever occupied in former years. (Hear, hear.) The Government had had very great difficulties to contend with, but he believed it was gradually surmounting them. (Hear.) The hon, gentleman took a hopeful view of the future of Ireland, and said the Government was as much in favour as ever of justice to Ireland. They could have no sympathy with the cry for separation and Home Rule, but they must give Irishmen the same laws with respect to the franchise and local self-government that we possessed in England, and must not judge the Irish people too hastily, but have patience

with them. He believed that the leaders who now decried Mr. Gladstone and his Government would live to see the time when they would look upon Mr. Gladstone as the best friend Ireland ever had. (Hear, hear) Mr. Cropper, M.P., spoke in support of a resolution in favour of county representation, an extension of the franchise, and a redistribution of seats. On Saturday the annual meeting of the North Riding Liberal Association was held in the De Grey Rooms, York. Mr. G. Howard M.P., president of the association, presided and there was a good attendance. The secretary (Mr. H. M. Cross) presented the annual report, which stated that the experience gained at the last contested election proved the necessity of multiplying the number of polling places, and by the consent of both parties an increase from 47 to 61 had been sanctioned by Quarter Sessions. With respect to last year's registration, the position and strength of the two parties in the register for 1883 remained about the same. The report was adopted on the proposition of Mr. David Dale, seconded by Colonel Clayhills. The president, Mr. G. Howard, M.P.; the chairman of council, the Hon. J. C. Dundas, M,P.; and the hon, secretaries, Mr. T. Hugh Bell and Mr. Coore; and the hon, treasurer, Mr. J. F. Backhouse, were re-appointed. Subsequently a dinner, to which a large company sat down, under the presidency of Mr. G. Howard, was held at the De Grey Rooms. Sir J. W. Pease, M.P., proposed the toast, "Success to the North Riding Liberal Association." In a forcible speech be grave a region of the work of the speech he gave a review of the work of the present Government as compared with that of the last Administration, and said that the present political position of the country was very encouraging to Liberals. In responding,

the president said that the Conservatives of Yorkshire, had been very active since the Liberal Association had been formed. After criticizing some of Mr. Lowther's recent remarks, the president spoke of the proposed extension of the county franchise as well as of the Corrupt Practices Bill. Mr. Ralph Creake, M.P., moved, "That this meeting cordially approves the foreign and domestic policy of Her Majesty's Government under the difficult circumstances of the last three years." Mr. H. M. G. Coore seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried. Mr. T. Rowlandson (the defeated candidate at the recent North Riding election) moved "That this meeting welcomes with satisfaction the intention of the Legislature to introduce during the coming Session necessary measures for purifying and strengthening our representative system, extending the principle of local self-government, and promoting the material and moral well-being of the people, believing that the new rules of procedure will be found effective in preventing obstruction. Mr. E. Lyulph Stanley, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P., and carried unanimously. Mr. T. Fry, M.P., proposed "That this meeting trusts the health of the Prime Minister may be completely restored, and that he may long preside over the Government of Mr. J. J. Woodall seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, three cheers being given for Mr. Gladstone. The meeting then terminated.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE FER. 4. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon with Princess Beatrice. The Duke of Grafton, Sir Albert Woods, Garter, and the Rev. Canon Barry, D.D., arrived at Osborne. Her Majesty invested General the Duke of Grafton with the Order of the Garter, Princess Beatrice being present. The Duke of Graf-ton, preceeded by Sir Albert Woods bearing insignia, entered the Drawing-room, when the Queen conferred the honour of Knighthood upon his Grace, and invested him with the Riband and Badge of the Order. General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., and Colonel the Hon H. Byng, were in attendance. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included Princess Beatrice, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Evelyn Moore, the Duke of Grafton, K.G., General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby Colonel the Hon H. Byng, and the Master of the Household. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Marie and Victoria of Edinburgh, and the members of the Royal Household, attended Divine service at Osborne this morning. The Rev. Canon Barry, P.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen

officiated. SANDRINGHAM, FEB. 4th. The Princess of Wales, together with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, remains at Sandringham. This morning their Royal Highnesses, attended by Miss Knollys and Sir Dighton, Probyn, were present at Sand-ringham Church. The Rev. F. Hervey, rector of Sandringham and domestic chaplain to the Prince of Wales, preached. Their Royal Highnesses attended West Newton Church

The health of the Duchess of Connaught has so much improved that she took her first carriage drive on Saturday morning in the

Home Park. The infant prince is well. The Cannes correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Sunday: -- "The French Deputies take advantage of the short recess to come south. Rooms for many are engaged in the hotels. M. Clémenceau is expected here, and has accepted an invitation to dine with an English member of Parliament, who is a friend of Mr. Gladstone. The Comte de Paris maintains a reserved attitude. Neither he nor the Prince of Wales attended the bachelors' ball given at Montfleury under Sir Montague Smith and General Peacock's auspices. The Prince is just now at Nice for the Carnival. He goes to-morrow night to a masked ball at the Marchioness Camden's. The gentlemen, it was originally settled, were to wear masks, but in consequence of a wish expressed by his Highness, this arrangement has been altered. At supper the ladies will unmask, and emove their dominos. The Prince is delighted to be free to go about as he pleases. No schoolboy emancipated from an oppressive round of tasks could enjoy his holiday more. He is never mobbed, and lodges in a very quiet, and by no means fashionable hotel. There would not, he says, be a drawback to his happiness were the weather fine. Mr. Gladstone to-day attended service at St. Paul's Church with Lord and Lady Wolverton and Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, and remained for the Communion The Rev. Stephen Gladstone was one of the three officiating clergymen. The Premier's eye has recovered its old lustre, and the pallor of his face has given way to a healthier hue. He was guarded against sudden chills by a large sealskin cape. Many anecdotes of the Prince of Wales are current On the day of his arrival he hastened from the train to church, but getting there late slipped in among the footmen and ladies' maids, one of whom offered him her Prayer-book. recognising him, marked when he left the chair he occupied so as to be able to identify it, and after evening service her lady, who is a Liverpool cotton broker's wife, expressed much disappointment at not being able to

buy it of the sexton.' The Legitimists, being tired of the reserve of the Orleanists, have urged the Comte de Chambord to adopt a youthful member of the elder branch of the Spanish Royal Family, and the Duchess of Madrid is in the South of France to confer on the steps which should be

THE DISCOVERY IN ST. LUKE'S. - Sir John Humphreys resumed on Saturday at the Hope Tavern, Banner-street, St. Luke's, adjourned inquest upon the body of a girl unknown, whose remains were found in a decomposed state in a starch-box on the premises of Messrs. Carter, Paterson, and Co., carriers, in Goswell-road, on the 18th of January. The inquiry was adjourned a fortnight ago in order that an analysis of the contents of the stomach should be made for the purpose of ascertaining if there were to be found any traces of poison. The coroner, after the jury were sworn, said that there was no necessity to detain them, as he had received a letter from Professor Tidy in which he stated that he was not yet ready to give evidence as to the analysis; he wished to have another week. And, therefore, in order to give the Professor ample time, it would be as well to adjourn the inquiry, and he (Sir John Humphreys) suggested that the inquiry should be resumed on the 13th inst. The

inquest was consequently adjourned, FLOODS IN GERMANY .- The Literary Club of the German Gymnastic Society gave an amateur dramatic performance last evening, under the patronage of the German Ambassador, at the Imperial Theatre, in aid of the sufferers by the recent floods in Germany Long before the doors were opened an immense crowd of people were waiting for admission. The piece performed was a modern German comedy entitled Doctor Klaus. Last night was the first time the play was pro-duced before the English public. The char-

acters were well sustained. DISTRESS AT DOVER .- Great distress continues to prevail among the labouring classes at Dover, and the Mayor of Dover has published an appeal to the inhabitants for scriptions towards a relief and guarantee fund, so that a large number of married men at present out of employ may at once find work for a short period. The distress is stated to be general in the surrounding towns

The Gaiety remains the chosen stage for the débutant, and at no less than three matinées last week players who are in some sense of the word beginners made their appearance there. From one point of view appearance of Wednesday morning was certainly the most important, inasmuch as curiosity or friendship attracted an exceptionally distinguished assemblage of spectators, including many actors and managers, to witness the first appearance of Mr. Gilbert Farquhar on the London boards. With much discretion Mr. Farquhar contented himself with a very humble effort in Buckstone's amusing play Married Life, casting himself for the modest rôle of Younghusband, and leaving experienced comedians like Messrs. Terry and James and Miss E. Farren to evoke the shouts of hearty laughter always caused by the proceedings of Mr. Buckstone's comical dramatis personæ. It cannot be said that the fun went quite smoothly, or that all the performers played accurately into one another's hands. But the practical result was not greatly affected by the lack of due rehearsal; for the merriment produced by the impersonations of individual players more than fulfils the requirements of an occasion such as this. As Barker in Uncle's Will. Mr. Farquhar had to do something more than bear himself with self-possession, and here his effort of impersonation was decidedly promising. He dropped his own identity far more completely and easily than is the case with most amateurs, however cleverly they may be "made up," and he was able to show in more ways than one that he has natural aptitude for the stage. He is better fitted for character acting than for light comedy, but for the present he will, of course, do best to place himself where he can gain experience in stage work of all kinds. It is needless to add any comment upon Mr. and Mrs. Kendal's familiar rendering of the quarrelsome lovers, which must, however, be noted in order to show how perfect was the support which Mr. Farquhar was fortunate enough to secure.

On the following day Miss Laura Villiers. who has for some time been working hard in the provinces, made her London début as Iolanthe in King Réné's Daughter. Miss Villiers proves to be an actress well deserving a hearty welcome. She must have studied well the technique of her art, and is by no means content to rely upon her many natural advantages. She has learned how to use effectively a powerful but pleasant voice, her gesture is neither timid nor excessive, and her movements are graceful. On Thursday she made the mistake of giving Iolanthe's plaintive utterances with a melodious intonation which approached dangerously near to mere singsong, and she will certainly be heard to more advantage in a rôle affording more scope for vigour and variety. But she did quite enough to show that she is the most promising recruit received by the ranks of our actresses for some time. Prominent amongst the useful supporters of Miss Villiers were Mr. Barnes and Mr. W. Rignold, the former a stalwart and gallant representative of Count Tristan. The drama was preceded by the musical this evening. The Rev. R. Manclarke, of Snettisham, preached.

In a draina was preceded by the linister farce The Two Gregories, in which Miss Marie North obtained much applause as Fanchette. It was followed by The Jealous Wife, with a Mrs. Oakly such as few actresses save Mrs.

Vezin could give. Previously to the production of Mr. Burnand's new burlesque-drama, Blue Beard, there will be revived at the Gaiety both The Forty Thieves and Little Doctor Faust.

The programme for the benefit of Miss Fanny Hughes at the Vaudeville on Thursday morning next includes A Happy Pair, Married Life, and what is described as a "farewell reception." On the following Thursday Mr. Kyrle Bellew will give a matinee at the Gaiety.

Mr. Toole will, on Monday night, revive

that capital play Dearer than Life, in which, as Michael Garner, he will be supported by Mr. Billington as Uncle Ben. Miss Marie Linden will make her first appearance here as Lucy Garner. Mr. Guffin's Elopement and that wonderful ditty, "The Speaker's Eye," will, of course, retain their place in the entertainment.

For the benefit of the children of the late Sergeant-Major Leslie the members of the 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteers have arranged a performance of Cyril's Success, in which they will be aided by Miss Myra Holme.

We are asked to contradict a report that

M. Jacobi is engaging a band from abroad for Mr. Leader's forthcoming season at Her Majesty's Theatre.

In aid of the Truro Cathedral Building Fund the Romany A.D.C., now in its 13th season, gave a capital performance of A Scrap of Paper on Thursday last at St. George's Hall. Both the attendance, however, and the entr'acte music were poor.

A performance of a pirated version of Fedora having been given in the country, Mr. Bancroft has been compelled to call public attention to his exclusive rights in M.Sardou's piece in this country. The success of Fedora at the Vaudeville, Paris, where it has now run for fifty nights, is quite phenomenal. No details of the production at the Haymarket of Mr. Merivale's version have yet been settled nor is it decided whether the play will be produced this season or in the autumn.

(FROM THE " ERA.") As usual, the week closing the first month of the year has not been marked by any dramatic novelty, and it is agreeable to note that the weather during January has been, this year, peculiarly favourable to the interests of our metropolitan theatrical managers. Special morning performances have at the Gaiety, which are entitled to distinct notice, but the only variation of programme claiming attention in this place is the withdrawal of Dot from Toole's Theatre at the end of this week to make room for a revival of Mr. Byron's drama of Dearer than Life on Monday next.

No little excitement has prevailed in dramatic circles in Cambridge in consequence of the action of the University authorities. It appears that a meeting of heads of colleges has been held, at which it was decided that permission for dramatic representations during full term should not be given either at Sturtor Town Theatre or St. Andrew's Hall. This is felt to be such an arbitrary measure towards the denizens of a town of 35,000 inhabitants that it is likely to give rise to a considerable agitation for the repeal of the existing exceptional powers enjoyed by the University, which savour more of the Middle Ages than of the nineteenth century. Memorials are being numerously signed by the friends of the Sturton Town Theatre and St. Andrew's Hall in the interest of each.

At the Theatre Royal, Grimsby, Miss Ada Bright, who has achieved so unqualified a success in the pantomime as Queen of the Fairy Lands, was during the performance on Monday last publicly presented by Mrs. G. Whyatt, wife of the lessee, with a splendid gold watch in acknowledgment of her valuable services.

Many of our older readers will remember Mr. Joseph Wolfenden, a native of Rochdale, who achieved an honourable position in the dramatic profession. At the time of his death he was fulfilling an engagement at Hull, and was thirty-four years of age. Wolfenden was an exceedingly lovable man, and was warmly esteemed by those who knew him. About a fortnight before he met with his accident he was in the vicinity of the Hull Infirmary, when, after dilating on the great benefits these noble institutions provide for suffering humanity, he expressed the hope that, if ever he fell ill, he should be taken to a hospital where he should be certain of receiving the best medical skill and the most careful nursing. Curiously enough within a very few days he met with an accident and was conveyed to the Hull Infirmary, where he breathed his No. 21,095 -FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1883.

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Moreat-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5-6, 1883.

EUROPE AND RUSSIA. The presence of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh has been made the occasion for a series of entertainments which remind St. Petersburg of a period when it was the most brilliant capital in Europe. A winter season at the Russian Court of the ancient character partakes of the character of a political event. For several months past the Emperor Alexander has been showing a disposition to resume the usual relations between the dynasty and the nation. To a Russian, the return of his Czar to the gorgeous display his position allows and invites is a personal relief from a brooding apprehension. The more lightly the Emperor consents to treat life, the more amusement he elicits from it, the more smoothly and brightly he permits its hours to glide, the better will he be performing his duty to his realm. Care must always sit heavily on the assemblage of crowns worn by a Russian Emperor. He owes the greater obligation to himself and to his people to gild Imperial burdens with Imperial diversions and pomps. Europe is not less interested than Russia in the rehabilitation of the brilliancy of the Court of St. Petersburg. While it has no ground for belief that the journey of M. de Giers had any motives but paternal affection and the need of rest, it would not be alarmed or sensibly moved were it found to have been dictated by collateral aims of the description imputed to it. Russia has ceased, at any rate for a time, to be the terrifying object it was a few years back in international statesmanship. Its evident interest in European and Oriental politics is that it possesses no substantial assurance of ability to wrest a share of the spoils from the turmoil. None but professional panic-mongers were ever willing to lend an ear to the extraordinary reports by which a section of the German public affected last year to be agitated. European statesmen know that Russia could not afford to embark again in schemes of speculative ambition. They have the satisfaction of thinking as well that Russian statesmen know it also. Russian foreign policy has experienced an agreeable change since M. de Giers became responsible for it. Russia does not mean under his guidance to count for nothing in European councils. That it may count for much he apparently wishes that it should give no cause for suspicion of intentions to desert the European concert and act apart. Europe fears less than formerly from Russia. It hopes more. Russia acting by itself, and for its own hand, in international contentions, mighty as it is, is less mighty than Europe. It cannot have its own way by force. But it may injure Europe much, and itself doubly. Europe, when Russia has prosecuted its own ambitious caprices, has suffered by the necessary sacrifices in resisting them. Europe has suffered more by the consequent incapacity of opponent to play its part adequately within its own sphere. The Russian Government is a trustee for Europe and civilization of a vast portion of the earth's surface. Throughout an enormous circuit of Europe and Asia it is the sole representative of order and progress. Its utmost resources barely suffice for the work. War, snccessful or unsuccessful, and even dreams of war, mortgage and cripple its strength for its appointed task. With such resources as its restless diplomacy has been able to spare, it has accomplished marvellous results. Censors of Russian statesmanship can discover many defects in the conduct of home affairs. Not for all of them are Russian statesmen responsible. They have had to reconcile a primitive social condition of the mass of their population with the demands of a contagious European civilization, which it requires the experience of ages properly to acclimatize. They have very imperfectly perceived how te engraft the new on the old. For every failure they have been condemned as inexorably as if they had inherited

a dominion over Germans or English-

men, and not over unadulterated Slavs.

Meanwhile they have been effecting a re-

volution in Northern and Central Asia

which is rarely noted except to extract

materials for an international bugbear. A

century ago Asiatic Russia was a waste

and a wilderness. It has been welded by

a wonderful continuity of policy into a

powerful empire. In that policy there are

frequent and deplorable blemishes. Foreign

goodwill has been estranged from it by

spirit of commercial and political jealousy

as unprofitable as it is ungenerous and un-

just. Harsh and inequitable pretexts have

been embraced for extending Russian

sway. The hunger for territory has not

yet been appeased and awakens inevitable

mistrust. On the side both of Chinese

Kuldja and of the Tekke oasis it has by

unscrupulous ambition in the past nursed

against its future tranquillity a nest of im-

portunate and implacable frontier irrita-

tions. But the actual state of Central

Asia has only to be compared with that

it has replaced for the world to be

unable to deny that, whatever the

motives and whatever the flaws,

Russia has accomplished east of the Ural

Mountains a work by which mankind have

permanently benefited. Regions the seat

of anarchy and the nursery of robbers have

been converted into possible habitations

for peaceable human beings. The few

thousands of miles of territory which a few years since could have been safely traversed scarcely by an army. Commerce and agriculture have begun to flourish in districts given up for ages to nomad lawlessness. If it is still to be lamented that an antediluvian dread of trade competition and political interference endeavours to reserve the country thus reclaimed for homebred Russian enterprise, it is at least fair to remember that only Russian enterprise has made the tendency to exclusiveness and monopoly worth a regret .- Times.

THE EAST LOTHIAN ELECTION.

The Standard remarks that in the result

of the Haddingtonshire Election every honest Liberal will recognise something more serious than a defeat. The rejection of Mr. Finlay by the electors of East Lothian is a distinct reverse; one so disheartening and decisive that to the perfervid intelligence of Scottish Liberalism it will come with all the force of a disaster. The attitude of certain Liberationists in the Constituency will suggest an explanation, effective enough till we look the facts fairly in the face. In 1868 Lord Elchonow the Earl of Wemyss-defeated his Liberal opponent by sixty-five votes. In 1880 his majority was reduced to fortyfour. The diminution of the Conservative strength was naturally regarded as a presage of the triumph of Liberalism. The tide of Liberal principles, it was confidently predicted, which had submerged the Scottish Boroughs, would soon engulf the counties. Only time was needed to complete the work. The senti-ment which the oratory of Mid-lothian had quickened would be fostered by the splendid performances of Liberalism in office; and at the next trial of strength the knell of Conservatism would be rung in East Lothian. These were the hopes. What is the fulfilment? We may assume, for purposes of argument, that some Liberationists did abstain from supporting Mr. Finlay. But we cannot suppose for a moment that men of such uncompromising convictions could have voted for a candidate pledged to resist Disestablishment. Yet the Conservative poll, which was four hundred and five in 1868 and four hundred and sixtynine in 1880, was on Monday declared to be four hundred and ninety-two. In other words, the success of the Conservatives is fue, not to the divisions in the ranks of their opponents, but to the increased development of their own strength.

The Daily News observes :- The contest

in East Lothian has ended in the return of

Lord Elcho by a majority twice as great

as that which secured his father's election

in 1880. The total of votes was as nearly

as possible the same then as now, being

894 in 1880, and 892 on Monday, Mr. Finlay polled twenty-five votes fewer than Mr. Buchanan, his Liberal predecessor in a not dishonourable defeat; Lord Elcho twenty-three votes more than his father in a victory more hardly won then than now. The majority of forty-four which the present Lord Wemyss secured in 1880 perhaps fairly represents the strength in Haddingtonshire of the Charteris and territorial interest. Mr. Finlay's loss of twenty-five votes compared with Mr. Buchanan, and Lord Elcho's gain of twenty-three upon his father's majority, may indicate the degree in which the advocates of Disestablishment have been alienated from the Liberal candidate, and the farmers have ralled to the Conservative, won over by his adhesion on the landlord and tenant question to the policy on which they insist. One thing is clear from this contest. The Liberal party in Scotland and its representatives must frankly accept the policy of ecclesiastical disestablishment. The political and social conditions which make possible the maintenance of an Established Church for some generations longer do not exist in Scotland. A certain historic sentiment and a perception of the dignity and moderating influences of Established Churches, which often protect a large and impartial scholarship, and a liberal and tolerant theology and philosophy, plead for their retention. But this natural and amiable sentiment must yield to the sense of equal justice, and to the strong forces and clear tendencies of the time. Moreover, scholarship and theology and philosophy do not need to take sanctuary in the Church. They can now de-

fend themselves.

MAGISTRACY REFORM IN INDIA. The Calcutta correspondent of the Times telegraphed on the 4th inst .:-"Government, without giving any warning of its intention, has suddenly sprung a mine on the European community. At a meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday last, Mr Ilbert moved for leave to introduce a Bill amending the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, regarding European British subjects. Some explanation is necessary to make the subject intelligible. Prior to 1872, judicial officers outside the Presidency towns were not permitted to pass sentences of imprisonment on European British subjects; and any person belonging to that class, when accused of crime, had the privilege of being sent to a Presidency town for trial by a jury, before the High Court. When the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 was under discussion, it was proposed to abolish this privilege, and warm discussions were held, both in the Select Committee and in the Council. Eventually a compromise was arrived at, which passed into law. District Judges, and magistrates who were themselves Europeans and justices of the peace, were granted a certain limited jurisdiction over European British subjects: and allowed to pass upon them sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one year, while the more serious offences remained triable as before, only by the High Courts. The new Criminal Procedure Code, passed last year, made no change in the law on this subject. Now, however, Mr. Ilbert has proposed to sweep away what he describes as "an anomaly in the law." This anomaly, he says, was first pressed upon the notice of the Government by the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. who pointed out that for some years past one of the Calcutta police magistrates had always been a native, and under the Acts applying to Presidency towns had exercised precisely the same jurisdiction over all classes of the community as his European colleagues. The Supreme Government, on receiving Sir A. Eden's Note, proceeded to consult the various local Governments, and the result was, in Mr. Ilbert's words, "an overwhelming consensus of opinion that some change in the law was required." But none of these answers of the local administrations have yet been laid before the public, and it is impossible to say what changes they suggest, or by what arguments they support their views. The measure which it is now proposed to indeepened and secured, and fresh have been dug. Travellers may pass through | Travellers may pass through | Destitution in I fund for the relief amounted to £300.

members of the Covenanted Civil Service secondly, members of the Statutory Native Civil Service; thirdly, Assistant-Commissioners in non-regulation provinces; and, fourthly, cantonment magistrates. It cannot be doubted that this measure will be intensely unpopular with the European non-official community, and will be strongly opposed in its passage through Council. Although the debate on the Bill is postponed, not a day should be lost in drawing attention to the real meaning of the very grave step which the Government proposes to take. No one will deny that in this, as in certain other of its recent measures, the Government is actuated by high humanitarian motives, for which it deserves every credit. But it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the British public that the hypersentimental policy of the present Government and its craze for applying English rules and English standards to everything Indian must infallibly, if persisted in, loosen our hold on the country. It is especially unfortunate that a step like this should have been taken at the present time, when English capitalists are just beginning to perceive what a magnificent field for enterprise there is in the development of the great natural resources of India. Everyone acquainted with this country knows that when a native has a dispute with his neighbour about land, a contract, or some other civil matter, his first step is almost invariably to trump up a criminal charge against his opponent; and to bring forward a legion of suborned witnesses to support it. Hitherto the safety of Englishman residing outside of the Presidency towns has lain in the fact that such charges, when brought against them, were investigated by their countrymen, who could weigh probabilities, and could judge whether an Englishmen was likely to do such an act as was alleged. This safeguard it is now proposed to sweep away-for, however skilled a lawyer, or pure a Judge, a native may be, it is obviously absurd to say that he can be as competent as an Englishman to form a correct opinion concerning an Englishman's conduct, or that he will be trusted by the English residents of the district to which he has been appointed. If this Bill passes, will the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal venture to appoint a native magistrate for Tirhoot, or more than one other district, where there is a large community of English planters? There can be no doubt that he will not. I will go further, and assert, without hesitation, that should this proposed change in the law be effected, it will be unsafe for any European to reside outside the limits of the three Presidency towns; and a death-blow will be inflicted on the prosperous industries of tea, coffee, and indigo planting, while all new projects for mining, railway making, and so forth, will be nipped in the bud. It is, however, to be hoped that the Government will pause before it is too late. Should it persist in this most unwise scheme, all young Englishmen who dream of an Indian career, will do well to transfer their ambitions to some other country, where their characters, their liberties, and their lives will be exposed to less danger.'

British subjects, such persons as it thinks fit belonging to the following classes:—First,

NEW PEABODY DWELLINGS. The Peabody trustees are on the point of

completing by far the largest work to which they have hitherto set their hands. This consists of the erection of no fewer than 33 blocks of dwellings of a type now familiar to all Londoners. The trustees some time ago acquired seven acres of land, divided into two plots, by Whitecross-street, and upon these two plots they have all but completed dwellings which entirely dominate this squalid and crowded thoroughfare, and, to a large extent, metamorphose the neighbourhood. The buildings are five and six storeys high, are constructed of yellow bricks, and present altogether an aspect of solidity, cleanliness, and comfort, strikingly in contrast with all the surrounding property. The neighbourhood is crowded, and is well adapted, therefore, for a large work of this kind. Nearly 900 tenements of one, two, three, or four rooms each will be provided when these structures are all finished, and portions of these have been for some months only awaiting the construction of the roadways giving access to them, and the completion of the drainage. It is a pleasant characteristic of all the Peabody buildings that they have plenty of space about them. The blocks are not crowded together as they undoubtedly would be in the of speculators mainly anxious for the making of profit. They are, therefore, higher and more airy, and a good deal less dreary, than many similar properties. Even the Peabody Trustees, however, will probably by and by discover that an attractiveness, at present quite unknown to their dwellings, might be imparted to the exterior of their buildings by a tasteful employment of well-managed ivies and other creepers trained here and there about them. So enlightened a board of management must, of course, be well aware that the commonly prevalent notion that ivy makes walls damp and in other ways tends to injure them is only a traditional absurdity. It is no necessary to describe these buildings. Inside as well as out they are similar to those that have often been described before. The arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the inmates appear to be as complete as long experience and studious care can make them. There has never been much faultfinding with the Peabody buildings, except on the score that they are too good, and certainly these new tenements present features which give them an air of style to which Whitecross-street has hitherto made no pretensions-olive-green doors, for instance, handsome little brass knockers with them. Every block has a first-bath room, and to so many upon tenements there is an excellent laundry and drying room. There is an abundant and convenient supply of water, arrangements for the collection of dust are very convenient, and each tenant has a coal bin, which, however, is too s mall to permit of coals being laid in by more than a hundred weight or two at a time. This is a slight defect by which probably few of the occupants would be affected, and the impossibility of saving the gas in the rooms is another. There are gas lamps on all the staircases and landings, and in the spaces about the buildings outside, but in their rooms the tenants must use oil or candles. One difficulty which is said to prevent many persons who would otherwise be glad to get into these buildings from doing so is the bestowal of their trucks and donkeys. Adjacent to one block, therefore, the trustees have set up a convenient stable for five and six donkeys with space for as many trucks or small carts. This is an excellent feature, and will no doubt be highly appreciated, though

it will no doubt be quite early in the spring. FIRE.—Saturday night between nine and ten o'clock a sudden outbreak of fire occurred at corn chandler's in Prince's-road, Notting Access to the street by the ordinary means being cut off by the flames, a baby a few weeks old was thrown out into the arms of the crowd from the second floor window. It was caught, but was found to be severely injured. A man named Bethridge afterwards jumped out of the window, and fell heavily, and, with the infant, was taken to the hospital. A little girl of three was rescued from the flames, and escaped with a slight injury to the hand by burning. The house of two floors was burnt out, and the root fell in before the flames could be got under.

it might be expected that in a neighbourhood

like St. Luke's, there would be more than

this number of tenants out of 880 requiring

such conveniences. When these new dwel-

lings will be opened we are not informed, but

DESTITUTION IN LEWIS.—The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of destitution in Lewis THE IRISH CONSPIRACY.

THE ATTACK ON MR. FIELD. The proceedings in the conspiracy investiration at Kilmainham Court-house on Monday did not awaken the same interest as those of Saturday, although the testimony given will be regarded as completing several important and necessary links in the evidence to be adduced by the Crown in proving their charge of conspiracy. The Court was again crowded, and the audience seemed slightly disappointed when Michael Kavanagh, the carman, alone of all the prisoners was ushered into the dock fully half an hour before the magistrates took their seats. He seemed a little disconcerted, but when he was afterwards joined by Joseph Brady and Timothy Kelly he recovered his self-posession. Speculation was rife during Kavanagh's solitary occupation of the dock as to the cause of his production alone; but when Brady and Kelly were marched in there was no doubt that the attempted murder of Mr. Field was about to be again entered upon. The interest of the day centred in the reading of extracts from Patrick Whelan's diary,

and the production of the articles found in Joseph Mullett's residence when he was arrested. The discussion which arose at the conclusion of the proceedings regarding the conduct of the Crown case and the acceptance of bail caused considerable excitement, as there was a general feeling that the counsel for the defence had just reason to complain of the long adjournments and the injustice caused thereby to some of their clients, against whom

no evidence had been produced.

At half-past twelve o'clock, Mr. Keys and Mr. Woodlock having taken their seats on the Bench, the following prisoners stood for-ward in the dock:—Michael Kavanagh, carman, Townsend-street; Joseph Brady, stonecutter, 22, Anne-street; and Timothy Kelly, coachbuilder, Redmond's-hill. Mary Brophy, a girl apparently about twelve

years of age, was sworn. Mr. Baird read the charge-" That you, Michael Kavanagh, Joseph Brady, and Timothy Kelly, with others, feloniously did cut, stab, and wound one Dennis G. Field, on the 27th of November, 1882, with intent to murder

him."
Mr. Murphy (to witness): Were you in service in November last?-Yes; at Mrs. Cosgrave's, Hardwicke-street.

Do you recollect the evening that you heard of Mr. Field being attacked?—Yes. Had you on that evening gone out on any messages for your mistress, Mrs. Cosgrave?— Yes: it was about six o'clock. Where did you go to ?-To M'Donnell's, in

Dorset-street, to buy some butter.
When you were going back, and before you went into your house in Hardwicke-street, did you see any car in Hardwicke-street ?-Yes, opposite our door.
Was there at that time any person sitting

on the car?-No. Did you see any person near the car?-Yes; there was one man waiting, standing opposite the front parlour.

Was that opposite the railings at the front

parlour ?-Yes You saw the car there opposite the door, nd the man you saw at your door shut at this time ?-Yes. Did you speak to the man you saw there standing in the way you mention?—Yes; he

came after me to the step, and I asked him who he was waiting for. Did you see that man again afterwards that evening ?-Yes.

Look round. Do you see him now ?-Yes, sir (pointing to the dock)—the third man there (Kayanagh), the man with the white muffler

You asked him was he waiting for anyone: what answer did he make to you?-He said he was waiting for a man who was up the Did you go into the house then ?-Yes.

Did you come out again that evening ?-Yes As well as you can say, about how long did you remain in the house before you came out time?—I did not remain long at all; I was not five minutes.

Were you going on a message a second time?—Yes; to Sheridan's, the chandler. When you came out the second time, was the car there still ?-Yes.

Was the same man there ?--Yes. Where was he when you came out the second time?—Standing at the railings. Was he in the same place you left him when you were going in, or had he moved away?— He had moved away.

Had he gone far away ?-No, sir. Did you go to Sheridan's, and get what you ordered there?—Yes; it is just at the corner of Frederick-street. Is that the corner of Frederick-street

Hardwicke-street? -- No, the corner Frederick-street at Dorset-street. When you returned from Sheridan's was he car and the same man there still ?- Yes.

Was the horse's head towards George's Church in the same way ?-Yes. Had the car, as far as you could see, moved

at all?-No, it was in the same spot. When you came out a third time was the car there?—Yes; in the same place. Was it there when you came back and were again going into the house, and was the

And that last time when you were going into the house, where there any persons on

And had the man himself got on the car? -No: he had not. How soon after you got into the honse you hear any cries?—I had only my hat off

when I heard cries of "Murder." Were you still in the hall, or had you gone into any room when you heard the cries?— I was gone down into the kitchen.

What did you do when you heard the cries? -I ran upstairs to the hall door, and opened

Did you see the car there when you opened it?-Yes; and two men on it, and the driver on his seat. Another young man came round the corner and got upon the car. Were they on the side next to you?-No;

the side opposite to me. On what side did the third man get up? Was it the side next to you?-Yes. In what direction did they then drive?-Up towards George's Church and Dorset-

street, past Baker's. Would you know any of the three men you aw on the car?—No, sir; I would not. Did you see any other person follow the car except yourself?—Yes, a whole crowd

Did you go into l'rederick-street at all, or up towards Mr. Field's house when you came back?—I went into the house for a few minutes and then went out to North Frederick-

street to see what was the matter. Cross-examined by Dr. Webb .- How old are you?—I am going on 15,sir.

When did you first tell this story to the police?-On the following Tuesday-on the

next Tuesday.

Whilst the deposition of the witness was being read the following prisoners were placed in the dock by direction of Mr. Anderson:— Thomas Carey, Town Councillor: Peter Carey Joseph Mullett, James Mullett, and Patrick Whelan. The Clerk then read out the charge against the eight prisoners that they "Did unlawfully conspire and confederate to murder certain public officers, and in pursuance of aspiracy did on the 6th May, 1882,

kill and murder Lord Frederick Cavendish and Thomas H. Burke." Wm. H. Devlin was then examined and roved that he let the hall behind the house 10, Peter-street, to Jas. Carey as a readingroom, and that he was paid rent for it till the 6th October, 1879.

John Clinton, a young man who lived in the tenement house, 10, Peter-street, from 1876 to 1881, swore that persons attended the room, that a man was always on guard at the door, and that when he went into the yard this when the went into the yard this tenement house, 10, Peter-street, from 1876 to 1881, swore that persons attended the room, that a man was always on guard at the door, and that when he went into the yard this when the went into the yard this tenement house, 10, Peter-street, I and 1876 to 1881, swore that persons attended the room, that a man was always on guard at the door, and that when he went into the yard this tenement house, 10, Peter-street, I and 1876 to 1881, swore that persons attended the room, that a man was always on guard at the door, and that when he went into the yard this tenement house, 10, Peter-street, I and 1876 to 1881, swore that persons attended the room, that a man was always on guard at the door, and that when he went into the yard this tenement house, 10, Peter-street, I and 1876 to 1881, swore that persons attended the room, that a man was always on guard at the door, and that when he went into the yard this the peter street.

man usually kicked the door with his heel or tapped at it. When the witness was asked if he had ever heard persons going into the hall

say whom they were waiting for. Dr. Webb said:—I object, because the only evidence yet taken is that some sixty or seventy people were going there, Eight people are charged with conspiracy. The acts or declarations of any of these eight, of course, would be admissible against them, having regard to the charge; but non constat, that what he heard might have been passing amongst the other fifty or sixty, who are not charged with being members of the conspiracy at all. The only evidence you yet have is that of the landlord, who says the apartment was taken as a reading-room. As far as the evidence before you is concerned you have a working man's club, consisting of fifty or sixty persons, and eight of those are charged with conspiracy. I submit the question cannot be asked "Did you hear anything said?" If the question is, "Did you hear James Carey say anything?" the declaration of one would be evidence against the others. I trust that Mr. Murphy will not persist in the question, be-cause I think he must see it would press un-

fairly against the prisoners. Mr. Murphy. — In reply to my learned friend's argument, we put forward, at least, this case :- That these premises were taken by the prisoner James Carey, and that they were taken for the purpose of the conspiracy. I need not call to your mind the details of Farrell's evidence. We say that the room was let for the persons engaged in this ille-gal conspiracy to hold their meetings, and Farnell's evidence was that they used to drill there. I submit that I am at liberty to give the staements of the persons going in there as to what they were going there for, and what they were waiting for.

Dr. Webb.—I assume from the form of the

question that the witness overheard the talking of some members without any identification of them whatever, and I submit that it would be infinitely perilous in the adminis-tration of justice to admit that question in that general form.

Mr. Murphy.—I do not know if the evidence of Farrell is before you. He stated, "In these different places of meeting money was collected for arms. I have seen James Carey attending meetings in Peter-street. Drilling has been repeatedly carried on there. He saw him at these meetings in Peter-street when drilling was carried en." I prove now his taking of the house. Suppose some persons said "We are waiting until Mr. Carey comes," would it not be evidence?

Mr. Woodlock. - Other prisoners were identified as having been present.

Mr. Keys.—We cannot shut out this evi-

dence. There may be very little in it. Dr. Webb.—I consider this question, having regard to the perilous nature of conspiracy evidence, a matter of so momentous an importance that no portion in this evidence should be admissible, on any deposition, so long as we, acting for the Prisoners in the performance of our duty and the exercise of our discretion, can keep it out; and I would ask that this case should be adjourned, that we might be able to take the opinion of the Queen's Bench on that point. That is a right which Prisoners possess in an emergency like this. There is a divergence of opinion amongst the Counsel acting for the Prisoners. The Bench seems inclined to rule the point against us, but we attach such importance to the principle we are now enunciating that I ask that the case be adjourned, that we may take the opinion of the Queen's Bench on the question which my learned friend has put, and which

may be regarded as a test question.

Mr. Murphy.—How could that be done? Mr. Keys. - The whole of these proceedings may be set aside by the Queen's Bench if we receive illegal evidence.

Mr. Murphy.-You cannot go before the Queen's Bench unless you have some record to proceed upon.
Mr. Keys.—What I propose to do, Dr.
Webb, is to take a note of the objection.

Mr. Murphy.-There can be no objection Dr. Webb .- As a matter of fact it may be

some fifty or sixty persons assembled in this place, and there are only eight charged with this conspiracy.

Mr. Murphy.—Well you are at liberty to

say that all the others were there on legitimate business and for an innocent purpose. Mr. Keys .- I will take a note of the objection; let Mr. Murphy now ask the question.
Mr. Murphy (to witness).—Have you heard

the men going into this place say anything as to what they were doing?—Yes; I heard them say they were waiting for James Carey. Wm. E. Winter, of 31, Prussia-street, was then examined, and deposed to letting a tem-perance hall in Cuff-lane to a man named Patrick Whelan, and another named Cullen,

but he failed to indentify the prisoner Whelan as the man he let the room to. It was five years since he saw him. Some amusement was created by the witness asking Dr. Webb. when he alluded to him as a Crown witness, 'Why do you say that?" The question seemed to put the Crown counsel out a good deal, and led to a great waste of time. Acting Inspector Marshall, examined by Mr. Murphy .- Do you recollect going with

Inspector Fogarty to the house, 8, Brabazon-street, on 27th December, 1881?—Yes. Did you see a man named Daly there ?-

Do you know the prisoner Whelan?-Yes; the middle man behind. Did you see him in Brabazon-street ?-

Yes. Was Fogarty speaking to him in your presence ?-Yes, and so was I speaking to him.
Did you go upstairs ?—Yes; Whelan tried

to prevent our entering.
Dr. Webb objected to this evidence. Up to the present there had been, so far as he could see, no evidence connecting Whelan

with the conspiracy.

Mr. Murphy.—Even if we were only entering on this for the first time, I would be entitled to ask the question; but there has been already quite sufficient to justify the

Mr. Woodlock .- The evidence given the first day of the inquiry would justify it. Mr. Murphy (to witness). — What did Whelan say?—He got between the inspector and the door, and refused to let him in. He asked him to show his authority.

Was Baily there then ?-No Was anything said by Whelan as to -Yes; when we were searching the room Whelan said, "Why not search Baily's

room? Did you afterwards enter another room ?-Yes; the top back-room. Was there any entrance from one to the other?—No; there were several entrances

from the lobby. What did you find in the room you entered with Inspector Fogarty?—We found twenty-two rifles in a sack under the bed, to the best of my memory.

Anything else ?-Yes; one carbine and a hundred rounds of rifle ball cartridge. There were three flasks of powder, a canister of shot, and I think that is all that was found in that room. Mr. Woodlock: What room was that?-

The front room. In the next room-the back room-which was opened by the prisoner's brother, a little boy of about thirteen years o age, there were two revolvers found, each having six chambers. There were some revolver cartridges, but I cannot say how many, and three bayonets. There were twelve hand grenades, and my memory does not serve me o state what else was found, that is, in the way of ammunition or arms.

Did you see Inspector Fogarty searching the prisoner Patrick Whelan?—I did.

In consequence of seeing that address, did you go to the house No. 5, Cross Kevin-street?—I went to the marine store, 5, Cross Kevin-street, about half-past twelve o'clock at night or morning of the 17th. I knocked at the hall door, and one of the tenants came

down and opened the door. How did you get to the marine store ?-After getting in we forced open the side door in the hall.

Did you make a search there ?- I did. We had got some keys in Brabazon-street, but they did not open the store.
Did you find any arms in the place?—Yes.

Were you accompanied by some of your brother officers?—Yes; Inspectors Prady and Ronan were with me. Did you see any office when you went into the store?—Yes; there was an office there. Under the desk in the office I found in a sack

cartridges. They were in 30 cases of 50 each. There were nine rifle ball cartridges found. I found two packages marked "Explosive." Were there any pistols in the place ?-I do not remember finding pistols; but I found four or five phothographs. I also found a re-volver in a case. It was down among some

17 sword bayonets and 1,500 revolver ball

Did you see any box there ?- There was a trunk there and a box. In it I found two packages of gunpowder, weighing from 28lb. to 30lb. Underneath the powder there was a large quantity of blank cartridge, and there was a large number of leaden bullets. There was a small loft on the same floor about six feet wide, and in that loft I found a rifle and sword. I seized them all and brought them to

the Newmarket Police Station. A book was here handed to the witness. Did you find that book?—I did in the box where I got the powder and ball.

Was the writing that is there in it now in the first page in it when you got it ?-It was. (Witness identified three smaller books which he found in a desk in the store.)

Mr. Murphy then read the following entries on the first page of the first book produced:—
"Feb. 1880, sent 100 cards and £10 to London, for B. Wood, and received from London one case containing 20 Snider rifles and sword bayonets, and one Bunsen's electric battery;"
"7th March, appointed General Treasurer of
the Executive of the I. R. B.;" "9th March,
introduced by G. Mayer to P. Byrne, of Ball's Bridge, to whom I gave the position of a 'B' in Organization with power to work among his friends in that district;" "1st of May—Executive meeting I held at 5, Auburn-street, to consider the financial standing of the Organisation, and to take some action with reference to the resolution; great noise at Land League meeting in the Rotunda, on the 28th of April, by a faction called themselves Nationalists, and also to consider the advisability of sending W. G. Maher to America to see our chief, Mr. James Stephens." Witness added that there was a statement written in pencil as follows:—
"Prior to the death of John O'Mahoney the I.R.B. had fallen away from its former effectiveness and prestige. It was no longer dreaded by the British Government as a revolutionary body. It had become a new adjunct to Constitutional agitation, a political tool in the hands of Parliamentary aspirants at the time I.R.B. Brotherhood was guided by a separate Council." Witness added— There are other books which I put in for the purpose of proving handwriting. They are

workmen's wages. Mr. Murphy .- Now, tell me, did you often see this man Bailey after the arms were found at Brabazon-street?-Several times.

ant books, purporting to be an account of

Where was it?-In Chancery-lane Policestation. Was he for any time living there?-He was in the station.

Have you any recollection of the 25th February, 1882, about Bailey? I heard he was Did you see the body after it was found ?-

Cross-examined by Mr. Tincler.-This occurred in December, 1881?—Yes.
Was not this charge against Whelan inves-

tigated after his arrest?-It was, for having Was he not returned for trial?-He never went to trial. So that, so far from the case against him

being strengthened, it was weakened?-The Never mind the Act of Parliament. He was returned for trial and conditionally re-leased?—He was brought to Kilmainham. He was never let out; but, perhaps, he was con-

ditionally released. Was he not let out on this charge ?-I admit that he was re-arrested. The Inspector can tell you. I cannot tell you. He was taken from Harold's-cross to Kilmainham. He was not, at any rate, tried on this

charge?—He was never tried on it.
Police-scripant Dempsey deposed that he knew Bailey, who lived in Brabazon-street. He was under police protection for some time. He saw him dead on the 25th of February at Skipper's-alley. There was a wound on his cheek near the nose. He did not know who the man was; he thought he was only drunk; but, upon taking him to nospital, he was pronounced to be dead. Bailey had left police protection some time before that. He had been shot through the

Dr. Webb protested against the evidence, as given merely to prejudice the prisoners in the eyes of the public.

Mr. Murphy said he would give evidence of every assassination which occurred in the city, and which they believed sprung from this organisation, which was established for the purpose of murder.

Dr. Webb said there was nothing to show that that murder was not an accident (laughter), or the result of private vengeance. If these men were to be tried, let them be tried fairly. It was illegal to attempt to prejudice them by evidence like this.

Mr. Murphy said he would show that Bailey gave evidence which led to the seizure of the arms in Whelan's house, that he was under police protection, and that when he left t he was murdered. It was trifling to talk of the murder as an accident. He had heard the Phœnix Park assassinations referred to as an affray, and on another occasion when a man was to be murdered the men who were to do the deed were told there was to be a

The Magistrates directed the evidence to be received. Acting Inspector Wormington deposed to the arrest of Mullett, and the finding of a sixchambered revolver, of a very superior and large pattern, in a drawer in his room, and a dagger in a case. The revolver was fully loaded. There was a box of bullets and a

number of books. Considerable discussion arose as to whether the witness could be allowed to state what Mullett said when these articles were found, and it was ruled that he could. Mullett said he knew nothing of the things; that they must have been left there by some person. Witness asked him who, and he said he did not know. The name of the maker of the revolver had been rubbed out. A military belt

was also found in the room.

Mr. Murphy applied to have the prisoners gain remanded until Saturday next. again remanded until Saturday next.

Dr. Webb protested against the length of the remand. He asked that the inquiry should proceed de die in diem. The adjournments only added to the excitement in the public mind so that it was at their peril counsel stood up to defend these men, having regard to the comments which appeared in the English press, and were reproduced here. Mr. Adams called attention to the extraordinary nature of the rules adopted in the prison, so that the prisoners could not even communicate with those who were defending

and the same of the said

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6-7, 1883.

The Times observes that at the time

A PREMIER'S HOLIDAY.

when the colleagues of the Prime Minister were gravely discussing the prospects of public business in Downing-street he himself was entering with almost boyish lightheartedness into the fua of the closing hours of the Carnival at Nice, sustaining a sharp fire of confetti, missiles less stinging than the sarcasms of Lord R. Churchill or the interpellations of Mr. Biggar. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor the Prince of Wales, who was also a spectator of this obsolescent form of Saturnalia, can be described as belonging to the class of dethroned Sovereigns, though during their holidaymaking on the Riviera they seem to be as free from the cares of State as the Monarchs retired from business whom Candide met on a memorable occasion in Venice. The Prime Minister's deliverance from anxiety and toil has been brief, but there is good ground for the hope that it has restored his physical strength and his elasticity of spirit. The deliberations of the Cabinet in his absence will be popularly regarded, to use the trite comparison, as the play of Hamlet with the omission of the Prince of Denmark's part. Perhaps the "Fourth Party" might discover a more striking likeness in a recent performance of the opera of Faust, when the representative of Mephistopheles was unable to take his place among the singers. Be that as it may, it is frankly recognized by the public that in Mr. Gladstone's absence aly formal or indispensable business is likely to be transacted. In a few days the Government will have to meet Parliament with arrangements for the work of the coming session, and there can be little doubt that the Cabinet was mainly occupied rather with the order in which measures already settled in principle and worked out in detail are to be introduced than with any questions still open to controversy. To this an important exception must be made. Among the Ministers who met in Downing-street was Lord Spencer. The Viceroy of Ireland, who left Dublin somewhat unexpectedly on Morday, took part, for the first time since his appointment to his present office, in the deliberations of the Cabinet. It is impossible that he should not have had much to tell his colleagues concerning the dangers and difficulties of Irish administration; but there is no ground for supposing that they have been tempted to withdraw or to diminish the confidence reposed in him during a period of extraordinary peril and amply justified by the result. Thoroughly supported by the Prime Minister and encouraged by public opinion, the Lord Lieutenant will be enabled to carry to a successful issue the measures he has adopted for punishing crime and putting down lawlessness in Ireland. Of this there is no longer any question. The only doubt remaining-and it is felt to be a grave one among the loyal and orderly classes, whether they be Protestants or Catholics, Liberals or Conservatives-is whether the very success of Lord Spencer's administration in stamping out criminal conspiracies and making open defiance of the law impossible may not prepare the way for the revival of sentimental opti-

irreparable mischiefs. The Daily News observes that a year in which the first Cabinet is held on the 6th of February, and which even then is not urgent enough to cut short the Prime Minister's holiday, clearly ought to be a year of promise, and of the performance of promises, in our domestic affairs. The writer adds : - Mr. Gladstone's absence from the meeting of the Cabinet naturally suggests the further expression of a hope which has been frequently on the lips of his friends that he will consent this Session to spare himself. Friends and enemies of the Government alike feel how entirely different a course the Session would probably run in his enforced absence from that which it will take in his presence. He has consented to take some rest and holiday. He has felt the benefit of it. Will he not take the business of tthe year in a restful spirit? The principles on which the chief measures of the year are to proceed have been already fixed. With the exception, perhaps, of the London Municipality Bill, which has occupied the Home Office during nearly the whole recess, there is not the usual preliminary work to be done in getting them into shape. Sir William Harcourt has taken infinite pains with his great measure, with the success of which his permanent fame will be honourably associated.

mism, with all its train of incalculable and

SENATE AND CHAMBER.

The Standard says there can be no doubt that the Proscription Bill meets with a strong feeling of repugnance in the Senate. Some see in it a wanton attack upon the patriotism of loyal and peaceable citizens, some an outrage upon men who have deserved well of their country, others an untimely confession of perils that can be best warded off by ignoring them, and all a lamentable infringement of civic liberty. Were we to consider only the merits of the measure, that view would commend itself to reasonable men. But it has to be borne in mind that a bill, however odious or objectionable, which has received the sanction of an elective Assembly demands somewhat different treatment from that which might properly be accorded to it were a virgin proposal to be considered solely with a view to what is | Ministry of Fin

would follow. But can anyone think that it would be wise to throw France, which is at the present moment suffering from almost unprecedented lassitude, into the enfeebling fever of a General Election? Men's minds in that country have been unhinged by the death of Gambetta, by the check France has encountered in her Egyptian Policy-in so far as she had an Egyptian Policy-and by the unsatisfactory condition of the national finance. In such a mood no community is fit to be consulted upon a point which, while it ought to be decided with exceptional coolness, is calculated to arouse exceptionally high Party and personal passions. It is only just and reasonable that the Head of the State should have the power to protect the Commonwealth by saving it from the consequences of an agitation promoted by Pretenders. But it will be time to take precautions when there is any danger, or any menace of danger. No one says that Princes of the House Orleans or of any House, should be allowed to try to rouse France some fine morning by an appeal to its discontent, such as was recently issued by Prince Napoleon. But he is the only person aspiring to that title who has adopted that course. It is most unfortunate for the peace and welfare of the Republic that attention should have been called to the existence of a House of Orleans. But it was not its Princes that called attention to the fact. It was Republicans who gratuitously reminded France of their existence. The Duke d'Aumale is at present en disponibilité, and is likely to remain so after what has occurred; and there is no fear of any command of consequence being given to him or any of his kinsmen. Why not, therefore, leave them alone in their loneliness, and be content with strengthening the hands of the Executive against overt Pretenders, in so far as they require strengthening? The Senate has an opportunity of proving that it is not only more moderate, but more sagacious, than the present Chamber. The Bill cannot be accepted in its integrity. But its sting may be extracted without destroying it altogether.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Tuesday evening:-The Indemnity Commission will begin sitting to-day; but its composition does not give promise of that celerity in operation which is so urgently necessary. The decree naming Sir A. Colvin Financial Counsellor was signed, as I informed you, several days ago, but was only officially published to-day, accompanied by a report from Sherif Pasha to the Khedive, explaining the Government's reasons for requesting the suppression of the Control. Sherif states that the object of the Ministry is to take into consideration Egyptian sentiments, and to consolidate the authority of the Khedive's Government; that whatever may have been the immense services rendered by the Control to the country, yet the interference in administrative affairs which its functions necessitated, seriously harassed the action of the Ministers, and tended to transfer the Government into the hands of irresponsible functionaries, whose nomination and whose dismissal did not depend entirely upon the will of the Khedive and his Government. After instancing what he terms other "inconveniences," he considers that it would be advisable for a certain time to have recourse to a stranger, who should assist the Government with his views on financial questions. He suggests that this official should be called "Financial Counsellor," should hold office directly from the Khedive, without being a Minister, should be allowed to assist at Cabinet meetings, when invited to do so, and should have the power to examine financial questions, and give advice, within the limits which the Khedive and his Ministers shall determine; but should in no case interfere in the administrative affairs of the country. Finally, he recommends the appointment of Sir A. Colvin; and the decree follows.

"It is impossible to criticise favourably

this form of proceedings, unless we are prepared to place unlimited confidence in any

whom any Khedive may appoint. Sherif Pacha naively complains that the Control, while rendering immense services, interfered with Ministerial action, and never seems to realize that precisely their inter ference and restraining power alone enabled them to effect the immense services which he admits were rendered. Recognizing the vast power of the engine, and having no personal objection to the engine driver, he suggests that he should henceforth run his locomotive without steam. In his anxiety to show that the Control was irresponsible, he forgets that, without the Control, Ministers become equally irresponsible. The fiction of a reponsible Ministry was a fiction invented by Ismail, who carefully avoided saying to whom it was responsible; Sherif Pacha, whose strong point is not originality, has adopted a phrase of which he could give no explana-tion. The nomination of a high official who is ostentatiously permitted to give advice if asked, but only then within certain limits, to be defined by the person asking it, is farcical. Egypt has never been in need of advisers, gratuitous and otherwise. For fifteen years Ministers have been advised to grant justice throughout the country. What they failed to do in response to fifteen years' advice, they ungraciously accepted after two hours' pressure, and, without that pressure being continued, will endeavour to thwart for fifteen years to come. To all this it may be replied that we must read between the lines; that with our present predominance in Egypt we shall practically exercise more fully beneficial influence which the Control only partially possessed; that we are honestly trying to give Egyptian self-government a chance; and that if it fails we can then take more extreme measures, and shall have proved our sincerity. But the fallacy of this argument lies in the fact that it is based on the assumption that our predominance will always be as fully admitted as it is now; or that we shall always have a well-meaning Khedive, constantly choosing Ministers who recognise Egypt's true interests. If, six months hence, some Ministry, with or without asking Sir A. Colvin's advice, reestablishes every fiscal abuse now abolished; if, at the end of two years, the Khediye dismisses Sir E. Wood and appoints a French general in his stead, can we, with any show of justice, interfere, after an acceptance of the above programme, without comment? Would not the Government reply, "Our Financial Counsellor has received his salary; his advice has not been asked;" or, "It has been asked, and not been followed; no engagement has been broken; what is your complaint? Two other points also must be borne in mind -first, the change is not an advance towards self-government, but a retrograde movement from it. I am no advocate of immediate Egyptian self-government. But if ever it becomes possible, it can only be by strengthening the European as against the Turco-Circassian influence, the latter being certainly the more actively opposed to it of the two, yet every inch by which we withdraw the one the other must necessarily advance.

Secondly, a Counsellor for financial matters

only is both useless and impolitic. If the Ministry of Finance is left, as now, under the

wise and equitable. Were the Senate to reject the bill in toto, then a Dissolution would follow. But can anyone think that it would be wise to throw France, which is at the present moment suffering from almost unprecedented lassitude, into the enfeebling fever of a General Election? Men's minds in that country have been unlinged by the death of Gambetta, by the check France has encountered in her Egyptian Policy—in so far as she had an Egyptian Policy—and by the unsatisfactory condition of the national finance. In such a mood no like fairly and the Counsellor is a fifth wheel in a coach which already runs smoothly, and the only effect of his nomination is to emphasize the assertion that our main interest is financial and our main object the protection of the bondholders. If, on the other hand, the Finance Ministry is revolutionised and a native direction substituted, this could only be done against Sir A. Colvin's advice, and his influence would, therefore, be nul. Tersely speaking, the arrangement restores Egypt to her position prior to the institution of the Control plus the cost of another official whose duty it will be to give advice when

asked for it."

The Khedive has signed a decree appointing Ismail Pacha Yousri President of the Alexandria Prosecution Committee, in the place of Abdurrahman Bay Rushdi, and nominating Zeki Pacha President of the Tantah Prosecu-

tion Committee.

Lord Dufferin, in a letter to Sherif Pacha, the Egyptian Premier, contradicts the report that the British Government propose to do away with the International Tribunals next year, and assures him, that on the contrary, they will consent to a prolongation of the powers of the tribunals for several years after the introduction of some modifications.

Only a small detachment of the Royal Irish

Regiment embarked on board the Serapis. The bulk of the regiment will sail on the 12th inst., and, in the meantime, arrangements have been made for giving a dinner in their honour.

Four executions took place at Tantah on the 4th. Yussuf Abudia, aide-de-camp to Abdelal, was hanged in front of the railway station, where he had incited Moslems generally to murder Christians, and in the buffet of which, in particular, had been murdered at his instigation a Frenchman named Gautier. Three fellaheen who had also been convicted of the murder of two Syrian Christians were hanged at the same time in three different parts of the town. The sentences were executed by the Native Police without the slightest attempt by the natives at a disturbance of the peace.

HOME-KEPT CRIMINALS.

If the influences of prison life were all that they have been painted by the most convinced believer in the reformation of criminals, the influences under which the criminal finds himself when he returns to the outer world would undoubtedly in the majority of cases be more than enough to neutralize them. The St. James's Gazette remarks:—

No harder fate can well be imagined than

that of the man who comes out of prison with a real desire to mend his ways and live an honest life. In order to lead an honest life he must get honest employment; and in a society like ours me i who had been honest all along are to be found in abundance to fill every vacancy that offers itself. Here and there an employer may be found who is willing to give a reformed criminal a chance, but when he has other men in his service he seldom a free agent in the matter. Unless his philanthropy goes the length of employing none but reformed criminals he is likely soon to find that he is left alone with the one black sheep whom he has undertaken to wash white. Ordinarily, therefore, a man who has been a convict has to begin by lies and deceptions of various kinds as the only way of getting a chance. This is a demoralizing process in itself, and in most cases it turns out be a useless one as well. All this time the ex-convict's old companions are doing their best to tempt him back into their companionship; and if, as will often happen, they have been kind to his wife and children while he has been in prison, he is drawn towards them by gratitude as well as by goodfellowship. Consequently, the chance convict's children will grow up under the same temptations to which their father yielded is another most baleful incident of the system of imprisonment. The children are left in the surroundings from which he has been taken; and when he returns to them he probably finds that they have become, or are on the high road to become, what he was when he left them. The system of transportation had many drawbacks; but it was at least free from these. The convict, when his term of punishment was out, found himself in a society in which labour was too valuable to allow of any inquiry into the antecedents of the labourer, and in which, when his children joined him, they had as good a prospect of doing well as any other emigrants. If he had made any resolutions, while working out his sentence, to turn over a new leaf, he met with no obstacles, on making the trial, beyond his own infirmity of purpose. At home the difficulties that beset him are often all but insuperable. To lead a life of ordinary honesty requires the courage of a confessor or the self-denial of a hermit. Nor is it possible to suggest any means by which this state of things can be altered. After all, the man who has not been sentenced to imprisonment or penal servitude is on the average a more worthy object of interest than the man who has undergone either of these penalties. Where labour is scarce and the competition for it fierce we can hardly wish to see the criminal, even the reformed criminal, preferred to the man who has the misfortune to be innocent of crime; nor is it desirable that the line of demarcation between honesty and dishonesty should be so faintly drawn as to leave no dislike in the mind of the man who has always earned his own living honestly to consort with a man who has been accustomed to live by theft. No Prisoners' Aid Societies can smooth away the rough places which lie in the path of an exconvict at home: they are inseparable from life in an old and settled society. If any-thing is to be done, it must be in the way of a partial return, under new conditions and with new precautions, to something resembling, however distantly, the old practice of sending criminals out of the country.

BANKRUPTCY LAW AMENDMENT.—The Mercantile Law Amendment Society have prepared a petition to Parliament on this subject asking that in the new bill to be introduced by the Government provision shall be made to effect the following objects:—"That upon the presentation of a petition either for bankruptcy, or liquidation by arrangement, an officer of the Court shall take possession of the debtor's property until the first meeting of creditors; that whilst the creditors should have the most perfect freedom to appoint any fit person they think proper to act as trustee of the estate, every such trustee should be made to give security, should be paid remuneration for his services under a fixed scale of charges to be framed by the Board of Trade, and should periodically submit his accounts to the Comptroller in Bankruptcy for examination and audit; that no bankrupt, or liqui-dating debtor, should be entitled to his order of discharge until he has passed his examination, nor unless his estate should pay a dividend of not less than 10s. in the pound, except where the court, upon satisfactory evidence, should be of opinion that his inability to pay the required dividend has arisen from unavoidable circumstances for which he ought not to be held responsible, in which case the court should have the power to grant an order of discharge, although the estate should not pay any dividend whatever; that the Debtors' Act. 1869, should be amended by making it a criminal offence on the part of an undischarged bankrupt if he obtained goods upon credit to the extent of £20 without informing the person from whom he got such credit that he had not received his order of discharge."

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.
OSBORNE, FEB. 6.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Evelyn Moore. General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B., and the Countess of Dornberg arrived at Osborne. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, Lady Churchill, Elizabeth Countess of Lisburne, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Duke of Grafton, K.G., Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Colonel G. Maude, C.B., and Captain Edwards, C.B. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice walked and drove this morning, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg and the Duke of Grafton have left Osborne. Mr. William Tyler has had the honour of submitting for the Queen's inspection a terraccotta bust of the late Commander Wyatt Rawson, R.N.

The Duke of Connaught left Windso Castle on Tuesday morning on a visit to the Queen. His Royal Highness arrived at Stokes Bay at four o'clock in the afternoon, and left in the Alberta for Osborne.

The Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, attended by Baron Stockhausen, arrived at Queenborough on Tuesday morning from Flushing, and proceeded to London by boat and train en route for Claremont. The saloon carriage attached to the train was detached at Herne-hill, and then conveyed over the London and South-Western system to its desti-

The Marquis of Hartington, M.P., after a few days' hunting, arrived at Devonshire House on Monday evening. His lordship transacted business at the War Office on Tuesday, and was expected to leave in the

The Earl of Northbrook expired to leave in the evening for Osborne.

The Earl of Kimberly, Secretary of State for India, arrived at his house in Lowndessquare on Monday evening from Kimberly Hall, accompanied by the Countess and Lady Constance Wodehouse. The Earl and Countess have come to town for the season.

The Farl of Northbrook expired at the

The Earl of Northbrook arrived at the Admiralty, Whitehall, on Monday, from Stratton Park.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Hon. Fitzroy Somer-

set, cldest son of Lord Raglan, and Miss Ethel Ponsonby, second daughter of the Rev. Hon. Walter and Lady Louisa Ponsonby.

THE CABINET. At the Cabinet Council held on Tuesday in Downing-street at 2.30, all the Ministers were present except Mr. Gladstone. The Earl of Derby and Sir Charles Dilke took their seats for the first time in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. Earl Spencer also attended for the first time since his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Among others who took seats as representing offices they had not held before were Lord Kimberley, Lord Hartington, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Dolson. Lord Granville, in Mr. Gladstone's absence, presided. He was the first to arrive in Downing-street, where several extra police were posted to guard the Ministers. Shortly after 2 o'clock Earl Spencer, who had been some time engaged in the Privy Council Office, of which he is President, walked through the private passage into the Cabinet Council. He was guarded by two Irish detectives, who followed his Excellency in all his movements. Lord Hartington, who was also accompanied by a detective, walked over from the War Office into Downing-street. The Cabinet sat for three hours and a quarter breaking up at a quarter to 6 o'clock. Lord Selborne left at 4.30. Lord Derby, Lord Granville, Lord Kimberley, and Sir Charles Dilke visited their respective offices afterwards. Within the past fortnight, since Mr. Jenkinson's flying visit to London, Lord Hartington has been accompanied in his movements by a detective from Scotland-yard. The detective, who on Monday even entered into the Premier's official residence with the Marquis, is the same person who so zealously guarded Mr. Gladstone previous to his departure for Cannes. Sir William Harcourt has now a detective sleeping in his house in Grafton-

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

A volume of poems may be expected before long from Mr. George Meredith.

Not only is one of the shilling magazines

going to reduce its price to sixpence, but the proprietors of one of the half-crown magazines talk of bringing out their periodical at a shilling.

It is said that a volume has been written

ontaining a statement of the quarrel of the British author with the British publisher, and giving detailed accounts of the grievances from which the former is alleged to suffer. One difficulty, however, militates against its appearance, and that is that no publisher can be found, willing to desert his brethren and bring it out.

Dr. Lansdell, the author of "Through Siberia," will contribute to the *Times* some letters descriptive of his recent journey to Bokhara. A detailed account of his adventures, which is now in course of preparation, will probably be printed in the autumn.

will probably be printed in the autumn.

Mr. Bosworth Smith's "Life of Lord Lawrence," which will be published in a few days, is divided into two volumes, the first of which ends with the outbreak of the Mutiny. The first chapter deals with his education, and contains reminiscences of his schoolfellows and his contemporaries at Haileybury. The three following chapters are devoted to the account of the first ten years of his life in India. Necessarily the larger part of the volume is absorbed by the Sikh wars and his administration of the Punjaub. The Mutiny fills the first seven chapters of the second volume. Five chapters are given to his viceroyalty, and the concluding one to his life in England after his return. Naturally a good deal of this is occupied with his views on the last Afghan war.

The editor of the Literary World, in reply to a question, "Which are the six best novels published within the past five years?" gives the following:—"Through a Needle's Eye," by Hesba Stretton; "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," by Clark Russell; "Dosia," by Henry Gréville; "Margaret Chetwynd," by Susan Morley; "Airy Fairy Lilian," by the Author of "Molly Bawn;" and "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Burnett. We will content ourselves with observing that at least four of the writers are women.

Under the title of "Persian Poetry for

English Readers," Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Wilmslow, in Cheshire, has privately reprinted various miscellaneous contributions to the study of the classical poets of Persia, most of which were printed many years ago, and are now rarely to be met with.

Mr. P. Broadhent Provided a cuttor of

Mr. P. Broadbent Prowsdale, author of "Glimpses of Olden England," will shortly publish, under the title of "Old Time Tales," a work dealing in a popular manner with some interesting episodes of English history.

Mr. S. Berdmore, otherwise known as "Nimshwich," purposes to publish by subscription a reprint of four articles contributed by him to the Quarterly and Westminster Review. The subjects are "Thackeray," "The Kitchen and the Cellar," "Russia," and

"Carriages, Roads, and Coaches."

The scheme for adding an examination in modern languages to the various special examinations for the ordinary B.A. degree at Cambridge, which is now confirmed, gives the English, French, and German languages for the first time an authorized position as a means of culture worthy of the serious attention of Cambridge undergraduates. Professors Seeley and Skeat and Mr. Aldis Wright will doubtless persevere with their further scheme for a modern language tripos,

tract many students unless an honours examination is connected with them. For the present, English, with either French or German, is to suffice, and it is not sought to require a conversational knowledge of the forcign language chosen. One selected English book is to be taken from authors earlier than 1500; and, from the scheme laid down, it appears that a considerable knowledge of the history both of English language and literature will be exacted.

Prof. Julius Schrader's picture, "Milton, the Blind Poet, dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughter," was lately put up for sale, among other works of modern German masters, at Lepke's art auction-house in Berlin. It was knocked down to the picture-dealer Blatzer for 2,600 marks (£130).

The veteran Belgian sculptor, Willem Geefs.

In veteran Belgian sculptor, Willem Geefs, is said to have left the whole of his works at his disposal to the State to found a Geefsmuseum. This was hardly necessary, for in truth all Belgium forms a museum for the works of this powerful artist. Whenever one sees there a noble piece of sculptor or a fine statue, it is sure to be by Geefs. Since his death—on the very day he was buried—his wife, who was of the same age as himself, has also succumbed. She was very well known as a painter in her time, and had taken two medals at the Paris Salon.

The Browning Society, which now numbers 170 members, is to have a present from Mrs. Sutherland Orr, for each of its subscribers, of one of the best of Mr. Fradelle's cabinet portraits of Mr. Browning, either reproduced by the Woodbury-type Company or engraved by the Dawson process.

M. Albert Ismalun has sent to England a few copies of the Bulletin of the Chemical Laboratory at Cairo, which is under the Department of Public Works. The Bulletin informs its readers of improvements in the laboratory and the addition of a natural history museum.

Messrs. Crosby Lockwood and Co. will publish, it is hoped, in the autumn an extensive work on British mining by Mr. Robert Hunt, the well-known Keeper of Mining Records. The book is intended to be a thoroughly practical treatise on the metalliferous mines and minerals of the United Kingdom, dealing comprehensively with the theories of mineral deposits, the history of mines, their practical working, and the prospects of British mining industry. The work will be fully illustrated A most intimate connexion with the mines and miners of the United Kingdom, extending over nearly forty years, and the collection and compilation of the "Mineral Statistics" for thirty-five years, must necessarily have given Mr. Hunt an insight into the theory and practice of all that relates to metalliferous mining which few other persons can possess, and it is therefore to be hoped that the subject may receive the most ample treatment at his hands.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Negotiations have already been opened for the purpose of securing a "Nationalist" candidate for the County Dublin. It has for some time been understood that at the next General Election Mr. Parnell, M.P., would retire from the representation of the city of Cork, and contest either Dublin County or Wicklow. Should a desirable and safe candidate be found for Cork City, it is by no means improbable that Mr. Parnell will be nominated for Dublin County. It is understood that Mr. Edward Cecil Guinness will contest the seat in the Conservative interest.

Major D'Arcy, J.P., will, it is said, be the Nationalist candidate for the County Mayo, should the Rev. Isaac Nelson, M.P., carry out his expressed intention of resigning his seat in Parliament.

Mr. Henry Robertson, M.P., for Shrewsbury, who was chosen at the meeting of the Liberal delegates last week to stand for Merione thshire upon the retirement of Mr. S. Holland, has notified his acceptance of the candidature. It is stated that Mr. Sorton Parry, who unsuccessfully contested Carnaryon Boroughs at the late by-election, will transfer his candidature to Merionethshire as an Independent Liberal. Mr. S. Pope, Q.C., has declined to be placed in nomination owing to his engagements at the Parliamentary

A statement has been circulated to the effect that Colonel John Ireland Blackburne will not again seek election for South-West Lancashire. This statement, says the Liverpool Courier, is wholly incorrect. "Whenever an election becomes necessary the Conservative candidates will be the present representatives of the division—Sir R. A. Cross and Colonel Blackburne; and all statements to the contrary may be dismissed as being unauthorised and inaccurate."

A movement is said to be on foot in the

County Tipperary to secure the nomination of Mr. John Devoy, of the New York Irish Nation, as a candidate for the seat to be vacated by the resignation of Mr. John Dillon, M.P. It is, however, arranged to leave the selection of a candidate to the conference of the Archbishop, the clergy, and delegated electors from the various parishes in the country.

The result (says the Globe) of the poll in

Haddingtonshire yesterday affords a proof of the growing strength of Conservatism in the South of Scotland not to be gainsaid. The Liberal candidate had great advantages. He was opposed, not, as Mr. Buchanan at the last election by an influential and popular member who had almost won the right to retain his seat by more than 30 years' occupation of it, by a young and untried man. Lord Wemyss, moreover, though he was seldom found supporting Gladstonian Liberalism, did not appeal to the constituency as his son has done, in the character of an avowed Conservative. He might, therefore, have looked to obtain many votes which would be withheld from Lord Elcho. In addition to these advantages, Mr. Finlay had the warm support of the Farmers' Alliance. Notwithstanding all, however, he is beaten by a majority of 92 on a gross poll of 892, whereas in 1880 the majority was but 44 on a gross poll of 894. This means, of course, that Lord Elcho polled yesterday 23 votes beyond what were given for his father three years ago, the aggregate poll being the same within two votes on the several occasions. Bearing this in mind, it is impossible to accept the explanation which ascribes Lord Elcho's triumph to the abstention of the Disestablishmen party from the poll. It was announced, indeed, that there would be abstention on a considerable scale, but, according to the latest accounts, the prejudices of the extreme party had been overcome, and most of them were prepared to accord their support, however, reluctantly, to Mr. Finlay. From the numbers actually polled there can be little doubt that this was so. In any case abstention cannot explain the fact that the Conservative poll is absolutely as well as relatively higher than in 1880. It is not pretended that the dis-affected Radicals voted for Lord Elcho. We are compelled, then, to the conclusion that Liberalism has received a decided rebuff in East Lothian. The result should be accepted, as we have no doubt it will be, by Scotch Conservatives as a great encouragement to try and improve their position. There is no reason in the nature of things why Radicalism should be rampant in the North, and if its opponents will only exert themselves the next General Election may make a great

STAMPED ENVELOPES.—A cheaper class of stamped envelopes, called "commercial envelopes," are now sold to the public at the following prices:—One envelope, 1¼d.; two envelopes, 2¼d.; three, 3¼d.; tour, 4¼d.; two five, 5¼d.; ten, 10¼d.; 20, 1s. 9d.; 240, 21s. The existing B and D sizes will cease to be issued by the Controller of Stamps, Inland Revenue, when the present stocks are exhausted.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Mr. Gibson, M.P., addressing a Conservative meeting in Dublin last night, referred to Liberal policy in Ireland during the last three years, and condemned it as having. by its illadvised legislation, brought about the recent lamentable state of affairs in that country. He was very glad to notice that law and order were now being far better maintained under Earl Spencer's firm and fearless administration than it had been in the previous history of the Ministry. What Ireland desired was to be left alone and given a period of repose, not only from agitation, but from ill-advised legislation. The country must be governed with care, its resources cultivated, and this, with the maintenance of law and order, would

eventually restore peace and happiness.

Mr. Cohen, M.P., spoke at a meeting held at Bermondsey last night to express sympathy with Mr. Bradlaugh, and to protest against his exclusion from the House of Commons. He had, he said, stood by Mr. Bradlaugh from the first, and intended to give him his vote again, and if the Liberal Party were true, and did likewise, then in less than a fortnight Mr. Bradlaugh would be in his place in the House of Commons. If that did not happen, then their forces must be rallied, and an Affirmation Bill passed. If the Tories really believed they were fighting a cause which would be finally victorious, then they were astonishingly blind. To be logical and consistent they should insist on all the members being examined as to their competency to take the oath, but they knew better than that. Mr. Bradlaugh was present at the meeting, and said if the people stood true to him he must win, and he would try to repay them by striking at rotten pensions, at every effort to waste the people's money, and would do all he could to show them how much he owed them.

The Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture met on Tuesday under the presidency of Mr. Duckham, M.P., and discussed the legislative recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. Various resolutions were passed, Parliament being urged to deal during the coming session with the question of compensation for unexhausted improvements, the relief of local taxation, and the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture.

sation for unexnausted improvements, the relief of local taxation, and the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture.

Addressing a meeting of his constituents at Cupar on Tuesday, the Hon. Preston Bruce defended the Ministerial action in Egypt, but said he did not approve of independent States interfering in the internal affairs of each other. The ensuing Session was to be one of hard work, with little to arouse political passion, and the measures to be passed in it would be merely by way of prelude to the introduction of an improved franchise, to which all could look forward with hope.

Mr. J. Howard, M.P., presided over the annual meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, held at the Bridge House Hotel. A resolution

Mr. J. Howard, M.P., presided over the annual meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, held at the Bridge House Hotel. A resolution was adopted thanking the Government for the announcement as to its intention to deal with the question of compensation to agricultural tenants in the coming Session, urging that the measure should be introduced early, and expressing the hope that it would give security for unexhausted improvements, and would provide that a tenant's rent should not be raised on his own improvements. The members afterwards dined together, when Sir G. Balfour, M.P., Dr. Farquharson, M.P., Mr. Inderwick, M.P., Mr. Borlase, M.P., and Mr. Briggs, M.P., were amongst those present.

It is announced that Mr. Edward Cecil Guinness, brother of Lord Ardilaun, has been selected as the Conservative candidate for the representation of Dublin county, in succession to the late Colonel Taylor, whose funeral took place on Tuesday.

At the Town Hall, Stratford, a numerously attended meeting was held on Tuesday to hear Mr. Clark, M.A., on "Local Self-Government." The meeting was presided over by Mr. Theodore Lumley, who announced that Major Hume would be the Liberal candidate for the Southern division of Essex. The meeting was addressed at length by Mr. Lumley and Mr. Augustus Smith, and was unanimous in the selection of Major Hume as the Liberal candidate.

LAW AND POLICE.

In the Court of Appeal. on Thursday, judgment was given by the Master of the Rolls upon an appeal from Mr. Justice Fry's decision in the action of the United Telephone Company v. Harrison, Cox-Walker, and Co. The action was brought by the United Telephone Company to restrain an alleged infringement of portions of the Graham-Bell patent for telephonic instruments. Mr. Justice Fry decided in favour of the United Telephone Company, and the Court of Appeal now affirmed that decision.

athrmed that decision.

The judges of the Queen's Bench in Dublin have, on the application of the counsel for the Crown, granted warrants for the arrest of Mr. Healy, M.P., Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Quinn, who, in default of finding sureties to keep the peace, were ordered to be imprisoned for six months. It is announced that Mr. Healy intends to resign his seat for Wexford.

At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, Captain Charles Clifton Hood, secretary to the Milford Dock Company, appeared in answer to his recognisances, charged with forging debenture stock of the company to the value of £40,000 and upwards, and omitting to make, or cause to be made, certain entries in the books of the company debenture stock issues to Mr. Samuel Lake, Mr. Crickner, and others. The evidence of Mr. Lake having been taken, the hearing was adjourned, the defendant being admitted to bail.

In the Queen's Bench, James Pryor, a money lender in the City, was sued for restitution of a bill of sale, which, as alleged, he obtained from Mr. Ebdon by fraud. Ebdon had borrowed £50, received £34, and had undertaken to repay £72 in twelve monthly instalments. After paying two of these his furniture was seized. The jury found for the plaintiff, giving £150 damages, and holding that the signature to the bill of sale was obtained by fraud.

Relief for Ireland.—As the Lord Mayor s about to appeal to the English public for contributions to aid Irish distress, it will be as well that he should be able to inform his hearers what steps the Irish people are taking to relieve their fellow countrymen. That upon all occasions when a portion of the Irish people are faring badly England should be isked to assist has become an established thing; and before this is done it is not altogether unfair to inquire whether Ireland can-not help herself. The fact that there is no shadow of gratitude for help, but that every gift appears to ade to the hatred which the Irish people profess for this country, need not prevent our succouring them if they are unable to succour themselves. The question for us to consider is, whether that is the case at present? Fortunately the means are at hand for deciding this question. The annual reports upon the savings of Ireland have just been published, and we learn that in the year 1882 the deposits and cash balances in the joint stock banks increased by £32,745, and reached the sum of £2,585,000. The trustee savings banks increased their store by £836,000, rising from £2,042,000 to £2,878,000. The Post-office Savings Banks balance rose from £1,513,000 to £1,718,000, while the number of investments in Government and Indian Stocks on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland rose from £31,611,000 to £31,804,000. Thus it appears that, as a whole, the prosperity of Ireland during the past year has been very great, and that the savings in the banks of one kind or another amount, in a round sum, to £70,000,000 of money under the head, are the contraction. countrymen out of their accumulated saving

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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER. and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

Great-Britain. LONDON, FEBRUARY 7-8, 1883.

THE REORGANISATION OF EGYPT. It is well known that ever since his arrival in Egypt Lord Dufferin has been engaged in an exhaustive study of Egyptian affairs in all their details, with a view to the elaboration of the measures necessary for the reorganisation of the country. Three weeks ago we gave an account of a draft constitution transmitted by him to the Foreign Office, as a tentative scheme for the establishment of representative institutions. He has now completed a despatch of a much more comprehen, 've and voluminous character, in which he gives the results of his inquiries into the whole condition of Egypt and the measures he has been led to recommend for its reorganisation. The despatch has not yet reached this country, but its general tenor is known here, and we are enabled to put the public in possession of its contents. Lord Dufferin begins by recalling the circumstances in which, much against our will and inclination, we found it necessary to interfere in Egypt for the suppression of a dangerous revolt and the restoration of order. Recent as are the events in question, an authoritative recapitulation seems to be already urgently called for, in view of the laxity of statement encouraged by controversial exigencies. Lord Dufferin points out how by sheer force of events we finally stood out as the one Power willing to undertake a work which it was the interest of all to see accomplished, and enjoying that general confidence without which nothing could have been done. We had no formal mandate from Europe, but we had the advantage of tacit assent and something more from nations whose hostility or even whose indifference would have added very seriously to the difficulty of our position. That friendly concurrence in our proceedings was unquestionably due to the general belief that in protecting our own admitted interests on the Nile we would create an effective guarantee for the interests of Europe at large. We thus assumed, as Lord Dufferin is careful to point out, grave responsibilities towards Europe no less than towards Egypt. It was open to us, if we chose, to let our interests go, and to leave Europe and Egypt to settle their affairs as they best could. But having elected to undertake the work of establishing good government on the Nile, it is not now open to us to depart from an engagement deeply affecting the interests of Europe at large, because intimately connected with the preservation of peace. Lord Dufferin, therefore, holds as the result of his review of the situation that not only our own interests but the responsibilities we voluntarily assumed towards other Powers impose upon us the duty of establishing permanent order in Egypt, and providing for the development of its moral and material wellbeing. To discharge the duty thus assumed by this country there are, as Lord Dufferin regards the matter, only two possible methods. One is to annex Egypt and govern it as a dependency of the British Crown; theother is to set up a stable and self-sufficing Egyptian Government, giving it all the protection it may need, whether against external intrigue or internal weakness, until it is reasonably certain that Egypt can be trusted to take its place among the free communities of the world. Some vague and ill-defined middle course by which a premature and illusory independence would be set up only to become the subject of a mischievous and illusory control in London, appears to be more or less consciously present to many minds. Every such compromise, however attractive as a short and easy way of getting rid of present responsibility, Lord Dufferin holds certain to end in disastrous failure. It may be pretty confidently assumed that the policy of annexation will not commend itself to Her Majesty's Government; consequently nothing remains but to give the Egyptian Government whatever assistance it may require for the reorganization, or rather the creation, of Egyptian institutions, the consolidation of its own power, and the establishment of that permanent order and tranquillity which alone can promote the welfare of Egypt or lift her out of the category of standing dangers to the peace of Europe. Having thus clearly set forth the nature of the work, Lord Dufferin proceeds to recite the measures actually being carried out or now contemplated for doing it. The army is being reorganised according to a scheme with which the public is already familiar, and upon a scale suited to the actual requirements of Egypt. A police and gendarmerie force is being created to enforce givil law and watch over civil rights. Native tribunals adapted to the wants and customs of the people, and offering them that protection which they have never yet known against the exactions of authority, are to be created. It is held to be indispensable that at least for some time to come they should contain a foreign element to supply the want of integrity, impartiality, and independence in the native mind. Political institutions are to be called into being to act as a check upon the arbitrary tendencies of the Government. The nature of the contemplated machinery we have already explained. It is to consist of a Council of Ministers having the sole right to initiate legislation; a second Council of fourteen partly nominated by the Khedive and partly elected by some rather obscure process, which is to operate as a check upon Ministers; and an elective assembly of forty-four members to be convened occasionally for purposes of discussion only. Finally, there is the financial adviser, who for the present is Sir Auckland Colvin, and who is to instruct a virtuous Khedive and a new incorruptible Legislature in the principles of finance as understood at the British Treasury. These proposals are theoretically complete, and, taken together, form a constitution which on paper is nearly perfect. An army duly subordinate to the Executive is to form the ultimate guarantee for order. An efficient police carrying out

the decrees of independent and unbribed

tribunals will offer complete security for

personal rights and liberty. A Khedive forced into the adoption of any such

fourteen, while all three will learn from the assembly of forty-four what are the real wishes of the Egyptian people, is a triumph of constitutional mechanics. A financial councillor at once the servant and the monitor of the Khedive, and always ready when requested to bring the light of Western science to bear upon the lax ideas of Oriental finance, lends to the whole structure of government a rigidity and stability which cannot be too greatly admired. In short, looking at the whole ingenious apparatus, one cannot but feel that nothing is wanted to make it perfect, except an Egyptian nation. The machine is beautifully constructed and finished, but we look in vain for the motive power. The constitution is excellent as a model, but where does the strength reside that alone can make it work? We may search through all its parts from the Khedive down to the policeman without finding a single trace of the vital force that ought to inform the whole. It has no organic connection with the people of Egypt; it has not sprung out of their wants or their aptitudes; it does not express their history or embody their aspirations. The Ministers are responsible to the Khedive, and the army is to obey him. But what indication has he ever given that he knows how to act either as a constitutional Sovereign or as head of the Executive? On what does the authority rest that is to enable him to cope with intrigues in his Cabinet or conspiracy among his troops? There is simply no answer to these questions. Absolute authority is the only principle known for these thousand years past either to governor or governed in Egypt. That principle has been destroyed by our own interference and by the incapacity of the present Khedive even if let alone to fill the place of his father. There is nothing in Egypt to take its place, and it is absurd to imagine that in a few months the whole machinery of constitutional government can be evolved out of nothing and got into working order. The very materials are wanting, the elementary conceptions on which it must rest are absent. If Sir Auckland Colvin is not, after all, the mere servant of the Khedive, dismissible at his pleasure, and if he has behind him some force capable of making his will respected, there may be a hone that this elaborate mechanism will work. Otherwise the whole thing will infallibly fall to pieces in a very short period after our troops are withdrawn.—Times.

THE COMING SESSION. The measures which the Government will place before Parliament will not include any which will take the country by surprise. The Conservative party know what they are likely to be, and spirit they are certain to be conceived. Most of them have been before the country in earlier Sessions, and all have been promised. In these circumstances the country had a right to expect some guidance from the Conservative leaders. not, of course, as to details which are not fully revealed, but as to objects and principles which have been stated again and again. Yet up to the present time there has been nothing like an authoritative exposition of the Conservative policy. Sir Richard Cross and Colonel Stanley have spoken on many subjects, but they have done so with a careful avoidance of definiteness which has much bewildered their humbler followers. No Conservative member addressing his constituents has quite known what to say. Perhaps there might have been a more decided tone in the leadership if Sir Stafford Northcote had remained at his post; but that is only a conjecture. It is not altogether a wild surmise that he may not have regretted the necessity for making holiday in the sunny South, instead of trying to give some steadiness and definiteness to the uncertain voices of the divided party he leads. Lord Salisbury, too, has avoided committing himself. It is of course possible that communications may have taken place between the Conservative leaders on the Riviera, and there is the vague possibility that a clear and definite policy will be developed as soon as Parliament meets. But if any course has been resolved on the secret has been well kept, and no portion of the public will be more surprised by its sudden development than their own followers and friends. The rank and file of the Conservative party seem to have been waiting for some time for some such indication. Lord Elcho, for example, to win his election in Haddingtonshire, committed himself to something very much like tenantright, and of two Conservative contemporaries who wrote on that subject yesterday morning one talked of the serious risk the Government runs of being outbid by the Conservatives; while the other would not pretend to think that any such legislation was required. The Government measure will, we trust, satisfy the fair demands of agricultural tenants for security in the application of their industry and capital to the soil; and there is every reason to hope that it will be passed during the coming Session, whatever may ultimately prove to be the policy of the Conservative party, or the policies of the sections of that party, with respect to it. This division of opinion on one of the questions which circumstances have forced upon the immediate attention of Parliament is fairly representative of the attitude in which Sir Stafford Northcote will find his party on his return. He is heartily to be congratulated on his own restored health and strength. He commands more perhaps than most men the friendly sympathy of his opponents, and it will be a subject of sincere satisfaction to all the members of the House of Commons and to the public to see him in his place again, freshened for the work of the year. It is clear to everybody that a great crisis in the history of the Conservative party is at hand. Some of the effects of Lord Beaconsfield's long ascendancy have begun to pass away, and the composite body which his influence kept together seems to be once more resolving itself into its elements. He has left no successor. The course which he induced his party to follow in 1867 needed his great personal and educating influence, and cannot be repeated now that influence is withdrawn. There is a section of the party which never became educated, and which is fast relapsing into its old condition of admiration for what is and of fear of what is to be. On the other hand, there are those who would act on what is regarded as his policy, and outbid the

Liberals. We do not expect that Sir

Stafford Northcote will be persuaded or

in turn will be checked by the Council of of Reform. He is much more likely take a medium course, and to leave to the other head in the Lords any attempt which he may be inclined to make to frustrate the wishes of the country. It is one curious element in the political situation that both front benches stand committed to deal with almost all the questions on which the Ministry will ask Parliament to legislate this year. Sir Stafford Northcote and his colleagues either promised and did not perform, or tried their hands and failed. or did something which, like the Agricultural Holdings Act, was useless and deceptive, on all the points on which legislation is now to be undertaken. This is no sufficient reason for expecting their co-operation or their abstention from active opposition; but it at least shows that the Government, in attempting to get some of the long-delayed measures placed upon the Statute Book this year, are only recognising the imperative necessities of the country and responding to the long disappointed call of public opinion.—Daily News.

> PARLIAMENT OUT OF SESSION. On Wednesday night the members for Glasgow, Mr. George Ar derson and Mr. Cameron, addressed their constituents in the City-hall. The Lord Provost presided. Dr. Cameron, who was the first speaker, confined his remarks principally to the land question, which he held should be settled with a due regard to the rights of population as well as those of property. With the House of Lords consisting of the owners of over one-third of the entire area of Great Britain, any settlement of the question on a broad and permanent basis would be difficult, while with the House of Commons composed of men personally irterested in land the hopelessness of any attempts to grapple successfully with the pro-blem must be at once manifest. Before long, however, it would have to be faced. Agriculture was being hard pressed by foreign competition, and that could be met only by developing the productiveness of the soil. That required toil and money, and no tenant could be expected to do this so long as another was permitted to reap the benefit. Dr. Cameron proceeded to deal with the recent paper of the Duke of Argyll on the economic condition of the Highlands. He agreed with it so far that the sole remedy for a large number of people trying to live on a small plot of land was emigration, but he also believed that the system of land tenure had something to do with the evil of which the Duke complained. He argued that instead of emigration being resorted to the people should be used to improve the productiveness of the soil and to make rugged and sterile lands bear abundant crops for man and beast. To accomplish this, however, there must be a Parliament representing not a class or section, but the entire community. This afforded a reason for pressing on a reform in the franchise, for the broader the basis of representation the more equitable would be the standpoint from which our representatives would find themselves compelled to regard the law, and more certainly would legislation develop itself in the true interests of the wealth of the community. Mr. Anderson defended his action in voting against the clôture, and pointed out the danger that would result if the debate on the measure on the assimilation of the borough and county franchise was closed by the application of the new rules, and the Bill carried. The probability was that the measure would be rejected by the House of Lords, led by Lord Salisbury, and that it was at least possible that a Tory Government might come into power and manipulate the franchise for counties in a manner similar to that done formerly by them in the frarchise for boroughs. He also expressed his disapproval of a Bill for the redistribution of seats being tacked on to a measure for the extension of the electoral At Selby, on Wednesday evening, Sir J.

Ramsden and Sir A. Fairbairs, the members for the Eastern Division of the West Riding, addressed their constituents. Sir Andrew Fairbairn, in supporting a resolution with regard to Parliamentary procedure observed that the obstruction in passing the procedure, resolutions came not so much from the Irish members as from Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Gorst, and other she might name. Had they been absent those rules, which were contained on three pages, would have been passed in a third of the time. The rule which left it open to have the adjournment of the House moved if 40 members agreed was likely to cause an obstacle which the Liberal party would have to remove if necessary. He hoped, with Mr. Goschen, that the Grand Committees would be microscopic Houses of Commons, representing all the views in the country. Having paid a compliment to Mr. Forster, to whom he said that coercion was most repugant, but who did not when it was duty fail to use coercion, and who, as was so terribly shown by the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, was right when the Cabinet was wrong, Sir Andrew alluded to the trials in Dublin. From these the Land League and the Parnellites would not come out blameless. The Land League as a body or individually did not tell people they were to murder, but money was furnished by the League, and the way in which that money was to be employed was not fully inquired into. Again, when there had been a murder in Ireland, except on the occasion when Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were murdered, the Irish members did not show that horror of murder which was expected from persons in their position. He thought Ireland was not ripe for the extension of the franchise, but rather they ought to do justice to England and Scotland, and take from Ire-

land its present unfair proportion of members. Neither had the time come for county boards Sir John Ramsden said that the prospects of the life of the present Parliament were good, though after three years it had not performed the specific work for which it was elected. An explanation was found in the word "Ireland." The conduct of its representatives had compelled a Liberal Government to pass laws to reduce and suspend personal freedom, and to restrict freedom of contract in everything that related to the occupation of land. He had supported the Government in those changes in the law—changes which sprang from the incapacity of the Irish people to manage their own affairs. He heartily hoped they would not have to pass a fourth Session in discussing Irish affairs. A murder chart of Ireland would show the west coast darker and more miserable than other parts; there a miserable and starving population, thinned by emigration 40 years ago, now peopled that part so thickly that emigration must again be fostered to prevent the recurrence of this over-population. They must pass a law to prevent people re-occupying in anything like the same numbers those districts where the people could not subsist upon the produce of the soil. They as politicians must work on steadily, not knowing when they were beaten, but with that dogged determination which won success.

THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW .- Colonel Methuen, Assistant Adjutant-General. Home District, is making arrangements for the despatch of a column of volunteers from London on Good Friday. He has paid visits to the principal points of the route, which a view to providing billeting accommodation for between 4,000 and 5,000 men. At Cuckfield, Hayward's-heath, Lindfield, Burgess-hill, and other places where the halt will be made on Good Friday night, innkeepers, farmers, and others have already placed all their available checked by the Council of Ministers, which | course towards great pending measures | teers.

THE STATE OF IRELAND. THE ASSASSINATION PLOTS. The Dublin correspondent of the

Standard, writing on Wednesday, says :-The Crown authorities have this morning accepted the evidence of one of the three prisoners charged with the assassination of Detective Cox in Abbey-street, Dublin. This man is sa'd to be Devine, and the counsel engaged to defend him has received notice that his services will not be wanted. The evidence of this last informer will be, it is said, of a very startling character, and will still further open out the murder conspiracy. It is be-lieved that he will identify some of the prisoners now in custody as the principals in various assassinations, and will corroborate the testimony of the independent witness at last Saturday's investigation. The trial of Dowling and Poole for Detective Cox's murder will commence to morrow.

The first public meeting of the Irish Na-tional League was held on Wednesday, at 81 Upper Sackville-street. There was a numerous attendance. Mr. Healy, M.P., and Mr. Sexton, M.P., entered the room about halfpast two o'clock, and were received with loud cheers. Shortly afterwards, on the motion of Mr. Sexton, M.P., the chair was taken by Mr,

The Chairman said the meeting was specially summoned to hear a report on the quest on of the police intimidation practised throughout the country to prevent persons joining that organisation. At a previous private meeting of the League it had been mentioned that it vas desirable bills upon a certain rumber of subjects should be prepared. He understood bills were in prepara-tion upon the Parliamentary and municipal franchises, and with respect to the registration of voters. A bill dealing with the land question mainly upon the lines of Mr. Rod-mond's Bill of last year, was also being pre-pared. He (Mr. Healy) had been engaged for the last two months inquiring into the question of Local Government in Ireland, and he would be glad of that opportunity to explain the general lines upon which, in his opinion, a local Government Bill should proceed. The Government, they were aware, proposed sooner or later—possibly sooner—to deal with the question of County Government in England. The speaker then sketched the outlines of his proposed measure of County Government and Provincial Councils, under which the people would have a representation in all matters relating to local taxation, poor law, magistracy, the Privy Council, and so forth. his, however, he said, was not proposed as a substitute for Home Rule, which was a separate question. He took as the basis of his County Government B'll the principle adopted by the Irish members in the last last quarter of a century in dealing with this question, namely, the abolition of the Grand Jury, and the vesting of its powers in a body to be elected by the baronies, three members to be elected by each barony. Some persons thought that the electoral divisions would be a more fitting unit of representation: but when it was remembered that electoral divisions in many places ran into ties, he thought the baronial unit was the better one (hear, hear). Of course, in abolishing Grand Junes they simply put an end to their fiscal powers-their jurisdiction to deal with the county rates and so forth. Seeing, however, that the Irish Grand Juries had the expenditure of nearly a million and a quarter sterling, levied upon the ratepayers, without the contributories having any effective method of representation, they would understand the great importance of this matter. But it was not, in his opinion, enough that the fiscal powers of the Grand Jury should alone be handed over to the County Board. That Board should also, he thought, have power to regulate in each county the workhouse system. One rate, he held, should be struck or poor law as well as for county purposes, because there was an uneven system both of collection and of poundage. He was free to admit that this question was not without difficulty. Frequently out of the ccunty magistrates eight in ten, perhaps nineteen out of twenty, were Protestants. He did not desire, of course, to import sectarian feeling into the question. Many Protestant magistrates were quite as honest and patriotic as Catholic magistrates, but it was not desirable—as he thought every one would admit—that the landland and the agent class should have the sole control of, he might say, the fount of justice, seeing that nearly every case that came before them was either a question affecting landlord and feudal rights, or a question between the Crown and the subject (hear, hear).

Mr. Sexton, M.P., spoke of the mean and contemptible way in which the Coercion Act was being administered. The authorities—notably the minor officials of the Government —were seeking to cr te terror in the minds of the people. Branch meetings of the League were suppressed in the country, and the members were arrested. Why did not they interfere with the public meetings of Dublin branch? He defied the Government to suppress them, and he advised the members every county branch who were threatened with arrest to ask the policeman why he did not arrest the Dublin branch. The arrest of Mr. Healy would do a great deal to bring Ulster into the Home-rule ranks, for the people did not forget that it was Mr. Healy they had to thank for the property which they now possessed in their improvements. The observation of Mr. Courtney the other day, that they were not persistent enough in their demand to get Home Rule, would not be overlooked. The land agitation had obtained land legislation, and the present agitation would obtain legislative independence Mr. Sexton strongly denounced the arrest of Messrs. Healy, Davitt, and Quinn, who had worked so well for Ireland. He said it was an outrage which would not be forgotten to the Government. The method of their trial and imprisonment was an abandonment of every vestige of fair trial and constitutional

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., said that if

Mr. Parnell's idea had been carried out at first, and test cases tried, landlords and tenants would now be amicably engaged in discussing how soon landlords were to cease to be landlords and to become patriotic Irishmen. They would also have been spared acted upon promptly. thousands of barbarous outrages, and evictions quite as barbarous. Mr. Forster honestly declared the Land League illegal, but Lord Spencer, on the contrary, had not the courage to do that. He sought by mean and petty tyranny to prevent the people joining it.
Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., said that Messrs. Healy, Davitt, and Quinn were to be arrested for saying things which were disregarded by the Government when spoken by others. Mr. Gibson told the people the other night that they had obtained the Land Act, not merely by the Land League agitation, but with the assistance of the terrible crimes which had been committed in the country. That was a perilous thing to teach the people, and it was language which would cause the Government to go through the show of a mock trial if spoken by a Nationalist. The Government next effort to take his seat. should have learned before now the folly of driving discontent beneath the surface. They all knew what was the result of suppressing the former agitation-how it created secret societies, and caused murder to spring up from its lurking places. If the present agitation was suppressed, crimes just as black and bloody would follow. That was always the case in Ireland. The grievous matter with

and second in responsibility came the Coer-Mr. Sexton, M.P., moved, and Mr. O'Brien, attention of the Irish Parliamentary Party to special committee.

which the Government had to cope at present

in Dublin was the outcome of the former sup-pression of Constitutional agitation. Mr.

Forster was primarily responsible for it,

cion Act.

the manner in which the Crimes Act was being used for the purpose of extinguishing the rights of public meeting, freedom of speech, of the press, and of lawful combination in Ireland, and requesting them to take the earliest opportunity of exposing vigorously and persistently in Parliament the series of outrages upon public liberty which were being perpetrated under cover of that Act.

Mr. Webb moved, and Mr. Harris seconded, a Resolution expressing sympathy with Messrs. Davitt, Healy, M.P., and Quinn. The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated. Mr. Davitt was waited upon at the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, on Wednesday after-

noon, by a representative of the Press Asso-The warrant for Mr. Davitt's committal to Kilmainham having been issued on the previous day, he was in momentary expectation of being removed to that prison for reausing to give bail. "To be of good behaviour to Irish landlordism" remarked Mr. Davitt, "is an impossible thing while that system is allowed to abstract fifteen millions annually from this country, and while thou-sands who contribute to this immoral class tax are doomed to starvation in consequence of each exaction. A system that only collects its rents by the bayonets of the soldiery, or cannot defend itself in the political arena except by the imprisonment of its opponents, is fast marching to its doom. In the mean-time the Land League has bound landlordism to be of good behaviour towards its former victims, and the spirit of that organisation, together with the rapid spread of advanced land reform principles in Great Britain as in Ireland, will soon complete the overthrow of land monopoly in these countries. I expect to see in a few years' time—that is, after the enfranchisement of the industrial classes-the

land recognised as national property, the farmer, with State security, enjoying the right to occupancy of his holding without fear of disturbance or interference with his capital in the same, and the unearned increment of the national property appropriated to the benefit of the whole community. No other settlement of the land question will meet the exigencies of impending social upheavals consequent upon the spread of popular education and the accumulating wrong of labour, and it should be the duty of present statesmanship to look aherd so as to stem the tide of advancing social revolution by just concessions rather than resort to the old methods of exaspe ...tion and futile repression. The land quest on has now become a social question; it is no longer an affair between tenant and landlord, but a problem that must be solved by Governmen's n the interests of the non-agricultural as well as of the agricultural classes. The farmers are almost within reach of tenant-right, and the next step is to secure to the community the unearned increment of the land hitherto confiscated by landlordism, but which is as much the property of the community, whole wants and industrial pursuits alone create it, as are the improvements which the labour and capital of the farmer create in his lolding. Landlordism is the drone in the social hive. and out it must go by hook or by crook.

Dr. Richardson presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the Rational Dress Society, held at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour-street, and largely attended by ladies. A paper on rational dress, by Mrs. Lynch, was read by Miss Barnet. Lady Harberton and Mrs. C. B. McLaren also addressed the meeting. Mrs. McLaren said the society had arrived at three conclusions—1st, the tight bodice must be abolished; 2nd, freedom of movement and necessary warmth without weight could not be attained without the adoption of some kind of divided skirt; and 3rd, fluctuating fashion must be crystallised into some unchanging shape of dress. Dr. Richardson, in moving a vote of thanks to the ladies for their addresses, said that in this dress reform they should consider what was right first, then what was artistic would follow. It was essential that the body should be the first thing considered and that the dress should have a secondary place. It was the body that was beautiful. Dress was merely to be adapted to that body; and he agreed with the lady speakers that perfect looseness of the dress throughout should be the first thing the society should insist upon. Then he was glad that the necessity for the dress permitting of equality of temperature all over the body was insisted on so strongly. Men would be suffering every day from colds and bron-chial affections if they went as women went, with the upper part of their body unclothed; and it was his experience that in the large majority of cases of people born with con-sumptive tendencies that had been brought under his notice, the cause of the mischief being brought out was exposure of the chest. Artists must be left to speak of the colour of the outside dress, but the colour most serviceable in this temperate zone and the colour which most accorded with all that related to health was the grey colour. For cleanliness, effect of light upon the body, and warmth, grey was the best colour, black the worst. Clothing should be as porous as possible, and he thought there was no substance for dress like light, loose woollen cloth. Shetland woollen cloth was the best. He agreed with the condemnation of ladies' veils as injurious to vision. The ladies of this society had made a real advance in deciding in favour of the divided skirt. He knew it was a subject which might be turned to ridicule at first, but it had common-sense on its side. There was nothing in a large factory so heartrending as to see the difficulties with which working women—some of them with husbands dead and families depending on them — were handicapped by the utter inability of the employer to improve their position, owing to the danger to which their dress would expose them in moving from one place to another in the midst of machinery. The pronouncement of women that they had four limbs was the first step in advance. There was nothing to be ashamed of in such a statement. He was glad the ladies to-day had had the boldness to make it. He should not himself have dared to make it, though he knew the fact, but he hoped it would now go through all England that there had been a discovery of this kind in natural history, and that it ought to be

THE HACKNEY RADICAL CLUB AND MR. Bradlaugh.—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Hackney, on Tuesday even-ing, under the auspices of the Hackney Radical Club, to protest against the violation of Constitutional right by the exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh from the House of Commons. Mr. Bradlaugh, after protesting against the calumnies heaped on him, which, even if true, did not affect his right to sit, asked them to assist in the demonstration on the 15th, at which every part of the country would be represented. A resolution was adopted protesting against the exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh, and pledging the meeting to support him in his

LORDS DERBY AND GRANVILLE AND THE LABOUR TRAFFIC IN THE PACIFIC.—Lords Derby and Granville received a deputation at the Colonial Office on Tuesday respecting the labour traffic in the Pacific. The deputation urged the protection of the natives of the islands of the New Hebrides from the evils of the traffic, and also the establishment of a postal communication between England and the east coast of Africa. Lord Derby hoped that an agreement might be come to between France and England to respect the independence of the natives, and promised that the views of the deputation would be carefully considered by himself. Lord Granville said that the matter of the postal communication was now under

EGYPT. The Cairo correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Wednesday:-

Opinions are divided as to the terms of the appointment of the Financial Counsellor, which is termed by some the Egyptian Telel-Kebir and the British white flag; while others consider that, as any reform inau-gurated by England will fall from the moment that British preponderance ceases, the osten-tatious surrender of complete liberty of action to the Egyptian Government can only mean that England will secure that preponderance by an indefinite duration of her military occu-pation. To the argument that the Control itself had only power to offer advice, and none to enforce its acceptance, the reply is made that such advice was, at least, given unasked, and on every subject, by officials independent of the Egyptian Government. That more-over the Control had power to enforce the acceptance of its counsel when the difference became vital, as is proved by the military expedition, which would never have occurred but for the refusal of the Ministry to follow

but for the refusal of the Ministry to follow the Controllers' advice.

"Either," they say, "Egypt requires ad-vice in the administration, or it does not. If it does, why do you limit it? if not, why did you interfere? Your justification for the war was, that anarchy resulted from the Ministry not following the Controllers' advice. Having rescued us from that anarchy, you say, 'We will not trouble you with any more advice at all."

Meanwhile, reports from the interior show that the country is going from bad to worse; and while the Government congratulates itself on having got rid of a troublesome super-vision, the wretched fellah says, "Save me

from my friends." The Indemnity Commission has held its first formal sitting. The number of claims will probably amount to 4,000, and the hearing of them will take the best part of a year. Claims under £200 will be first considered. Though the intention of this rule deserves all praise, the Commission would do well to observe it in the spirit rather than the letter. Among the small claimants are some who can afford to wait, while among the large ones are some delay in settling with whom implies much suffering to clerks and others who are starving. A lay sub-Commission should be appointed to ascertain what cases there are of nediate want.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Sutherland's visit to Egypt is connected with a pro-position to buy or farm the railways. Such a concession, if carried out with careful protection against the evils of monopolies, would

be an enormous advantage to the country.

News from the Soudan, dated January 15, states that the troops recently despatched there are stationed at Omdurman, on the left branch of the White Nile, near its junction with the Blue Nile. Abdel Kader is marching towards Sennaar, again. the Vizier of the Mahdi. The troops at Khartoum are pre. paring for an expedition to Kordofan, under Hussein Pasha Serai. It is reported in Khartoum that the Obeid garrison has surrendered, after enduring severe privations. A riot is expected at Khartoum, if the news is toum and Obeid is impracticable, owing to the wolls being filled; but it appears that communication is possible by Hadra or Du-eme, on the White Nile. There is no news from Darfour. Caravans have been pillaged on the route between Dabbe and Khartoum. The large Kawabish tribe to the north of Korfofan is now in revolt. The news from Lupton Bey, in Bahr Gayalle, is not re-

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, WEDNESDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Harriet Phipps. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, attended by Sir Howard Elphinstone, K.C.B., V.C., arrived at Osborne yesterday, and was received by Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Equerry in Waiting, on land-ing at Trinity Pier, East Cowes. As this was the first occasion of his Royal Highness's visit to Osborne since his return from the Egyptian campaign, the Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), with the colours and band of the battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell, C.B., received his Royal Highness at the entrance to Osborne grounds with a royal salute. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Lady Churchill, General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, the Hon. Harrief Phipps, Sir Howard Elphinstone, K.C.B., V.C., Colonel the Hon. Hon. Harriet V.C., Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, and Captain Edwards, C.B. The Queen walked and drove this morning, attended by Lady Churchill. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, attended by Sir Howard Elphinstone, left Osborne for Windsor Castle. Her Royal Highness the Dukess of Castle. Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught has made most satisfactory progress towards recovery, and has driven out daily since Saturday. The infant Prince is also quite well.

The Marquis of Hartington arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday evening, and proceeded en route for Osborne in the mail

The Earl and Countess of Bradford have just arrived in town from Weston Park. His lordship is confined to the house by a somewhat severe cold.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have gone to Italy for a few weeks.

The Earl and Countess of Sefton and family have arrived in Belgrave-square from Croxteth Park.

Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, came to town on Monday night from The Priory, Chewton, Mendip, for the meeting of Parlia-

The Earl and Countess of Durham have arrived at Brown's Hotel from Lampton Castle.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP .- Dr. Benson is expected to arrive in Canterbury on the day preceding the date fixed for his enthronement, and in that case he will be the guest of Dean Payne Smith. As at present arranged he will remain at the Deanery for a few days after his enthronement, and before he takes his departure will hold a levée. On Friday, March 30, he will probably re-open Thanington Church and preach a sermon, which will be his first public act in his new diocess. Admission to Canterbury Cathedral for the mission to Canterbury Cathedral for the enthronement will be by ticket for clergy as well as laity, and all applications must be made on or before March 10. The clergy of the diocese are asked to wear surplice and hood. Already a very large number of applications have been received from all parts of the country. Many of the bishops have signified their intention to be present.

GIRTON COLLEGE.—Girton College is making an appeal for more money. Few, if any, appeals of this kind have been supported by an equally good record of money well spent. £14,000 is now wanted to make the building fit to accommodate eighty more students, and of this sum £4,500 has been privately subscribed. The public is asked to give the remaining £9,500. The sum is not a large one—say, the cost of three City dinners. The work which it is needed to support, on the other hand, is one of national importance, begun under great difficulties and in the face of much prejudice, but already justified by its results, and promising yet greater achievements in the future. It would be less than creditable to British liberality if the ploners an appeal for more money. Few, if any, apcreditable to British liberality if the pl of female education were to meet with grudging response to their modest deman earned.—Pall Mall Gazette.

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Great-Britain. LONDON, FEBRUARY 8-9, 1883.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND THE

COMING SESSION. Had the Opposition chosen to be "greatly daring," it has had opportunities during the last two years which a brilliant Parliamentary genius would have turned to good account. In default of any such enterprising political gladiator, it must be allowed, we think, that on the whole the present Leaders have acted for the best. But we only say this out of consideration for the very peculiar circumstances under which they were called upon to act. What were excuses for the Government were excuses also for the Opposition. The one was placed in a very critical and excep-tional position, of which the other did not choose to take advantage; and of which advantage only could have been taken by a consummate master of the art of Parliamentary warfare. But the situation of affairs is now completely different. We are about to return to the lower level of practical legislation, in which appeals to the eternal verities on the one hand, and obligations to forbearance on the other, have no place. Statesmen will now not only be justified in saying exactly what they think, but will not be justified in saying anything else. The two Parties are about to join issue on some of the most important questions which concern the internal regulation of Society. About these there need be no delicacy and no reticence; and the public will expect to see the Opposition resuming those functions which, under the exceptional cirstances we have described, may have been advantageously suspended. Leaders of the Opposition have been accused, by the discontented members of

ring the be none. The world will look now to the front Opqualities without which no body of men can long succeed in leading their fellows. The mere fact that so little has been done for so long a time is an additional reason why more should be expected now; and we are only saying what the best friends of the Conservative Party think when we recommend its Leaders, especially in the House of Commons, to rouse themselves to the magnitude of the issues about to come before them; to cease to confine themselves to details, and to declare their determination to stand or fall by those political principles which have hitherto animated and regulated their Party. They may ask, perhaps, what more they can do? Have they not always adhered to their political principles? But that is no answer. What the Conservative Party desires at the present day is a clear programme, capable leaders, an organ sed and disciplined political connection. The world is getting tired of being told that such and such a proposal won't "work well," as if that were everything. Conservatives wish to see an appeal to principles; and there never was a time when such an appeal could be more effectively madethan at present. Liberals and Radicals appeal to the first principles of their faith freely enough. Conservatives do so wery rarely. What is wanted is an Opposition which shall know its own mind so theroughly, and be so perfectly assured of the truth of its own premisses, as not to fear encounter with the keenest Ministerial wits, or to be driven from the steady and persistent pursuit of its policy by any amount of fluent rhetoric. The public never fails to judge fairly between comlbatants so distinguished from each other. The sounding brass and the tinkling cymbal have little chance outside the House of Commons against solid sense backed up by integrity and earnestness. Let the Opposition Leaders, to use an excusable but popular bit of political slang, "have the courage of their opinions," and they will be surprised at the rapidity with which they will obtain converts. But if they prefer to disguise timidity in the garb of moderation, they can only expect

mutiny and apostacy in their ranks, and a

general lukewarmness and defection in the

public at large. And, in order that the

whole Opposition may work together

harmoniously and effectively, something

more is required than spirit and energy in

its Leaders. We must have also modesty

and subordination in the followers.

Without this combination, no Party can

long work together for good. The want

of it overthrew an Administration which

promised to be as durable as Walpole's.
The presence of it sustained for fifteen

years one which promised to be as short-lived as Goderich's. Subordination

below the gangway is just as necessary

as spirit and energy above it. The

flatter, indeed, very generally gives birth to

the former. For the disposition of men

to obey and respect those who lead them

is, of course, in proportion to the evidence

which they give of their capacity. But it

is quite certain that if the Parliamentary

battle of 1883 is not to result in the

total discomfiture of the Opposition, the

meault can only be averted by the display

of greater spirit in one quarter, and of

stronger sense of discipline in the other.

If the Leaders and the followers on the

Conservative side of the House of Com

mons cannot come to some better under-

standing than appears to have existed be-

tween them lately, they might almost as

the attack of a compact minority would probably be successful. But the Liberal Party, divided and differentiated as it is, can still safely laugh at the efforts of an equally divided Opposition .- Standard.

THE IRISH PLOTS AND ARRESTS. Lord Spencer has returned to Ireland after his brief visit to London to attend the Cabinet, and there is no reason to think that he will be able at any early date to resign the very onerous and responsible duties of his Irish post. There is every cause for desiring that he should keep on with the work he has so well begun, and upon which he has got so secure a grasp. Irish administration is always a thankless task, and there is often but little other reward for its faithful discharge than the consciousness that duty has been done. Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan, however, have the further satisfaction of success. The pacification of Ireland is making progress. The vigorous administration of the Crimes Act, together with other causes operating in the same direction, has put an end to the reign of terror in the rural districts. Even in Dublin men breathe more freely. Criminals are arrested, witnesses give evidence, and juries with sufficient proof before them are no longer afraid to convict. The struggle with the murderous conspiracy to which Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke fell victims is at a supreme crisis, but it is distinctly going in favour of the Govern-A new and probably important arrest in connection with it was made in London on Thursday, and further witnesses are coming forward with evidence as to the crimes which have disgraced Ireland. Without anticipating promised revelations, we may at least note with satisfaction that other approvers have come forward with statements throwing light on the conspiracy. The informer and approver have always played a large part in the history of the detection and suppression of Irish crime. These criminal societies hold together for a while, and then break up. So long as the terrorism which they exercise over their members keeps the ring unbroken their secrets are impenetrable. But as soon as the representatives of the law get a footing inside the circle it dissolves. It is like a piece of toughened glass, which blows will not break, but which tumbles to powder as soon as the surface is pierced. The Government is not likely to want approvers-the worst difficulty may come in the necessary step of supporting and confirming their evidence by independent and untainted witnesses. Hitherto in the ex parte statements which have been made in the Dublin Police-court, the Irish Government have succeeded to a remarkable degree in this confirmation of testimony. It seems not unlikely that in the course of the spring the public may have placed before them the whole history of the criminal organisations which have been at the back of the murders and outrages of the last two years and a half. If this expectation is realised we may confidently look forward to a period of quiet. The association society once broken up is not likely soon to form itself again. The restoration of agrarian peace will give the remedial measures of the Government time to operate. There will be an increasing sense of security on the part of the tenants, and consequently a growing content. We must not expect too much even from the Land Act. But now that it seems likely to have a good chance of undisturbed operation we shall soon see its effect in removing causes of just discontent. It is not improbable that a prolonged calm may succeed to the storm. The arrest on Thursday of Mr. Healy, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Quinn is not an event of happy augury at the present moment. While the Government is endeavouring to unearth a conspiracy to murder its officials, it is a mistake to turn aside to take cognizance even of indefensible words. Mr. Healy, whose ability is unquestionable, is even more in Kilmainham prison than he would be if he were in his place in Parliament; and there is a savour of old and exploded methods in arresting a member of the House of Commons just as the Session is about to open .- Daily News.

THE PRINCES IN FRANCE. The Committee of the Senate on the Expulsion of the French Princes has reported positively against the Bill sent up to it from the Chamber. This result was implied in the constitution of the Committee, and it will probably be found when a division takes place that the constitution of the Committee reflects the

sentiment of the Senate:-In the meantime, what does the country think of the matter? There is no one since M. Gambetta's death of authority in French politics to inform and organize public opinion if it be hesitating and incoherent. There is no one with the instinct, we fear, accurately to discern it if it be fully formed. M. Grevy may possess these gifts. We cannot say whether he has them because he has never exercised them, and the states-manlike qualities which he exhibited as an observer and critic of French politics have not been conspicuous since he became the head of the State. He has not shown the opposite qualities. He has simply effaced himself. The question at issue if the Senate should act on the report of its Committee will no longer be the simple one of exceptional laws directed against a particular category of Frenchmen. It will be entangled with the problem of the relation of a first to a second Chamber, of the direct and primary representatives of France to those who represent it indirectly and at second hand. Of course this complication involves the difficult and almost revolutionary question of a revision of the Constitution. The Senate in the vote which it is expected to give on Saturday may possibly be staking its own existence, or any rate its retention of the plenary legislative powers which it now pos-sesses, on the fortunes of the Bonapartist and Orleanist Princess. No one can say what may be the issue of a dissolution. but the chances are that universal suffrage will not rank itself on the side, even when they happen to be right, of the timid and hesitating politicians who are known as moderate Republicans, or in favour of that system of checks and balances which the Senate represents in the Constitution of France. This is perhaps a misfortune, but the temper of the French people urges it often to a narorw and oneided political logic .- Daily News.

A LANDED PROPRIETOR CONVICTED OF PER-JURY.—At the Shrewsbury Assizes on Wednesday Mr. Thomas Chambre Vaughan, a large landed proprietor in Shropshire, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for perjury in a case heard at Wem, in which the vicar of Loppington (the Rev. Mr. Benson) well secede in a body for all the impression they are likely to make on the Government majority. This majority exhibits many rifts and many weak points on which EGYPT.

The correspondent of the Times at Cairo telegraphed on Thursday :-"The best and the worst of the present situation is," said an old Egyptian to-day, "that I breathe freely so long as Lord Dufferin is here." The sentiment expresses with sufficient accuracy the public feeling. Every move of his lordship is felt to have been in the right direction; always provided that the relative positions of the English and Egyptian Governments remain unchanged. Normust it be supposed that his arrangements have only a temporary value. They are far-seeing, in that they contain the germ of real future self-government. But these germs cannot yet take root; they require careful nurture, under strong and skilful direction. Any momentary change of relationship between the two Governments would be fatal. Three courses were open to us:-First, to continue the old arrangement, with all its defects; secondly, to abandon Egypt utterly -that is, to restore the despotic authority of the governing race; thirdly, to liberally foster her into self-government. Either the first or the second is easy; but the third is the most just, as well as the most difficult. It requires the masterly grip, and the delicate hand of a Dufferin. If not prepared to give this skilled treatment for many years to come it would have been better to once to adopt either of the other courses. Difficulties continue, and will continue. At one moment a Minis er commits a folly which almost seems to require superhuman intelligence to devise; at another a radical defect in an important administration is discovered. What is to be done in such a case? Change an official? Where will you find a substitute with even equal brains and honesty? You cannot evict a whole nation. Educate them? How long will it take? A few days ago we sent a few of the native gendarmerie to Alexandria. In the native quarter the population thereupon became excited, and threatened the Europeans. It was a matter of no general importance, because it was confined to the rabble, which exists in all seaport towns; but if such attempts are so received, how can we hope at once to leave Egypt to a system of uncontrolled self-government? It is rumoured that all such difficulties are occasioned by intrigues; but such intrigues will always exist until a definite Government is formed, which will furnish loyal and available force, combined with substantial justice. Such a Government can never proceed from

the Turk or Egyptian of to day. Lord Dufferin's report left by the last mail and its publication is anxiously awaited. News from the Soudan is better to-day. The surrender of Obeid is not confirmed. In two unimportant skirmishes the Egyptians held their own, and captured a rebel lieu-The sick list shows a continued steady but slow improvement. The total number of patients is 1,331 out of 13,613 and the sickness still appears mainly in the cavalry and artillery.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, THURSDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Horatia Stopford. Princess Beatrice walked, attended by Miss Bauer. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, arrived at Osborne in the afternoon, and had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Evelyn Moore, the Marquis of Hartington, General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., Captain the Hon. Albert Denison, and Colonel G. Maude, C.B. The Queen walked and drove this morning, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford. The Marquis of Hartington has

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are expected to terminate their visit to the Emperor and Empress of Russia on the 25th inst., and go direct to Berlin, in order to be present at the deferred festivities on the Silver Wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. Their Royal Highnesses are expected at Clarence House, St. James's, early in the second week of March. The Marquis of Hartington crossed from Osborne on Thursday afternoon, and having unched at Portsmouth with Prince Edward

The Earl and Countess of Courtown and the Ladies Stopford have arrived at their residence in Eccleston-square, from Ireland, for

of Saxe-Weimar, returned to town by ordinary

Irain.

Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop and Hon Miss Howard have arrived at Rutland-gate from The Hall, Glossop, Derbyshire.

Lord and Lady Hammond and the Hon.

Misses Hammond have arrived in town for the

Lord and Lady John Manners have arrived at their residence at Cambridge-gate, Regent's-park, from Belvoir Castle, where they have been staying with the Duke of Rutland several weeks.

Lord Cottesloe and Hon. Miss Fremantle

have arrived at their house in Eaton-place from Swanbourne, Winslow.
Sir Frederick and Lady Hermione Graham

and family have arrived in Eaton-square from Netherby for the season.

A marriage, says the Post, is arranged and will shortly take place between the Rev.

Lord Charles Fitzroy, youngest son of the Duke of Grafton, and the Hon. Ismay Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the late Lord South Lady Hylton and Sir Penistone and Lady Milbanke have left Brown's Hotel.

Lady Erskine has arrived at Brown's Hotel, from Torquay. Sir Walter and Lady Hughes have arrived at Brown's Hotel.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL .- It is an ill wind that blows no one any good. The fatal fire in Bishopsgate will not have been wholly evil if it results in the devotion of at least some part of the charitable funds of the City to an

unexceptionable purpose. It can hardly be doubted that the revelations of the recent inquest have had something to do with the resolution passed last night "at a crowded vestry meeting of the ratepayers and inhabitants of the parish of St. Botolph Without," under the presidency of the rector, Mr. Rogers. That resolution declares it to be "most desirable" that "a portion at least of the parochial charitable funds should be applied to the erection of good and wholesome dwellings, baths and wash-houses, and recreation rooms for the poorer classes in the place of the unhealthy and unsuitable in tenements which they now inhabit." The pro-posal contemplates dealing with a great evil in a large-minded manner, and it ought to have excellent effects, not only in the action which it may be hoped will result from it in St. Botolph's, but by the example which it sets to other parishes .- Pall Mall Gazette.

FANCY COSTUME BALL .- A very agreeable and attractive fancy costume ball has been given at the Royal Albert Hall on behalf of the Bolingbroke House Pay Hospital, situated on the verge of Wandsworth-common. This institution, now in the third year of its existence, was established with the object of affording to sick persons, who are able to pay wholly or partially for their support, all the advantages of hospital treatment and nursing with as far as possible the comfort and privacy of home. The result has proved highly satisfactory to the subscribers, the number of patients having doubled in the second year, and increased since that time. Although the institution is to a great extent self-supporting there is a debt of £1,620 still remaining on the purchase of the freehold, and it was to aid in clearing off that liability that the present ball was organised. It was in every respect suc-

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS. | desperate enterprise. After keeping close to A meeting of the members of the Isle of Wight Liberal Union was held at the Town Hall, Ryde, on Thursday evening, to meet the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., Colonel Atherley presiding. Mr. Ashley, who was received very warmly, said he believed that the Liberal party would meet this new Par-liamentary session more united than ever they were. They had confidence in their chief and in one another. They knew their aims, and he hoped and believed that during the approaching session they would do some useful work if they were not hindered by the factious action of a disunited opposition. When he said that the Liberal party was united to a very remarkable extent, he must except a few disordant voices which had been raised respecting the expedition to Egypt; but, quoting from "Tristram Shandy," he could only say that our force was like the harmless ople there described who found themselves with arms in their hands to put disturbers down. Arabi and his followers, whatever might have been their object, were undoubtedly disturbers of the public peace in a manner which not merely imperilled British interest, but the general interests of Europe. He believed that the war, short as it was, had tended to great results; but Arabi and his followers having been put down, he thought we ought not to battle against the legitimate aspirations of the National party, if there was one, if they wished to estab-lish a better state of things in Egypt. He did not think they could hope to do so as long as the suzerainty of Turkey was retained. Criticism of Ireland had been very much indulged in lately, but he would ask these critics to realise, if they could, what was an undoubted fact, namely, that Ireland had passed through a revolution. He meant that if they wished to find a parallel to the state of Ireland of a year or 18 months ago, must go to the French Revolution in 1793. They found the same small body of men terrorising over the majority; the same reckless disregard, not merely of the rights of property, but the restraints of religion, for in Ireland the priests seemed to have lost control over the people. He felt certain that if the English Government had not been there, or that had Ireland been an independent nation and left to her own resources, the parallel would have been continued still further. That these scenes in Ireland were not necessarily resultant from the form of government which we had given Ireland was shown by the fact that bands of Irish Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania had carried on a system of murder and terrorism similar in many respects to those scenes which had been enacted in Ireland. Why was this? There was no brutal Saxon to complain of, but nevertheless the Republic had to employ exceptional means to put these bands down. Respecting Home Rule, he would say at once that a legislative assembly in Dublin would be contrary, in his opinion, to the best interests of Ireland. Short of Home Rule, however, he would give Ireland every freedom which we enjoyed our-selves. Mr. Ashley also referred to emi-gration, and advocated the State aiding the

emigration of families from over-crowded parts of Ireland. Mr. Whitbread, M.P., addressing his constituents at Bedford on Thursday evening, referred to the work of the ensuing session, and said the Government hoped to bring in a County Government Bill, a Corri Bill, measures to amend the Land Law and to offer compensation to tenants for investment in land; also a Bill to extend the suffrage in counties. He believed the last mentioned would be dealt with by the present Parliament -probably in this session. He had never been able to understand the view of those who regard this measure as revolutionary. An extension of the suffrage would enfranchise many besides the agricultural labourer. But if that was not the case, what was there about the latter to lead one to think he would be a bad citizen as a voter? Not long ago the agricultural labourers for the first time combined and struck, as other wage-earning classes of the community had done, for increase wages. Although not so well educated as other workmen, they conducted that strike with moderation. When the sad convulsions which somtimes accompanied earlier strikes were remembered, it must be admitted that the agricultural labourer had conducted his strike on the whole as a moderate man. He repudiated the allegation that labourers wished to keep all their fellows down to the same wage. He was himself earning, and held that as a class they were willing to allow the best man to earn, as much as he could. If the labourers union had emancipated itself from that charge, it was certainly not behind other unions in the country. From personal contact as a landlord with the labourers, he knew they were always as ready to discharge obligations into which they contracted themselves as any other class of the community. Their close economy should also be reckoned into their favour, for he believed they were as prudent, and laid by as large a proportion of earnings as other workmen. On the whole he was inclined to the opinion that the farm labourer would be a solid acquisition to the voting power of this country.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Davitt was arrested at the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, on Thursday morning, and half an hour later was conveyed to Kilmainham to undergo the term of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced in default of finding security to be of good behaviour. Mr. Healy and Mr. Quinn were arrested at their homes about the same time and taken to Kil-

Mainham.

A Dublin correspondent writes: — The Scotland-yard and Irish detectives who have been pursuing investigations in London are stated to have been recalled. The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal be-lieves that the young man, Thomas Fitzpatrick, described in the course of the recent police investigation in Dublin as formerly connected with the prisoner James Mullett, was arrested in his lodgings at Poplar. The warrant was executed, he understands, by Inspector Ronan, of the Dublin detective force, who was ac-companied by an officer from Scotland-yard. The warrant was identical in terms with those issued against the men already in custody, and bore the same date. Fitzpatrick is about twenty-six years of age. While in London he obtained his living by delivering

ectures on national subjects to Irish clubs. On Thursday, before Judge Harrison, at the Dublin Commission, Christopher Dowling, the man charged with firing at Policeconstable Cox, in Abbey-street, was placed at the bar. The utmost interest was taken in the case, from its supposed connection in some way with the workings of the secret conspiracy which the Government lawyers are attempting to discover. The accused was indicted on seven counts; first, with having, on Nov. 25 discharged a revolver at Constable Cox with intent to murder him, Thomas Devine and Joseph Poole being present at the time aiding and abetting. The second count charged him with firing the weapon with intent to commit the crime of murder, the same parties being present aiding and abetting; the third, with having fired with the intention of maining Constable Cox; the fourth, with the intention of disfiguring him; the fifth, with the intention of doing him grievous bodily harm; the sixth, prevent the lawful apprehension of Christopher Dowling (the accused);" and the seventh count charged him with firing at Constable Cox with intent to disable. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and said he was ready for

Mr. Murphy, Q.C., opened the case for the Crown, and detailed the facts of the case, which in brief were as follows: On Saturday night, Nov. 25, several detectives were closely following four men whom they reasonably suspected of being abroad on some

them for some time they were observed, and one of the four cried out, "Now is your time; shoot him," and the accused, it is alleged, at once raised his revolver, and shot Cox, who was himself in the act of taking out his revolver. Dowling was shot by Constable Earlswood, and a volley was exchanged between the parties. Dowling was afterwards taken to the hospital, and Devine and his companions were arrested soon after. Constables Eastwood, Naughton, Stratford, Williams, and Beatty were examined, and corroborated counsel's statement as to the facts of the affray. Counsel having addressed the jury, Judge Harrison proceeded to charge them, and the jury, after an absence of about fifteen minutes, returned into court with a verdict of guilty on the first count. Judge Harrison: What will you do with reference to the other counts? Mr. O Brien : We will enter a nolle prosequi. Judge Harrison, addressing the prisoner,

said he had been charged with a most serious offence. He was himself satisfied with the justice of the verdict of guilty that had been returned. At one time, and until very recently, the offence was regarded as a capital one, and indeed the guilt would appear to be very much the same of a man who actually commits a murder and the man who fires a pistol with the object of killing. He did not think that under the lamentable circumstances of the case he would be justified in imposing less than the full sentence of the law, viz., penal servitude for life. The Prisoner: I have been most unfortunate. There is the man (pointing to Constable Eastwood) who fired the shot. The Court adjourned.

LABOUR TRAFFIC IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., introduced on Wednesday a deputation of members of the Free Church of Scotland and of Wesleyan bodies interested in missionary effort in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, to Lord Derby, with a view of bringing to his notice the unsatisfactory condition of the labour traffic, and the proposed annexation by France of the New Hebrides. Several gentlemen having addressed his lordship, the Rev. John Ingles argued that all emigration from these islands should be checked.—Lord Derby asked if the speaker contended that, not only compulsory but voluntary emigration should be prohibited.—Mr. Ingles, in reply, said that whenever the inhabitants of the Hebrides left their own country they deviated from their usual path of life, and that a speedy death ensued.—Mr. Chesson pointed out that there was a movement on foot in favour of the annexation of the New Hebrides by the French, It had received the support of several Paris journals, and was no doubt strengthened to some extent by an absurd rumour, to the effect that England had resolved to occupy one of the islands.-Lord Derby, in reply, said he had listened with great interest to the views of the deputation, and could assure them that, so far as any illegal act in connection with the labour traffic was concerned, the sympathy of the English Government and of the English people would always be in accord with the views presented by the deputation. He could not agree with one of the speakers that emigration ought to be entirely put a stop to, for he held that people who lived in the New Hebrides had a right to go wherever they pleased. But, with regard to other questions which had been raised, he was anxious not to say anything which would produce jealousy on the part of our French neighbours. The question now opened was one which, in a great measure, rested with the Foreign Office, but he saw no reason why some arrangement might not be come to by which France and England should mutually agee to respect the independence of these islands. With respect to the natives being either kidnapped or taken out of the island by misrepresentation, all he could now say was that the matter had received the attention of the Government. The only other point he had to refer to was that of the power which should be vested in our naval officers to punish crimes committed in the eastern seas. This was, of course, a very difficult question to deal with, and all he could at present say was that the law as it now stood only dealt with English citizens.—Lord Granville, who was present during the remarks of the principal speakers, expressed a hope that any gentleman who wished to make a statement with reference to any point connected with the subject, and which was under the more immediate notice of the Foreign Office, would do so .- A gentleman suggested an improved mail service between England and the South Sea Islands.-Lord Granville in reply, said that this suggestion had received the attention of the Government, and that the Cabinet had come to the conclusion to appoint a committee to consider the question.—Sir T. Fowell Buxton having thanked Lord Derby for granting the interview, the deputation withdrew.

The Standard, referring to the deputation, says :- While the Colonial communities must be acquitted of blame, it is, unhappily, undeniable that the traders immediately engaged in the traffic have too often scandalously deceived, intimidated, and—to put it plainly—kidnapped the ignorant Kanakas into exile and hard labour. Nor is "recruiting" the only department of wrong-doing. The "wool combers" whe descend on the beach, and by force or fraud carry off all they find there, are scourges with which fiction-in this case too well founded on fact-has made every one familiar. The violence done to the natives by these unscrupulous adventurers prompts the sufferers to retaliate on the next comers, and as they cannot distinguish friend from foe, the missionary, the honest trader, the boats' crews from the British men-of-war fall victims to their resentment. Retribution then becomes necessary. The burning of the habitations, the destruction of the trees, the execution, possibly, of a few of the stragglers who have not fled, like the rest, to the hills, while i vindicates authority, leaves in the minds of those whom it was desirable to win to the ways of peace a fresh sense of wrong-a new motive for treacherous reprisal. Trade of the more legitimate kind brings evils of its own. "Rum, rifles, and religion" are the three R's of commercial education in the Pacific; but the pupils show much aptitude in mastering the two first. If the people of the New Hebrides are to be saved, it must be by that efficient protection which Lord Derby deprecates. If we do not annex the group, changes are that some other Power, under the influence of less benevolent motives, or with less power to give them effect, will do so. The group lies temptingly near New Caledonia; and it is notorious that already specu-lators from the island have been acquiring lands in the New Hebrides in expectation of the advent of the French flag. Apart altogether from political jealousies, no friends of humanity can desire to see the French Colonial domain extended. Our neighbours are not, as Lord Derby remarked, a colonising people; but if he meant to argue from this that they have not a taste for annexation, recent events reprove his interference. We admit, with the Colonial Secretary that our relations with the French Republic are just now so delicate that an aggressive move on our part would be ill-timed. But the contempt the French Government have shown of late for understandings ought to remind us that our reserve may be their opportunity.

A FALL OF ROCK NEAR PONTYPRIDD .- A large rock overhanging the highway between Tremadog and Beddgdert, near Pontypridd, fell a short time ago, and several persons narrowly escaped being crushed. Another fall of rock, stated to be thousands of tons in weight, has now taken place from an immense crag, the fragments being hurled eighty yards ahead. Much alarm has been caused by the occurrence, and the road, which is much used, is blocked.

VERSE-WRITING AT SCHOOL.

Gracious and time-honoured absurdities die hard, but they do die. An Oxford college was recently reported to have announced that it would not require verses for its entrance scholarships. This is but one more sign that verses are slowly, very slowly, dropping out of our classical curriculum; and one need not be a scholar of the old school to shed "some natural tears" at their disappearance. For, after all, Latin and Greek verse-writing is a fine art in its small way, and many are the graceful associations attaching to it in our political as well as in our literary history. With the practice of verse-writing, too, will disappear that intimate quoting knowledge of the Greek and Latin poets which has adorned our belles-lettres and enlivened our oratory, which has supplied so many an anecdote and pointed so many a repartee. Life will be ap-preciably duller and more business-like. A very small but unique class of scholarly men of the world will cease to diversify the high but somewhat flat level of ordinary well-

But if sentiment may lament the approaching end of a pleasing practice, reason can only rejoice at the abolition of a gross and systematic waste of time. Every bit of progress destroys something-generally something picturesque; yet we must progress. Verses were a graceful accomplishment; but was it worth while that, in order to bestow on a dozen men in each generation a graceful accomplishment-which, after all, cannot compare to really good playing on the fiddle—the whole race of schoolboys should be subjected to an exercise numbing to the average intellect and terribly demoralizing to the average conscience? It is not merely that verse-writing consumes the time in which there is so much that ought to be learned, and that much constantly growing more. There is a graver charge against it even than that. It cannot be urged for verse-writing, as for so many a dreary form of mental gymnastics, that, though useless and obnoxious in itself, it is valuable as a training. The habit of mind which versemaking encourages in the ordinary, not to say the dull, boy is the reverse of desirable. To be fer ever sacrificing sense to form, to disregard the meaning of your words provided they can walk on six lame feet succeeded by five lamer ones, such an exercise may cultivate a certain adroitness, but only at the expense of intelligence. Can any con-ceivable occupation of the mind, or rather of the fingers, be less worthy of a reasoning creature than turning up epithets in a "Gradus ad Parnassum?" The immortal schoolboy Sapphies of C. S. C .- we are quoting from memory-

Virgili Publi Maro, tu patrasti Splendidos versus, hominesque dicunt Omnibus quod sis melior poeta Præter Homerum—

are the perfect type of the kind of quasi-literary monstrosities in the multiplication of which a great portion of our "education" has in past times culminated. The keen and peculiar pleasure which a few people may derive from contemplating the gems of a Jebb or a Riddle hardly atone for the employment of thousands of unhappy boys in the manufacture of hundreds of thousands of lines "that can be proved to scan and cannot be proved not to construe." It is only the giant strength of routine and tradition which has prevented these trite but conclusive objections from putting a stop to verse-writing-as a compulsory torture-long age.-Pall

THE DRESS-REFORMERS. Some time ago the Rational Dress Society

held an exhibition of the articles of costume which they patronised, and the assumption of which they recommended to the fair sex; and from this display men were rigorously excluded. They were contemptuously told that, because some gentlemen could draw and others write about the history of costume, they were not to think themselves privileged to pry into the mysteries of the feminine wardrobe as brought together by women for the instruction and benefit When, however, we find the Rationalists in dress holding another meeting, under the presidency of that universal sociologist Dr. Benjamin Richardson, and the proceedings of that meeting publicly reported, the dogmas of the society become open to general discussion. In pronouncing on the proprieties of external dress both sexes may claim to a considerable extent an equality of rights. It was as long ago as the reign of Queen Anne that a fair correspondent of the "Spectator" indignantly asked the conductor of that journal 'Sir, what have you to do with our petticoats?" Men have certainly nothing to do with ladies petticoats unless as, in the case of the Augustan hoop and the Eugenian crinoline, preposterously inflated skirts become public and dangerous nuisances; but, at the same time, the ladies must be told very plainly that they have no right to make themselves outwardly ugly in the eyes of men; and that is what they would assuredly do were they to follow the teaching of that excellent physician and amiable "theorist," Dr. Benjamin Richardson, "Artists," said the Doctor, "must be left to speak of the colour of the outside dress; but the colour most serviceable in this temperate zone and the colour which most accorded with all that related to health was grey. For cleanliness, effect of light on the body, and warmth, grey was the best colour, black the worst." But why not drab, Dr. Richardson, instead of grey, which is a hue usually associated with the horrible garb of a convict? The Quakers wear, or used to wear, drab; and the members of the Society of Friends have always been remarkable for their longevity. Grey, again, was the colour of the uniforms worn by the Con-federate armies during the great Civil federate armies during the great Civil War in America. They were known, partly from the tint of their tunics, and partly in a less complimentary sense, as "greybacks;" whereas their Federal opponents, from the light-azure gaberdines which they wore, were dubbed "bluebellies. Did the Confederates find their grey professors cleanlies, warmer, and more product. uniforms cleanlier, warmer, and more produc-tive of "effect of light on the body"—whatever that may mean—than the Federals found their sky-blue coats? A black dress, it is undeniable, does not "show the dirt" as much as a light ones does, and some elderly ladies may habitually dress in black for the sake of economy; but if black be indeed, as Dr. Richardson contends, the "worst" lours—it is, strictly speaking, not a colour at all, but the negation of all colour—why, during so many generations should the Faculty have persisted in wearing black? Are they, in their professional sables, or the clergy in their black cassocks, or the barristers in their gowns, less cleanly and warmly clad than people "clothed all in grey?" Are the Black Benedictine nuns less warm and cleanly in the way of dress than the Grey Carmelite sisters? "Clothing," according to Dr. Richardson, "should be as porous as possible; and he though that there was no substance for dress equal to light, loose, woollen cloth. Shet-land woollen cloth was the best." The ladies must first of all ask how they would like themselves and each other if they were arrayed in a uniform garb of "light, loose, woollen cloth" of a grey tint, and next how the gentlemen would like them in such an array. Sex as well as "noblesse oblige." A lady is not entitled to appear in the similitude of a

"Guy;" and a community of "Sœurs Grises" jumping about in woollen sacks would be practically so many "Guys." In the event of Rationalism or Irrationalism as to costume prevailing among men, a tastefully-dressed lady might very properly object to being taken down to dinner by a gentlemen attired in a grey flannel shirt, grey woollen knickerbockers, and high boots of untanned leather. By a parity of propriety a gentleman might courteously decline to escort to Hurlingham a lady in a loose grey smock-frock and a pair of "trousers in disguise."

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A Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8-9, 1883. THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND THE COMING SESSION. Had the Opposition chosen to be "greatly daring," it has had opportunities during the last two years which a brilliant Parliamentary genius would have turned to good account. In default of any such enterprising political gladiator, it must be allowed, we think, that on the whole the present Leaders have acted for the best. But we only say this out of consideration for the very peculiar circumstances under which they were called upon to act. What were excuses for the Government were excuses also for the Opposition. The one was placed in a very critical and excep-tional position, of which the other did not choose to take advantage; and of which advantage only could have been taken by a consummate master of the art of Parliamentary warfare. But the situation of affairs is now completely different. We are about to return to the lower level of practical legislation, in which appeals to the eternal verities on the one hand, and obligations to forbearance on the other, have no place. Statesmen will now not only be justified in saying exactly what they think, but will not be justified in saying anything else. The two Parties are about to join issue on some of the most important questions which concern the internal regulation of Society. About these there need be no delicacy and no reticence; and the public will expect to see the Opposition resuming those functions which, under the exceptional cir-cumstances we have described, may have been advantageously suspended. The Leaders of the Opposition have been accused, by the discontented members of the Party, of doing too little. During the last three years there has been a reason for it. Henceforth there will be none. The world will look now to the front Opposition Bench for evidence of those qualities without which no body of men can long succeed in leading their fellows. The mere fact that so little has been done for so long a time is an additional reason why more should be expected now; and we are only saying what the best friends of the Conservative Party think when we recommend its Leaders, especially in the House of Commons, to rouse themselves to the magnitude of the issues about to come before them; to cease to confine themselves to details, and to declare their determination to stand or fall by those political principles which have hitherto animated and regulated their Party. They may ask, perhaps, what more they can do? Have they not always adhered to their political principles? But that is no answer. What the Conservative Party desires at the present day is a clear programme, capable leaders, an organ sed and disciplined political connection. iThe world is getting tired of being told that such and such a proposal won't "work well," as if that were everything. Conservatives wish to see an appeal to principles; and there never was a time when such an appeal could be more effectively made than at present. Liberals and Radicals appeal to the first principles of their faith freely enough. Conservatives do so very rarely. What is wanted is an Opposition which shall know its own mind so thoroughly, and be so perfectly assured of the truth of its own premisses, as not to fear encounter with the keenest Ministerial

wits, or to be driven from the steady and

persistent pursuit of its policy by any

amount of fluent rhetoric. The public never fails to judge fairly between com-

batants so distinguished from each

other. The sounding brass and the

tinkling cymbal have little chance outside

the House of Commons against solid sense

backed up by integrity and earnestness.

Let the Opposition Leaders, to use an

excusable but popular bit of political

slang, "have the courage of their opinions,"

and they will be surprised at the rapidity

with which they will obtain converts. But

if they prefer to disguise timidity in the

garb of moderation, they can only expect

mutiny and apostacy in their ranks, and a

general lukewarmness and defection in the

public at large. And, in order that the

whole Opposition may work together

harmoniously and effectively, something

more is required than spirit and energy in

its Leaders. We must have also modesty

and subordination in the followers.

Without this combination, no Party can

long work together for good. The want

of it overthrew an Administration which

promised to be as durable as Walpole's.

The presence of it sustained for fifteen

years one which promised to be as short-

lived as Goderich's. Subordination

below the gangway is just as necessary

as spirit and energy above it. The

latter, indeed, very generally gives birth to

the former. For the disposition of men

to obey and respect those who lead them

is, of course, in proportion to the evidence

which they give of their capacity. But it

is quite certain that if the Parliamentary battle of 1883 is not to result in the

total discomfiture of the Opposition, the

result can only be averted by the display

of greater spirit in one quarter, and of a

stronger sense of discipline in the other.

If the Leaders and the followers on the

Conservative side of the House of Com-

mons cannot come to some better under-

standing than appears to have existed between them lately, they might almost as well secede in a body for all the impres-

sion they are likely to make on the Go-

vernment majority. This majority exhibits

many rifts and many weak points on which

the attack of a compact minority would | PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS. probably be successful. But the Liberal Party, divided and differentiated as it is, can still safely laugh at the efforts of an equally divided Opposition.—Standard.

THE IRISH PLOTS AND ARRESTS.

Lord Spencer has returned to Ireland after his brief visit to London to attend the Cabinet, and there is no reason to think that he will be able at any early date to resign the very onerous and responsible duties of his Irish post. There is every cause for desiring that he should keep on with the work he has so well begun, and upon which he has got so secure a grasp. Irish administration is always a thankless task, and there is often but little other reward for its faithful discharge than the consciousness that duty has been done. Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan, however, have the further satisfaction of success. The pacification of Ireland is making progress. The vigorous administration of the Crimes Act, together with other causes operating in the same direction, has put an end to the reign of terror in the rural districts. Even in Dublin men breathe more freely. Criminals are arrested, witnesses give evidence, and juries with sufficient proof before them are no longer afraid to convict. The struggle with the murderous conspiracy to which Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke fell victims is at a supreme crisis, but it is distinctly going in favour of the Government. A new and probably important arrest in connection with it was made in London on Thursday, and further witnesses are coming forward with evidence as to the crimes which have disgraced Ireland. Without anticipating promised revelations, we may at least note with satisfaction that other approvers have come forward with statements throwing light on the conspiracy. The informer and approver have always played a large part in the history of the detection and suppression of Irish crime. These criminal societies hold together for a while, and then break up. So long as the terrorism which they exercise over their members keeps the ring unbroken their secrets are impenetrable. But as soon as the representatives of the law get a footing inside the circle it dissolves. It is like a piece of toughened glass, which blows will not break, but which tumbles to powder as soon as the surface is pierced. The Government is not likely to want approvers—the worst difficulty may come in the necessary step of supporting and confirming their evidence by independent and untainted witnesses. Hitherto in the ex parte statements which have been made in the Dublin Police-court, the Irish Government have succeeded to a remarkable degree in this confirmation of testimony. It seems not unlikely that in the course of the spring the public may have placed before them the whole history of the criminal organisations which have been at the back of the murders and outrages of the last two years and a half. If this expectation is realised we may confidently look forward to a period of quiet. The association society once broken up is not likely soon to form itself again. The restoration of agrarian peace will give the remedial measures of the Government time to operate. There will be an increasing sense of security on the part of the tenants, and consequently a growing content. We must not expect too much even from the Land Act. But now that it seems likely to have a good chance of undisturbed operation we shall soon see its effect in removing causes of just discontent. It is not improbable that a prolonged calm may succeed to the storm. The arrest on Thursday of Mr. Healy, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Quinn is not an event of happy augury at the present moment. While the Government is endeavouring to unearth a conspiracy to murder its officials, it is a mistake to turn aside to take cognizance even of indefensible words. Mr. Healy, whose ability is unquestionable, is even more in Kilmainham prison than he would be if he were in his place in Parliament and there is a savour of old and exploded methods in arresting a member of the House of Commons just as the Session is about to open .- Daily News.

THE PRINCES IN FRANCE.

The Committee of the Senate on the Expulsion of the French Princes has reported positively against the Bill sent up to it from the Chamber. This result was implied in the constitution of the Committee, and it will probably be found when a division takes place that the constitution of the Committee reflects the

sentiment of the Senate:-In the meantime, what does the country think of the matter? There is no one since M. Gambetta's death of authority in French politics to inform and organize public opinion if it be hesitating and incoherent. There is no one with the instinct, we fear, accurately to discern it if it be fully formed. M. Grévy may possess these gifts. We cannot say whether he has them because he has never exercised them, and the states-manlike qualities which he exhibited as manlike qualities which he exhibited as an observer and critic of French politics have not been conspicuous since he became the head of the State. He has not shown the opposite qualities. He has simply effaced himself. The question at issue if the Senate should act on the report of its Committee will no longer be the simple one of exceptional laws directed against a particular category of Frenchmen. a particular category of Frenchmen. It will be entangled with the problem of the relation of a first to a second Chamber, of the direct and primary representatives of France to those who represent it indirectly and a second hand. Of course this complication involves the difficult and almost revolutionary question of a revision of the Constitution. The Senate in the vote which it is expected to give on Saturday may possibly be staking its own existence, or any rate its retention of the plenary legislative powers which it now pos-sesses, on the fortunes of the Bonapartist and Orleanist Princess. No one can say what may be the issue of a dissolution. but the chances are that universal suffrage will not rank itself on the side, even when they happen to be right, of the timid and hesitating politi-cians who are known as moderate Republicans, or in favour of that system of checks and balances which the Senate represents in the Constitution of France. This is perhaps a misfortune, but the temper of the French people urges it often to a narorw and one-sided political logic.—Daily News.

A FALL OF ROCK NEAR PONTYPRIDD .- A large rock overhanging the highway between Tremadog and Beddgdert, near Pontypridd, fell a short time ago, and several persons narrowly escaped being crushed. Another fall of rock, stated to be thousands of tons in weight, has now taken place from an immense erag, the fragments being hurled eighty yards ahead. Much alarm has been caused by the occurrence, and the road, which is much used, is blocked.

A meeting of the members of the Isle of Wight Liberal Union was held at the Town Wight Liberal Union was need at the Town Hall, Ryde, on Thursday evening, to meet the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., Colonel Atherley presiding. Mr. Ashley, who was received very warmly, said he believed that the Liberal party would meet this new Parliamentary session more united than ever they were. They had confidence in their chief and in one another. They knew their aims, and he hoped and believed that during the approaching session they would do some useful work if they were not hindered by the factious action of a disunited opposition. When he said that the Liberal party was united to a very remarkable extent, he must except a few disordant voices which had been raised respecting the expedition to Egypt; but, quoting from "Tristram Shandy," he could only say that our force was like the harmless people there described who found themselves with arms in their hands to put disturbers down. Arabi and his followers, whatever might have been their object, were undoubtedly disturbers of the public peace in a manner which not merely imperilled British interest, but the general interests of Europe. He believed that the war, short as it was, had tended to great results; but Arabi and his followers having been put down, he thought we ought not to battle against the legiti-mate aspirations of the National party, if there was one, if they wished to estab-lish a better state of things in Egypt. He did not think they could hope to do so as long as the suzerainty of Turkey was retained. Criticism of Ireland had been very much indulged in lately, but he would ask these critics to realise, if they could, what was an undoubted fact, namely, that Ireland had passed through a revolution. He meant that if they wished to find a parallel to the state of Ireland of a year or 18 months ago, they must go to the French Revolution in 1793. They found the same small body of men terrorising over the majority; the same reckless disregard, not merely of the rights of property, but the restraints of religion, for Ireland the priests seemed to have lost control over the people. He felt certain that if the English Government had not been there, or that had Ireland been an independent nation and left to her own resources, the parallel would have been continued still further. That these scenes in Ireland were not necessarily resultant from the form of government which we had given Ireland was shown by the fact that bands of Irish Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania had carried on a system of murder and terrorism similar in many respects to

Rule, he would say at once that a legislative assembly in Dublin would be contrary, in his opinion, to the best interests of Ireland. Short of Home Rule, however, he would give Ireland every freedom which we enjoyed ourselves. Mr. Ashley also referred to emigration, and advocated the State aiding the emigration of families from over-crowded parts of Ireland. Mr. Whitbread, M.P., addressing his constituents at Bedford on Thursday evening, referred to the work of the ensuing session, and said the Government hoped to bring in a County Government Bill, a Corrupt Practices Bill, measures to amend the Land Law and to r compensation to tenants in land; also a Bill to extend the suffrage in counties. He believed the last mentioned would be dealt with by the present Parliament -probably in this session. He had never been able to understand the view of those who regard this measure as revolutionary. An extension of the suffrage would enfranchise many besides the agricultural labourer. But if that was not the case, what was there about the latter to lead one to think he would be a bad citizen as a voter? Not long ago the agricultural labourers for the first time com-bined and s.ruck, as other wage-earning classes of the community had done, for increased wages. Although not so well educated as other workmen, they conducted that strike with moderation. When the sad convulsions which somtimes accompanied éarlier strikes were remembered, it must be admitted that the agricultural labourer had conducted his strike on the whole as a moderate man. He repudiated the allegation that labourers wished to keep all their fellows down to the same wage. He was himself earning, and held that as a class they were willing to allow the best man to earn, as much as he could. If the labourers' union had emancipated itself from that charge, it was certainly not behind other

those scenes which had been enacted in Ireland. Why was this? There was no

brutal Saxon to complain of, but nevertheless

the Republic had to employ exceptional means to put these bands down. Respecting Home

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

unions in the country. From personal contact as a landlord with the labourers, he knew

they were always as ready to discharge obli-gations into which they contracted themselves

close economy should also be reckoned into their favour, for he believed they were as

prudent, and laid by as large a proportion of

earnings as other workmen. On the whole he was inclined to the opinion that the farm

labourer would be a solid acquisition to the

as any other class of the community.

voting power of this country.

OSBORNE, THURSDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Horatia Stopford. Princess Beatrice walked, attended by Miss Bauer. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, arrived at Osborne in the afternoon, and had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Evelyn Moore, the Marquis of Hartington, General the Right the Marquis of Hartington, General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., Captain the Hon. Albert Denison, and Colonel G. Maude, C.B. The Queen walked and drove this morning, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford. The Marquis of Hartington has

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are expected to terminate their visit to the Emperor and Empress of Russia on the 25th nst., and go direct to Berlin, in order to be present at the deferred festivities on the Silver Wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. Their Royal High-nesses are expected at Clarence House, St. James's, early in the second week of March.

The Marquis of Hartington crossed from Osborne on Thursday afternoon, and having lunched at Portsmouth with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, returned to town by ordinary

The Earl and Countess of Courtown and the Ladies Stopford have arrived at their re-sidence in Eccleston-square, from Ireland, for

the season.

Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop and Hon.

Miss Howard have arrived at Rutland-gate
from The Hall, Glossop, Derbyshire.

Lord and Lady Hammond and the Hon. Misses Hammond have arrived in town for the

Lord and Lady John Manners have arrived at their residence at Cambridge-gate, Re-gent's-park, from Belvoir Castle, where they have been staying with the Duke of Rutland several weeks.

Lord Cottesloe and Hon. Miss Fremantle

have arrived at their house in Eaton-place from Swanbourne, Winslow.
Sir Frederick and Lady Hermione Graham and family have arrived in Eaton-square from

Netherby for the season.

A marriage, says the Post, is arranged and will shortly take place between the Rev. Lord Charles Fitzroy, youngest son of the Duke of Grafton, and the Hon. Ismay Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the late Lord Southampton. Lady Hylton and Sir Penistone and Lady

Milbanke have left Brown's Hotel.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

On Thursday, before Judge Harrison, at the Dublin Commission, Christopher Dowling, the man charged with firing at Police-constable Cox, in Abbey-street, was placed at the bar. The utmost interest was taken in the case, from its supposed connection in some way with the workings of the secret conspiracy which the Government lawyers are attempting to discover. The accused was indicted on seven counts; first, with having, on Nov. 25 discharged a revolver at Constable Cox with intent to murder him, Thomas Devine and Joseph Poole being present at the time aiding and abetting. The second count charged him with firing the weapon with intent to commit the crime of murder, the same parties being present aiding and abetting; the third, with having fired with the intention of maining Constable Cox; the fourth, with the intention of disfiguring him; the fifth, with the intention of doing him grievous bodily harm; the sixth, "to prevent the lawful apprehension of Christophen Dowling (the accused);" and the seventh count charged him with firing at Constable Cox with intent to disable. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and said he was ready for his trial.

Mr. Murphy, Q.C., opened the case for the Crown, and detailed the facts of the case, which in brief were as follows: On Saturday night, Nov. 25, several detectives were closely following four men whom they reasonably suspected of being abroad on some desperate enterprise. After keeping close to them for some time they were observed, and one of the four cried out, "Now is your time; shoot him," and the accused, it is alleged, at once raised his revolver, and shot Cox, who was himself in the act of taking out his revolver. Dowling was shot by Constable Earls wood, and a volley was exchanged between the parties. Dowling was afterwards taken to the hospital, and Devine and his companions were arrested soon after. Constables Eastwood, Naughton, Stratford, Williams, and Beatty were examined, and corroborated counsel's statement as to the facts of the affray. Counsel having addressed the jury, Judge Harrison proceeded to charge them, and the jury, after an absence of about fifteen minutes, returned into court with a verdict of guilty on the first count. Judge Harrison: What will you do with reference to the other counts?

Mr. O'Brien: We will enter a nolle prosequi Judge Harrison, addressing the prisoner, said he had been charged with a most serious offence. He was himself satisfied with the justice of the verdict of guilty that had been returned. At one time, and until very recently, the offence was regarded as a capital one, and indeed the guilt would appear to be very much the same of a man who actually commits a murder and the man who fires a pistol with the object of killing. He did not think that under the lamentable circumstances of the case he would be justified in imposing less than the full sentence of the law, viz., penal servitude for life. The Prisoner: I have been most unfortunate. There is the man (pointing to Constable Eastwood) who fired the shot.

A man named Doyle, a coachsmith, was arrested in Dublin on Friday morning in connection with the murder conspiracy. A Dublin correspondent writes :- One of the three prisoners charged with shooting Con-stable Cox, but who has turned informer, and whose evidence has been accepted by the Crown, was not produced at the trial of Dowling on Thursday. His evidence affects spiracy, in addition to Dowling and the other man implicated in the Abbey-street affray. He will, therefore, be put in the witness-box at Kilmainham. His testimony will be very important. Fitzpatrick's arrest in London is also regarded as very important. The prisoner Joseph Mullett, when arrested, was found to be wearing a padded vest and belt, and this has been commented on as showing that he went out prepared for any resistance he might meet with when concerned in the affairs of the assassination circle. His mother, however, writes that, in consequence of injury to the back when a child, he has since, in accordance with medical directions, worn not only a padded vest, but padded coat and trousers. "One Who Knows" writes and trousers. ' in a Dublin paper that the assassination organization was established in one of her Majesty's prisons during the confinement of suspects under Mr. Forster's Act, and that the authors sought their dupes among the members of the Irish Republican Brother-hood. But this attempt failed after the release of the suspects, and certain prominent members of the Land League who were expelled from the League were alone responsible for the assassination conspiracy. ' Who Knows" also has reason to know that the Government knew very well, and have plain proofs in their possession, of the source

from which the blood money came.

In connection with the murder of Detective Cox it is stated that the Queen, having been made acquainted with the reward given by the Commander-in-Chief to Sergeant Danvers of £5 and a good conduct medal, has been pleased to order that he shall receive in acknowledgment of his gallantry a badge of merit and a sum of £10 per annum for life. At the Dublin Commission Court on Friday, before Mr. Justice Harrison and a special jury. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., editor of *United Ireland*, was indicted for the publication in The Attorney-General, Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Peter O'Brien prosecuted for the Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Mr. J. F. Taylor, pleaded not guilty. Mr. A. M. Sullivan rose to challenge the whole of the special jury panel, on the ground of the misconduct of the sheriff for the county. He insisted on the production of the sheriff's books from which the panel was prepared to prove that the sheriff had omitted to note opposite to the name of each juror whether they had served within the last two years. After some discussion, a jury was sworn. The Attorney-General stated the case for the Crown. He said it was the bounden duty of the authorities to bring the case into court. In the present condition of the country, to which they could not be blind, it behaved those to whom the administration of the law was entrusted to be careful that publications which in their opinion were calculated to lead to grave social and political disturbances were not permitted. Juries had had recently to find verdicts involving a capital sentence, and they should be protected from odium and public execration. Having read the incriminated article, "Accusing Spirits," the Attorney-General put it to the jury whether it did not transcend all legitimate comment and fair discussion, im-puting to the Crown that they tried to hang numbers of persons in the belief that some of them were guilty. A more atrocious or wicked imputation could not be imagined, and it was therefore for the jury to protect themselves and the administration of justice.

A frightful scene occurred at the Limerick Petty Sessions Court on Friday. Thomas Mulcahy was charged with riot, assaulting the police, and other offences at Irishtown on Saturday night. Several previous convictions sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment, and an additional 14 days for tearing a constable's tunic. While being removed from the dock the prisoner resisted violently, and beat other prisoners. He seized a teacup, and aimed it at a sub-constable. He next threw a bottle, and then struck the head of Constable Phelan with a tin can, wounding him. The prisoner screamed fearfully, and acted like a maniac. The magistrates and public being alarmed, a number of constables, with considerable difficulty, secured the prisoner, handcuffed him, and then divested him of his boots. Mulcahy thereupon became quiet, and was re-committed for trial at the assizes on the charge of assaulting Phelan. The cups, bottle, and tin can thrown were those used by the prisoners The correspondent of the Times at

Cairo telegraphed on Thursday :-

"The best and the worst of the present situation is," said an old Egyptian to-day, "that I breathe Dufferin is here." The sentiment expresses with sufficient accuracy the public fe Every move of his lordship is felt to have been in the right direction; always provided that the relative positions of the English and Egyptian Governments remain unchanged. Normust it be supposed that his arranger have only a temporary value. They are far-seeing, in that they contain the germ of real future self-government. But these germs cannot yet take root; they require careful nurture, under strong and skilful direction. Any momentary change of relationship between the two Governments would be fatal. Three courses were open to us :- First, to continue the old arrangement, with all its defects; secondly, to abandon Egypt utterly -that is, to restore the despotic authority of the governing race; thirdly, to liberally foster her into self-government. Either the first or the second is easy; but the third is the most just, as well as the most difficult. It requires the masterly grip, and the delicate hand of a Dufferin. If not prepared to give this skilled treatment for many years to come it would have been better to once to adopt either of the other courses. Difficulties continue and will continue. At one moment Minister commits a folly which almost seems to require superhuman intelligence to devise; at another a radical defect in an important administration is discovered. What is to be done in such a case? Change an official? Where will you find a substitute with even equal brains and honesty? You cannot evict a whole nation. Educate them? How long will it take? A few days ago we sent a few of the native gendarmerie to Alexandria. In the native quarter the population thereupon became excited, and threatened the Europeans. It was a matter of no general importance, because it was confined to the rabble, which exists in all seaport towns; but if such attempts are so received, how can we hope at once to leave Egypt to a system of uncontrolled self-government? It is rumoured that all such difficulties are occasioned by intrigues; but such intrigues will always exist until a definite Government is formed, which will furnish loyal and available combined with substantial justice. Such a Government can never proceed from

the Turk or Egyptian of to day.

Lord Dufferin's report left by the last mail, and its publication is anxiously awaited. News from the Soudan is better to-day. The surrender of Obeid is not confirmed. In unimportant skirmishes the Egyptians held their own, and captured a rebel lieu-tenant. The sick list shows a continued steady but slow improvement. The total number of patients is 1,331 out of 13,613; and the sickness still appears mainly in the cavalry and artillery.

THE DRESS-REFORMERS. Some time ago the Rational Dress Society

held an exhibition of the articles of costume

which they patronised, and the assumption of

which they recommended to the fair sex; and

from this display men were rigorously ex-

cluded. They were contemptuously told that,

because some gentlemen could draw and

they were not to think themselves privileged

others write about the history of costum

to pry into the mysteries of the feminine wardrobe as brought together by women for the instruction and benefit of women. When, however, we find the Rationalists in dress holding another meeting, under the presidency of that universal sociologist Dr. Benjamin Richardson, and the proceedings of that meeting publicly reported, the dogmas of the society become open to general discussion. In pronouncing on the proprieties of external dress both sexes may claim to a considerable extent an equality of rights. It was as long ago as the reign of Queen Anne that a fair correspondent of the "Spectator" indignantly asked the conductor of that journal "". 'Sir, what have you to do with our petticoats?' Men have certainly nothing to do with ladies petticoats unless as, in the case of the Augustan hoop and the Eugenian crinoline, preposterously inflated skirts become public and dangerous nuisances; but, at the same time, the ladies must be told very plainly that they have no right to make themselves outwardly ugly in the eyes of men; and that is what they would assuredly do were they to follow the teaching of that excellent physician and amiable "theorist," Dr. Benjamin Richardson, "Artists," said the Doctor, "must be left to speak of the colour of the outside dress; but the colour most serviceable in this temperate zone and the colour which most accorded with all that related to health was grey. For cleanliness, effect of light on the body, and warmth, grey was the best colour, black the worst." But why not drab, Dr. Richardson, instead of grey, which is a hue usually associated with the horrible garb of a convict? The Quakers wear, or used to wear, drab; and the members of the Society of Friends have always been remarkable for their longevity. Grey, again, was the colour of the uniforms worn by the Confederate armies during the great Civil War in America. They were known, partly from the tint of their tunics, and partly in a less complimentary sense, as "greybacks;" whereas their Federal opponents, from the light-azure gaberdines which they wore, were dubbed "bluebellies. Did the Confederates find their grey uniforms cleanlier, warmer, and more produc tive of "effect of light on the body ever that may mean—than the Federals found their sky-blue coats? A black dress, it is undeniable, does not "show the dirt" as much as a light ones does, and some elderly ladies may habitually dress in black for the sake of economy; but if black be indeed, as Dr. Richardson contends, the "worst" of colours—it is, strictly speaking, not a colour at all, but the negation of all colour—why, during so many generations should the Faculty have persisted in wearing black? Are they, in their professional sables, or the clergy in their black cassocks, or the barristers in their gowns, less cleanly and warmly clad than people "clothed all in grey?" Are the Black Benedictine nuns less warm and cleanly in the way of dress than the Grey Carmelite sisters?
"Clothing," according to Dr. Richardson,
"should be as porous as possible; and he though that there was no substance for dress equal to light, loose, woollen cloth. Shet-land woollen cloth was the best." The ladies must first of all ask how they would like themselves and each other if they were arrayed in a uniform garb of "light, loose, woollen cloth" of a grey tint, and next how the gentlemen would like them in such an array. Sex as well as "noblesse oblige." A lady is not entitled to appear in the similitude of a 'Guy;" and a community of "Sœurs Grises' jumping about in woollen sacks would be practically so many "Guys." In the event of Rationalism or Irrationalism as to costume prevailing among men, a tastefully-dressed ady might very properly object to being taken down to dinner by a gentlemen attired in a grey flannel shirt, grey woollen knicker-bockers, and high boots of untanned leather. By a parity of propriety a gentleman might courteously decline to escort to Hurlingham a lady in a loose grey smock-frock and a pair

f "trousers in disguise."
With respect to the "divided skirt," we would wish in all courtesy entirely to dis-sociate it from the absurd and indelicate costume devised many years ago by a mature matron of Council Bluffs, in the State of Iowa. The ridiculous "bags" which Mrs. Amelia Bloomer sought to force on her countrywomen have long since been relegated to oblivion about the D in the United States, and in this country they eastern side onever attained any greater popularity than to rich in gold.

be worn by the barmaids of an enterprising publican and to be mercilessly lampooned by the merry pencil of John Leech. To speak of the Bloomer costume as "Turkish" was in itself a sheer absurdity, and a misleading one besides. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu has left an enduring record of how she was robed by the "Khanums" of the Sultan's harem; and her nether garb was precisely and her nether garb was precisely the "shintyan," defined in Lane's "Modern Egyptians" as a pair of very wide trousers, tied round the hips with a 'diktah," its lower extremities drawn up and fastened just below the knee with running strings, but sufficiently long to hang down to the feet, or almost to the ground, when attached in this manner." The Turkish "shintyan" is indeed a most graceful and decorous article of clothings, but its agent in only right indean ing; but its aspect is only visible indoors.
When the Oriental woman takes her walks abroad she encases her lower extremities over her "shintyan." The "divided skirt" would appear to be a kind of compromise etween the Ottoman "shintyan" the Moorish "dzabadouli," and the Japanese "hakama" costume, which last is really and truly a skirt longitudinally divided. The decorum and the gracefulness of its appearance we do not for one moment question; but we entirely disbelieve that it will ever become fashionable or popular among English ladies, or on the Continent of Europe, or in America.—Daily Telegraph.

Gracious and time-honoured absurdities die hard, but they do die. An Oxford college was recently reported to have announced that it would not require verses for its entrance scholarships. This is but one more sign that verses are slowly, very slowly, dropping out of our classical curriculum; and one need not be a scholar of the old school to shed "some natural tears" at their disappearance. For

VERSE-WRITING AT SCHOOL.

natural tears" at their disappearance. For, after all, Latin and Greek verse-writing is a fine art in its small way, and many are the graceful associations attaching to it in our political as well as in our literary history. With the practice of verse-writing, too, will disappear that intimate quoting knowledge of the Greek and Latin poets which has adorned our belles-lettres and enlivened our oratory, which has supplied so many an anecdote and pointed so many a repartee. Life will be appreciably duller and more business-like. A very small but unique class of scholarly men of the world will cease to diversify the high but somewhat flat level of ordinary well-

educated society.

But if sentiment may lament the approaching end of a pleasing practice, reason can only rejoice at the abolition of a gross and sys-tematic waste of time. Every bit of progress destroys something—generally something pic-turesque; yet we must progress. Verses were graceful accomplishment; but was it worth while that, in order to bestow on a dozen men in each generation a graceful accomolishment-which, after all, cannot compare to really good playing on the fiddle—the whole race of schoolboys should be subjected to an exercise numbing to the average intellect and terribly demoralizing to the average conscience? It is not merely that verse-writing consumes the time in which there is so much that ought to be learned, and that much constantly growing more. There is a graver charge against it even than that. It cannot be urged for verse-writing, as for so many a dreary form of mental gymnastics, that, though useless and obnoxious in itself, it is valuable as a training. The habit of mind which versemaking encourages in the ordinary, not to say the dull, boy is the reverse of de-To be for ever sacrificing sense to form, to disregard the meaning of your words provided they can walk on six lame feet succeeded by five lamer ones, such an exercise may cultivate a certain adroitness, but only at the expense of intelligence. Can any conceivable occupation of the mind, or rather of the fingers, be less worthy of a reasoning creature than turning up epithets in a "Gradus ad Parnassum?" The immortal schoolboy Sapphics of C. S. C.—we are quoting from

> Virgili Publi Maro, tu patrasti Splendidos versus, hominesque dicunt Omnibus quod sis melior poeta Præter Homerum—

are the perfect type of the kind of quasi-literary monstrosities in the multiplication of which a great portion of our "education" has in past times culminated. The keen and peculiar pleasure which a few people may derive from contemplating the gems of a Jebb or a Riddle hardly atone for the employment of thousands of unhappy boys in the manufacture of hundreds of thousands of lines "that can be proved to scan and cannot be proved not to construe." It is only the giant strength of routine and tradition which has prevented these trite but conclusive objections from putting a stop to verse-writing—as a com-pulsory torture—long ago.—Pall Mall Gazette.

SOUTH AFRICA. The Durban correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Thursday:—All that transpires concerning the incidents of the restoration of Cetewayo shows that his prestige is effectually destroyed. Ten kinglets at least are distinctly adverse to Cetewayo; though one or two of them, in harmony with Zulu ideas of etiquette, have thanked the Government for his return. The present settlement may, however, work fairly well as regards the preservation of peace with the European territories, if fully respected and carried out. Onyamane is described by the natives as "a fish on dry land," and is said to be already making overtures to Oham. The young men are said to have expressed freely since the meeting their delight that the military system is not to be restored, and that they are free to work and marry as they choose. In addition to the appointed chief already mentioned, many other chiefs in different territories are also averse to Cetewayo, and will not favour averse to Cetewayo, and will not favour any pretensions of an aggressive character on his part. The Cape Parliament has been prorogued to the 11th of April. At a Provincial Synod of the Church of South Africa, a proposal, submitted by the English Bishops, allowing clergymen officiating in parishes where the property is held under trusts to be admitted, subject to the laws of the Church of admitted, subject to the laws of the Church of England, was adopted. With regard to the affairs of the Transvaal, the latest news is that the cannon borrowed from the Free State have proved useless; the shells exploding immediately on leaving the guns. Mapoch's and Mampoer's people attacked Sacocoeni's men on the 20th of January, but were repulsed by Geluk Pokwane, and other chiefs, with a loss set down by the Boer commander at nearly 300 of the rebels. The loss on the other side was trifling. The Boers still hold their own round Mapoch's headquarters. A grand attack will be made in a few days on the fort of this chief.

GOLD IN THE TRANSVAAL.—Special information which reaches us (says the Colonies) from the Transvaal more than confirms the intelligence which we published recently concern-ing the extraordinary richness of the gold-fields in the Transvaal. There are at the fields in the Transvaal. There are at the present time at least 500 diggers steadily at work at De Kaap, and paying duty on considerable quantities of gold. The wealth of the auriferous deposit here, however, is entirely eclipsed by that of the Berlin reef, in the Leydenburg gold fields. The report of a competent English geologist, acting on behalf of a company which is about to purchase the property, testifies that the minimum average yield of gold in the reef is sixteen ounces for yield of gold in the reef is sixteen ounces for every ton of quartz; while as much as one thousand ounces have been procured from a ton of quartz. It is clear that the district about the Drakensberg Mountains, on the eastern side of the Transvaal, is wonderfully

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LONDON, FEBRUARY 10-11, 1883.

THE COMING SESSION. The Saturday Review says for the first

time in many years the meeting of Parlia-

ment has not been preceded, except at the last moment, by Cabinet Councils. In the most important cases the Government measures will have been framed by the Ministers respectively in charge of the Bills without the formal and deliberate sanction of their colleagues. The London Municipality Bill and the County Government Bill must be to a great extent matters of detail; and, though neither measure is likely to do any good, the mischief which may be effected will be less or greater, according to the moderation or violence and the constructive skill which may have contributed to their production. If it was right to impose implicit confidence in a single Minister, the Government was lucky in the chance which placed at the head of the Home Department one of the most ingenious of its members, and, after Mr. Gladstone, its best debater. It seems that by an unexpected arrangement the conduct of the County Government Bill is to be confided to Mr. Childers. It may be hoped that he is too clear-headed to share the delusion that county boards, including in almost all cases persons interested in the special matter, can supersede the Parliamentary discharge of private business. Corporations and other representative bodies are often parties to the litigation over which thoughtless speculators propose to give them judicial power. In no instance would a county board, or even a bench of justices, command the confidence which is reposed in impartial and disinterested Parliamentary Committees. The Land Bill, if there is a Land Bill, will be intended for the wholesale purchase of votes. The Corrupt Practices Bill, which only affects the retail trade in bribery, will be passed, perhaps with little change, by general consent. The penalties are excessive; but it is right that buying and selling of votes should involve penal consequences. The Attorney-General will also be one of the first Ministers to try the experiment of legislation by Grand Committees. The Government has wisely determined to present the Criminal Code to the Committee and the House in the form in which it was settled by the Commission to which it was some years since referred. There may be debates on foreign policy, or on Lord Ripon's strange policy in India, and local option and deceased wife's sisters will occupy their accustomed places. There is no immediate probability of a rupture between the two antagonistic parties which constitute the majority.

remarks the Spectator, and the order of the measures to be introduced this Session has probably been discussed. We earnestly press on the Government, as the member for Swansea and the member for Wolverhampton have already pressed on it, that the County Government Bill and the Tenant-farmers' Compensation Bill should be regarded as taking rank even of the Government of London Bill-that is, as needing even more urgent attention and an earlier discussion. That three Sessions should have passed before the English constituencies see anything like the realisation of their hopes, except the somewhat trivial Burials Act and Ground Game Act, is surely enough. The fourth Session at least ought to carry some reform which will bring conspicuously before the eyes of all men, wherever they may live. the significance of a Liberal Administration. We observe the statement that the Government have decided - very judiciously, we think-to bring in a bill for settling the question of compensation to tenant-farmers for unexhausted improvements, and we heartily agree that no measure affecting chiefly a single class in the community is more urgent. But even such a measure as this hardly satisfies the conditions which we have laid down. Now, considering that the extension of household franchise to the counties cannot properly long precede a dissolution, it seems to us that these conditions are best satisfied by the production of the bill for creating a popular county government. And we must express our most earnest hope that Mr. Chamberlain's hint at Swansea that this measure, too, might well be delayed till the County Franchise Bill is passed, does not represent the serious intention of the Government. There is no measure which would better stimulate the local activity of the country, or train the people more effectually for the exercise of their larger duties as the electorate of the House of Commons itself. A good County Government Bill would be the best possible preparation for the exercise of the Parliamentary franchise by the mass of the county population, and there-fore the natural herald of the latter bill.

The first Cabinet Council has been held

IRISH GOVERNMENT.

The Saturday Review considers Mr. Plunket's protest against the tendency to distort the success of Lord Spencer's policy of action and advance into an argument for a policy of inaction or retreat is certainly not out of place. The Mallow election and (what is very likely to follow) a series of such elections need not discompose any one if the truth is recogmized that every such election is a warning against such concessions as Radicals are now recommending, a warning against relaxing the vigilance and the vigour of the law, and a warning, above all, against a geturn to the earlier policy of the Go-

Lord Beaconsfield was able to govern Ireland, as Mr. Plunket hopes, is not impossible, though the tremendous stimulus to agitation and crime given by the Land League and the legislation it produced may make that difficult. But this happy result is not to be obtained by hastily relinquishing the drudgery of strict government, or by flinging the reins on the neck of the horse that has just been bitted.

The Economist believes that no one can read the vague expressions about the expediency of an "extension of the local liberties of Ireland " which are to be found nowadays in almost every Liberal member's vacation speeches without feeling that, at least in many cases, there underlies these ambiguous or uninstructive utterances a reluctant, unspoken, halfformed conviction that sooner or later, and in some guise or other, Home Rule in Ireland is inevitable. But it is only inevitable if we choose to make it so-which we may do if we allow ourselves to be enslaved by phrases, and refuse to look facts in the face. If people would seriously ask themselves what Home Rule, as applied to Ireland, really means, instead of waiting to make up their minds on the matter until a cut-and-dried scheme is introduced into Parliament in the shape of a Bill, its supposed inevitability would soon disappear. All the main conditions of the problem are as accessible and as well-known now as they are ever likely to be; and there is no justification for a suspense of judg-

QUESTIONABLE INDIAN EXPERI-MENTS.

ment.

The Saturday Review says that Lord Ripon's proposal with regard to what used to be known as the Black Acts comes awkwardly at a time when we are about to try an experiment in self-government which experienced administrators anxious for native improvement have united to condemn. To all who have not forgotten the lessons of the Mutiny, it would seem that the prominent and central figure of every district in India should be a magistrate. quick to detect and impartial to punish crime, but conspicuous as the pivot round which every local organisation should revolve. It is not unreasonable to ask that thoughtful Radicals should begin to think; that advanced Liberals should not attempt measures in advance of the capacities and requirements of the natives; and that the efficiency of the English magistrate and the loyalty of the English trader should not be sacrificed to a mere craze for legal equality and fanciful representation.

The Spectator fears that Lord Ripon has not been wise in his latest proposal. If the opinion of the people of India were hostile to privilege, the Spectator would say the time for a rigid equality had arrived; but it is not so. The particular privilege which it is proposed to deal with may be acknowledged without creating any important anomaly. The native magistracy do not like it; the educated natives of the coast fringe, who have imbibed European ideas, dislike it strongly; but the body of the people whose acquiescence is our security, care nothing about it, and are either unaware of its existencefor, remember, 90 per cent. of all natives in the huge interior have never spoken to a European in their lives-or regard it as a natural and becoming privilege of a superior caste. It can hardly be worth while, in the absence alike of popular feeling or of great visible mischief, to destroy the confidence in the law of an immensely valuable class of commercial pioneers. The Spectator understands Lord Ripon's motive perfectly well, and has a great respect for the benevolence which resents even a slight passed upon the less powerful strata of society; but it is well to wait till an opinion already rapidly advancing allows the change to be made almost as a matter of course. India is not the land where equality is a dream of the people; and while in every country of Asia we insist by force on the capitulations, it is well to retain the argument that even in our own dominions we find them useful.

THE REAL DANGER OF THE REPUBLIC.

So much has been said, observes the Saturday Review, during the last fortnight of the imaginary dangers which the majority in the French Chamber have been busy in conjuring up, that it may be well to recall the very real danger which does threaten the Republic, although it has little or no connection with Proscription Bills or with trials of Pretenders :-

The Third Republic owed its original popularity to the peculiar circumstances in which it had its origin. When peace was restored, what was France to be if not a Re-Hatred to the Empire, instinctive dread of a Legitimist restoration, and, subsequently, gratitude to M. Thiers for putting down the Commune and liberating the territory, were the feelings which most contributed to the foundation of the Republic, and none of them bears the slightest resemblance to those of a genuine Republican. In the eyes of the latter, a man who judges by results, and accepts the Republic merely because it has worked well, is not a Republican at all. That is the temper of mind which is more properly called Orleanism, and it is almost more hateful to the true Republican than devotion to Legitimacy. The bulk even of the Republican party is made up of men to whose love for the Republic there is a limit. They do not ask very much of any Government; but, if the few things they do want are withheld, they cease to take any interest in its constitution. They may do nothing to destroy it, but they will do nothing to defend it when it is menaced by destruction from without. There is no fear that any Pretender will conquer France; what will happen, if anything happens, will be that under some sudden imthe nation will grow weary of its present rulers, and cast about to see where it may best look for some one to take their place. Whether its eyes have to wander beyond the French frontier will be a point of little moment. Even in exile Pretenders are never wholly lost; and, if the man sought for be in existence, it will not matter whether he has to come from Twickenham or only from Chantilly. The mistake of the authors of the Proscription Bill is that they try to hinder Pretenders from offering themselves to France. instead of trying to deprive France of any motive for offering herself to Pretenders.

Business in Parliament.—The Standard BUSINESS IN That been decided by the Cabinet that it has been decided by the Cabinet that in the coming session the Corrupt Practices Bill will first be proceeded with. and that it will be followed by the Bill for reforming the municipal government of London. The third position in the Government programme will be occupied by the Agricultural Tenants' Compensation Bill. This arrangement of business will not affect those Bills which are to be sent to Grand Committees, and which will be brought in as early as

EGYPT AND HER BONDHOLDERS. It would seem, declares the Economist, as if Mr. Courtney, clear-headed although he usually is, cannot meddle with the

question without becoming muddled. Passing from the question of the policy which should be adopted by us with regard to Egypt, Mr. Courtney went on to speak of the late war, and the way in which it ought to be met :-Our interference, he argued, had been in

the nature of an interference rescuing Egypt from anarchy and military tyranny, and Egypt herself, t'erefore, migh. properly be asked to pay the cost. The people of Egypt, however, cannot pay. They are already taxed to the utmost or their power, and as it is impossible to get anything out of them, we ought to call upon their creditors, the bondholders, to pay the bill. If we do not adopt this course, the result will be that the taxpayers of England will pay the 4% millions of war expenditure, not in exoneration of the Egyptian taxpayers, but in exoneration of, and, therefore, for the benefit of, the bondholders, whose security has been saved by our intervention, and who for that re son should bear its cost. On the whole, the course which the Government has followed of dividing the expenditure between this country and Egypt, appears to be the proper one. Both countries, it is to be hoped, will benefit from what we have done and are doing in Egy a; and both may, therefore, be fairly asked to bear a share of the cost. That this arrang nent may involve some interference with the revenues assigned to the bondholders is quite possible. If so, however the encroachment upon the claims of the Egyptian creditors will have to be justified on very different grounds from those Mr. Court sey laid down. The defence for it will certainly not be that our Government has done something to protect and benefit the bondholders, and is thus justified in asking them to contri-bute to the expense of the undertaking. If, instead of improving the position of the bondholders our interference had injured it, would Mr. Courtney, or any one else, have proposed that we should indemnify them for the loss sustained because of our action? And if we should decline to bear their losses, how can we ask to participate in their gains

EGYPT.-LORD GRANVILLE'S NOTE.

The military police posts in Alexandria held by English soldiers are (a Daily News telegram says) being gradually occupied by the newly enrolled gendarmerie. Every time one of these posts is relieved there is a manifestation among the native population, accompanied by insolent expressions in reference to the Christians. A day or two since, on the arrival of five hundred of these gendarmes from Cairo, the native population was very excited. European ladies were spat upon and insulted, and there were cries of "Death to the Christians." This feeling does not exist in the villages, but in Alexandria the hatred against the Europeans that found vent on the 11th of June, 1882, still prevails.

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that the Council of Ministers has approved the minimum value to be paid on the Domain lands agreed to by a syndicate of bankers, and that this minimum more than covers the amount of the debt.

In the recent engagements in the Soudan one rebel chief has been killed, and another is reported to be dying. Hicks Pacha, with British officers for the Soudan expedition, arrived at Souakim on the 7th inst.

The exchange of ideas which has been going on between the Cabinets of Berlin, Vienna Rome and St. Petersburg on the subject of Lord Granville's Note upon Egyptian affairs has, the Vienna correspondent of the Times says, led to an understanding that the proposals therein contained are satisfactory and may form a basis for the regulation of Egyptian affairs. Verbal communications in this sense have been made to the British Government. but nothing has as yet been decided as to a formal official answer. The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that the German Government "on the whole is maintaining a great reserve both on the Egyptian and the Danubian question, not deeming German interests to be as much engaged in these matters as those of other Powers

THE LATE SIR SALAR JUNG. "Men of the Time" gives the following biographical sketch of Sir Salar Jung, whose death is recorded :- Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I. whose proper name was Mir Torab Ali, was a member of a princely family, and was descended in a direct line from Sheikh Orais Karani, of Medinah, a celebrated religious character. He was born on January 2, 1829, and was carefully brought up by his uncle Seraj-ul-Mulk, who was Dewan, or Prime Minister, to the Nizam of Hyderabad. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the Persian, Arabic, and English languages. On May 30, 1853, three days after his uncle's death, he succeeded to the office of Prime Minister to the Nizam Nasir-ud-Dowlah, who had just been forced by Lord Dalhousie to assign to the superintendence of the British the rich districts of the Berars, in order to secure the payment of debts for the pay of the contingent force which was kept up in accordance with the treaty. Ripe in experience, though not in years, he set to work with a will. All the departments of State were taken in hand one after another, and either entirely reorganized or placed on a better footing. At the time of the Indian Mutiny in 1857 he remained our most faithful ally. In every possible manner he helped the British cause putting aside for the time the grievances he had against us. He rose superior to the prejudices and passions of his Mussulman coreligionists and his countrymen, thus losing his popularity; and at the risk of a violent death, which more than once well-nigh befel him, he resolved to stand by the Power, even when it seemed at its death-gasp, which had given some sort of peace to Hindostan and promised to guarantee its future prosperity and advancement in the ways of modern civilization. Nasir-ud-Dowlah, the Nizam, died in 1857, and was succeeded by Afzulood Dowlah, Salar Jung being continued in the office of Prime Minister, as he had also been under the present Nizam. In 1861 the intrigues of certain interested courtiers of the Nizam inhis Minister; but Colonel Davidson, an error of whose had led to the success of the intrigue, stood firm in his support, and the dismissal was finally rescinded. In 1876 Sir Salar Jung came on a mission to England with the object of procuring the restoration of the Berar provinces to his master the Nizam. During his stay in his country (June 1—July 31) he received the freedom of the City of London and the honorary degree of D.C.L from the University of Oxford. After his return his relations with the Government of India seemed to have been of an unfriendly character. Towards the close of 1877 he wa ordered by the Government of India to dismiss his private secretary, Mr. Oliphant, who, it was alleged, had on more than one occasion placed himself in opposition to our Government, especially in regard to the Berar question and the appointment of a co-Regent at Hyderabad. The titles conferred on Sir Salar Jung by the Nizam were Khan Bahodur, Sala: Jung, Shujah-ud-Dowlah, and Mukhtar-ul-Mulk. He was made a Knight of the Star of India in 1867, and Knight Grand

MR. FAWGETT .- Mr. Fawcett, who is staying at Torquay, has written a letter to the local Liberal association in which he says:—" I am glad to tell you I am deriving great benefit from my visit to Devonshire, and am making most satisfactory progress towards

Commander in 1871.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS.

THE CARMAN TURNED INFORMER. The magisterial investigation into the alleged conspiracy was resumed on Saturday at Kilmainham Court, before Mr. Keys, Q.C. and Mr. Woodlock. At an early hour a small crowd of persons, mostly of the better class, who held tickets for admission to the court, assembled outside Kilmainham Gaol, and when eventually the Court was opened a rush was made for places. The Court was not in-conveniently crowded, however, and the police had been careful in their manner of distributing tickets. A very large percentage of those present were policemen and detective constables in plain clothes. Amongst the public the most intense excitement was noticeable, owing to a rumour that flew through the city on Saturday morning that Myles Kava-nagh, the cardriver, had "informed," and was to be called to sta'e that he drove the Park assassins, and to point out some of the latter amongst the prisoners. The excitement created by this story was not unmixed with surprise, for, although it was generally believed that Kavanagh was in a position to give useful information, his friends have strongly asserted during the past week that he was sure to remain firm. Amongst those present in court were—Lord Carrington, Colonel Rupert Carrington, M.P., Lord Bangor, Mr. Jenkinson, Head of the Crime department, and Colonel Bruck, In-spector-General of Constabulary. The City Coroner was in attendance with the despositions taken at the inquest, and a number of other Crown witnesses occupied seats in one of the galleries opposite the dock, with a view of seeing if they could identify any of the prisoners. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Anderson and Bolton, Crown Solicitors, again appeared to prosecute; and the prisoners were represented by Dr. Webb, Q.C., and Messrs. Keogh, Adams, and Byrne.
The magistrates took their seats on the

bench at half-past twelve, and at the same time eleven of the prisoners were marched into court, each in charge of a detective, W. O'Brady coming first, and walking with a jaunty step, having a satirical smile upon his face, which he preserved throughout. Michael Kavanagh was called in and put in the chair. In reply to Mr. Murphy the witness said he was the owner of a car, and was in the Phœnix Park on the 6th of May. He drove to the Royal Oak and then into the park on that day. There were four men on the car—Joe Brady, Tim Kelly, and two others he did not know. Asked to look round at two men in custody, below the dock, he said he knew one by sight, and the man sitting down was one of them. Mr. Murphy: That is Pat Delaney, sir. (When witness mentioned his name, Brady gave vent to an exclamation of rage, and then proceeded to suck his teeth in an indifferent manner. Witness continued: The four men got down at the Gough statue. He heard them talking about some one else. They said Skin had not come yet. "Skin" was the nick-name of the man who drove the cab. James Carey and Delany were sitting on the side of the road. Others were also there, and two gentlemen were coming up. Witness heard a cry, and on looking round saw one of them fall, but did not see the other fall. Thereupon the four men he drove to the park jumped on his car, and witness drove away. Brady sat on the right side of the car. Kavanagh further deposed that Brady paid him, and gave him a set of harness on the night of the attempt on Mr. Field. Witness drove Brady and Delany to Hardwick-street. Kelly and Hanlon were there. The further examination of this witness will be found in our latest telegrams.

A Dublin correspondent writing on Friday

night says:—The spirit of speculation as to disclosures which it is understood will be

forthcoming at Kilmainham Court to-morrow has been rife in Dublin for the past two days That fresh informers will be forthcoming no secret, but the questions, which of the prisoners has "peached," and who is the new informer, are on every lip. Notwithstanding the reticence of the police, which is carried to such an extraordinary degree here that the carman Fitzharris, better known by the sobriquet "Skin the Goat," was arrested a day and a half before the fact was communicated to the press, I have been able to procure some particulars with regard to the course of events the next few days are likely to take which may be interesting. In the first place, I am able to state that not only have the Government succeeded in obtaining more informers, but that the system of "pumping" is still going on, and may account to a extent for the long remands which have been the order of the day since the 21 alleged Fenians originally arrested were brought before the magistrates. Throughout the week Inspector Mallon, the chief of the detective force of Dublin, and other officials of the Castle, have spent some hours each day in close consultation with one or other of the prisoners, and have met with varied success. The chief objects of their attention, I am in a position to affirm on the strongest possible evidence, are the carman, "Skin the Goat," who is regarded by the authorities as having been the person of all others whose evidence would throw considerable light upon the Park murders, the attempts on Mr. Forster's life, and various other deep-laid plots for the asassination of Government officials; John Devine, who was in the company of Dowling on the occasion of the Abbey-street outrage and Pat Delaney, who was convicted of the attempt on the life of Mr. Justice Dawson. With regard to the latter, however, I am in a position to state positively that he has certainly not, up to the present, furnished the Government with the slightest information. So wrath was he, indeed, when interviewed by an officer of the Crown, and asked whether he knew anything about "Skin the Goat," that he actually made an attempt to strike the official. With regard to the other two, Fitzharris, who was six times "wanted" and found under Mr. Forster's Coercion Act in connection with the Phœnix Park murders, and who has been examined before Mr. Curran, at what he calls the "Castle Star Chamber" examinations, and has at each of the latter denied, rightly or wrongly, all knowledge of the Prisoners, is still "firm" (to use the expression of his friends), and has given no information whatever to the authorities. With regard to Devine, I am told, on excellent authority, that he has "peached," and that his evidence will cause considerable excite-One fact which leads to the conment. clusion that he has given evidence to the authorities is, that he and the informer Farrell are the only two men who have been arrested in connection with the conspiracy to murder who are subjected to exceptional treatment with regard to food, etc., at the hands of the authorities and their friends. At present 22 prisoners in Kilmainham, namely, the 21 first arrested and "Skin the Goat," have been fed by the landlady of a public-house just outside the gaol at the expense of two of the pri-soners, but Devine and Farrell have for some days received their meals from the neighbouring police barracks, which is in itself a significant fact. Until two days ago only one meal was provided from these barracks, which was admittedly for Farrell, and the second is understood to be for the new informer. The authorities have, within the last few days, taken a little villa just outside Kilmainham, and the Crown witnesses, Mrs. and Mr. Hans, Mary Brophy, Alice Carroll, and young Farrell, "the shutty-up eye boy," as he is called, in consequence of his possessing weak eyes, are at present accommodated with a residence there, guarded by a strong force of police. Amongst the other witness who will be examined in this case is an official of Kilmainham Gaol, who will prove that some of the prisoners have been con-

as to the people who visited them while in prison under Mr. Forster's Act. The pri-seners still have their food supplied to them without knives or forks, and the old system of making the prisoners change cells each night is still adhered to. One of the prisoners, John Dwyer, has been taken seriously iff, and has been ordered to the hospital by the prison doctor.

In connection with the murder of Detective Cox it is stated that the Queen, having been made acquainted with the reward given by the Commander-in-Chief to Sergeant Danvers of £5 and a good conduct medal, has been pleased to order that he shall receive in acknowledgment of his gallantry a badge of merit and a sum of £10 per annum for life.

At the Dublin Commission Court on Friday, before Mr. Justice Harrison and a special jury, Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., editor of *United Ireland*, was indicted for the publication in that journal of a seditious and malicious libel. The Attorney-General, Mr. Murphy, Q.C. and Mr. Peter O'Brien prosecuted for the Crown. The accused, who was defended by Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Mr. J. F. Taylor, pleaded not guilty. Mr. A. M. Sullivan rose to challenge the whole of the special jury panel, on the ground of the misconduct of the sheriff for the county. He insisted on the production of the sheriff's books from which the panel was prepared to prove that the sheriff had omitted to note opposite to the name of each juror whether they had served within the last two years. After some discussion, a jury was sworn. The Attorney-General stated the case for the Crown. He said it was the bounden duty of the authorities to bring the case into court. In the present condition of the country, to which they could not be blind, it behoved those to whom the dministration of the law was entrusted to be careful that publications which in their opinion were calculated to lead to grave social and political disturbances were not permitted Juries had had recently to find verdicts involving a capital sentence, and they should be protected from odium and public execration. Having read the incriminated article, "Accusing Spirits," the Attorney-General put it to the jury whether it did not transcend all legitimate comment and fair discussion, imputing to the Crown that they tried to hang numbers of persons in the belief that some o them were guilty. Amore atrocious or wicked imputation could not be imagined, and it was therefore for the jury to protect themselves and the administration of justice.

A frightful scene occurred at the Limerick Petty Sessions Court on Friday. Thomas Mulcahy was charged with riot, assaulting the police, and other offences at Irishtown or Saturday night. Several previous convictions were recorded against the accused. He was sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment, and an additional 14 days for tearing a constable's tunic. While being removed from the dock the prisoner resisted violently, and beat other prisoners. He seized a teacup, and aimed it at a sub-constable. He next threw a bottle, and then struck the head of Constable Phelan with a tin can, wounding him. The prisoner screamed fearfully, and acted like a maniac. The magistrates and public being alarmed, a number of constables, with considerable difficulty, secured the prisoner, handcuffed him, and then divested him of his boots. Mulcahy thereupon became quiet, and was re-committe for trial at the assizes on the charge of assaulting Phelan. The cups, bottle, and tin can thrown were those used by the prisoners having refreshment.

Archbishop Croke, writing to the Manchester Relief Committee, says that he can assure them, on evidence which cannot be questioned, that fearful distress prevails in various parts of the counties of Mayo, Donegal, and Clare, and to a considerable extent in county Sligo. The Archbishop adds :- "I had begun to hope, indeed, that we had seen the last of Irish famines; but I am now more than ever thoroughly convinced that until we get into our hands the management of our own affairs and shake off the yoke of the bloated and ruthless oligarchy that continues to oppress us, we can never expect to enjoy the blessings of social peace or the plenty

that is known to prevail among every other freeborn people."

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says that the cry of distress in Donegal is becoming more urgent and vehement, and the position of the Government more embarassed. Accounts received from visitors, however, state that the distress is greatly exaggeratedn fact, they cast discredit upon the reports which appear. The need of caution in giving ear to sensational statements may be inferred (the correspondent adds) from at least one remarkable fact. It may be remembered that about two years years ago a thrilling narrative of the sweeping away of a Roman Catholic chapel in Donegal by a mountain torrent appeared in several prints and excited great sympathy. The terrible scene formed the subject of graphic pictures in the illustrated papers, and a sum of over £1,000 was collected by a generous public to restore the ruined edifice. The subscribers will perhaps be surprised to hear that the sacred edifice was never carried away at all, but is standing at this day. A flood did indeed come upon it, and it was filled with water; but all that was necessary to do was to dig a trench round it and let the water off, and the money which was given to rebuild it was expended in

Her Majesty's gunboat Redwing made an-

other attempt on Friday to reach the island of Innismurray, but again without success Great distress is believed to exist there. SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE. A gale of great severity raged over England on Friday night, and as it was accompanied by heavy rain, there have been more serious floods, especially in the West of England, where the storm seems to have been exceptionally severe. Portherissa Bay, St. Mary's, was on Saturday morning strewn with wreckage. Part of a boat's stern post, with "Carnaryon" cut in it, and a life-buoy with Criccieth Castle, Port Madoc, 1876 painted on it, have been found among the wreckage, which is believed to be that of the Criccieth Castle, of Carnarvon. Nothing whatever has been heard of the crew. The Criccieth Castle was a brig of 234 tons. brig Marnhull, of Weymouth, from London to Middlesbrough, laden with scrap iron, struck in mid-channel off Pakefield Gate, Lowestoft, on Saturday morning. The crew consisted of six men. One of them, named John Scott, aged forty-four, was washed from the rigging. The others were saved by the Kissingland lifeboat with great difficulty. Signs of distress having been seen from another vessel, the Lowestoft boat went out, but could not find the ship, which had evidently gone with all hands. The screw steamer Minnie, of Middlesbrough from Bilbao, with ore, while entering Shields Harbour at midnight, got ashore on the rocks near the Spanish Lattery, Tynemouth. The crew, fourteen in number, were rescued by the lifeboat. The steamer will become a wreck. A full-rigged ship has gone ashore this morning at Lydd Station, West Bay, Dungeness. The ship Tasmania, of South Shields, went ashore in Aberdeen Bay on Saturday morning. The crew, numbering twenty-one, were rescued by the rocket apparatus. The Tasmania, which is breaking up, was bound from Almeria to Aberdeen with

DREADEUL ACCIDENT IN THE SEVERN TUNNEL -A terrible accident occurred at the Severn Tunnel Works on Friday. As a party of men were waiting at the bottom of the shaft to be drawn up, the banksman, it appears, pushed a tram into the shaft. The tram fell on the men at the bottom, killing four victed in former years in connection with Fenian conspiracies, and who will also speak several others, two of whom have since died.

THE BLANDFORD DIVORCE SUIT. In the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice, on Saturday, the suit of Blandford v. Blandford came before Sir James Hannen. It was a petition presented by the Marchioness of Blandford for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the cruelty, desertion, and adultery of her husband, George Charles, Marquess of Blandford, with Lady Aylesford.

Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Searle appeared for the petitioner; Mr. C. Hall, Q.C., and Mr. Layman for the respondent. Mr. Inderwick, having stated the petitioner's case, called the following witnesses:—Margaret Mere said: I am in the service of Lady Aylesford. In July, 1881, I went to Paris with Lady Aylesford. She passed as Mrs. Spencer. On the 4th of November, 1881, Lady Aylesford gave birth to a son. Lord Blandford was in Paris at the time and visited Lady Aylesford. The witness said that she registered the birth of the child. The copy of the register was produced; but the names of the father and mother were not specified. Mr. Searle: Did Lord Blandford pass as Mr. Spencer at Paris at that time? The witness: Yes. Mr. Searle: While Lord Blandford and Lady Aylesford were in Paris did they live together as man and wife? The witness: Yes. Mr. C. Hall, Q.C.: I have nothing to ask the witness. I do not intend to put the respondent into the box.

Lady Blandford was then examined by Mr.

Inderwick. She said: I was married to the

respondent on the 6th of November, 1869. There are four children. In 1873 I purchased Oakdean, near Dorking. In the autumn of 1874 Lord Blandford and I were visiting Lord and Lady Aylesford at Packington Hall. I noticed Lord Blandford's manner towards me had changed. He stayed away from home occasionally, and he did not treat me kindly when he was there. In 1876 Lord Blandford and I occupied separate apartments. In June, 1875, I recollect he struck me. We were sitting at breakfast at the time. I had made some observations about his connection with Lady Aylesford. I told him that matters could not go on as they were, and he had better go off with her altogether. I left the room after I had received the blow. I complained on that occasion to my sister, Lady Lansdowne. I was expecting my confinement about the end of August in that year. I had formerly told my husband of that. On the 15th of August Lord Blandford told me he was going to the north—to Birmingham. I had made arrangements to go to my father, the Duke of Abercorn, who at that time was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. I asked Lord Blandford if I should telegraph the birth of the child to him, and he said "No." That was the last time I lived with his lordship as his wife. In July, 1878, I went to Blenheim. I had some letters there from Lord Blandford. I gave all those letters to my solicitor. Lord Blandford in those letters told me where he was going, but there was no suggestion that I should return to him as his wife. My mother communicated with him after the child was born. I also sent a letter to my husband letting him know that the infant had a red mark on the back of its head, which I attributed to the blow I had received from him. I received that letter back from Lord Blandford, with another in the same envelope. In my letter I referred to the fact that I should be passing through London, as I intended going to Blenheim. On the 18th of November I was staying in Park-lane. Lord Blandford called on me and was with me for about half an hour. I asked him a few questions about my journey, and he told me to make my own arrangements, as he did not wish to interfere. Some time after that Lord Blandford knew I was going to Oakdean, for then he said he might call on me, but he did not know. I did not see him again after that till the 26th of February, 1876. I was then in lodgings in London. He called on me. He had not seen any of the children during that time. He never saw the last child until it was two years old. At that interview he told me he would never live with me again, and that I should know the reason. He did on that occasion tell me what he was going to do. I wrote to him that evening, and received an answer from him. Lord Blandford was then living in Piccadilly. His letter told me he could not live with me again, and referred to his relations with Lady Aylesford. I wrote to him again, asking him to give me an interview. He replied, saying he would meet me at the Leatherhead Station. I did not at that time know the real state of affairs be-tween himself and Lady Aylesford until I saw him. I had heard that Lady Aylesford had left her home. I next saw him on the 13th of May, 1878, at the Hôtel Westminster. Paris. There was correspondence between us during those two years. In 1876 I was going to Oakdean, and wrote to the butler telling him to get the place ready. I went on the 8th of November, 1876. In 1877 my family were anxious that some provision should be made for myself and family. They wished Oakdean to be secured to me. Communications passed between myself and Lord Bland-Lord Blandford objected to sign a deed of separation. In February, 1877, I filed a petition to the court praying for a judicial separation from Lord Blandford, but no further steps were taken in that matter. In March, 1878, a deed of separation was signed; and provision by that instrument was made for myself and family. Oakdean was secured to us, and I was to have the custody of the children. About this time I heard that Lord Blandford had left Lady Aylesford, and that he was living in the South of France by himself. I wrote to him on the 27th of March from Biarritz, and after that I saw him at the Hôtel Westminster in May, 1878. We had two or three interviews. and ultimately it was arranged we should again live together after the divorce suit in which Lord Aylesford was sueing for dissolution of his marriage with Lady Aylesford on the ground of her adultery with Lord Blandford. After that I went to Blenheim. Arrangements were finally made for our living together, and a house was taken for us in Cadogan-square. Matters went on amicably for some time; but Lord Blandford liked to have portraits of Lady Aylesford about the house. I objected to that, and quarrels ensued. I eventually asked him if it was true that he had had a son by Lady Aylesford. He replied that it was, and then I instituted the present suit. the present suit. Lady Lansdowne confirmed the evidence of

the petitioner as to the cruelty. His lordship said that the one act of cruelty, although proved, would not be sufficient; but, taken with the desertion and adultery, it was sufficient. He made a decree nisi dissolving the marriage, giving petitioner the custody of the children.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A RECLUSE .- Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on Friday at Marylebone-road concerning the death of George Rowe, aged seventy-six. According to the evidence, the deceased, who was an artist and an accomplished linguist, had for some years past been of very eccentric habits, and lived in one room at 155, Great Tichfieldstreet, allowing no one to clean the place or do anything for him. On Sunday he was found by some lodgers lying in bed in an insensible condition, and a doctor who was called in found him to be in a dying condition. He died early the following morning of inflamma-tion of the lungs. Mr. Rowe, of Norden Abbey, Dulwich, stated that the friends of the deceased had tried to get him to live in a proper manner, but he said that he would not, and that he would commit suicide if they interfered with him. The coroner said that many cases came under his notice where old persons became eccentric in their habits and would not allow persons to do anything whatever for them. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11-12, 1883.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS. The evidence produced on Saturday at the Kilmainham Police-court against the prisoners accused of complicity in the Assassination Plot carries the case for the Crown some steps further towards the point at which the prosecution will be in a position to ask the magistrates to commit all the prisoners charged for trial. Another remand has been granted till Thursday next. The Crown counsel ope to be able after that day to make more rapid progress. It would be unreasonable in a case of this magnitude and gravity to express impatience at a certain deliberation of procedure. It must not be forgotten that although the prosecution has at present only to make out a prima facie case, and by no means to disclose all the evidence required to obtain a conviction before a jury, the ground to be covered is wide, and it is desirable to lose no chance of obtaining additional testimony from approvers or others. It is expedient, moreover, to bring up independent witnesses who may corroborate in some material particulars the evidence of each approver. For various reasons it may be thought andesirable to press the case on for trial at the present Commission. The counsel for the Crown, to whom the successful vindication of the law in the recent murder trials is due, may be trusted to do what is in the interests of public justice. Of course, what has been hitherto produced in evidence against the prisoners amounts only to an ex parte case; the witnesses have not been fully cross-examined, some of them not at all, and the evidence for the defence is yet to be revealed. On the assumption, however, that the testimony of the car-driver Kavanagh remains unshaken and uncontradicted, it identifies the prisoner James Carey as one of the party of men who committed the Phoenix Park murders, not as one of the actual assassins, but as signalling to those who did the deed. The same witness deposed to having driven others of the prisoners close to the place where Mr. Field was attacked, and to having driven them :away after cries of "Murder" had been heard. He stated further that he assisted in throwing some "swords or whatever they were" wrapped in paper into a ibasin near some gas-works. If this testimony can be corroborated, as the Crown counsel promise, by a chain of independent evidence, it will have the most important bearing upon the decision of the jury. The story told by the witness Jacob, who saw the attack on Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and believed it to be the horse-play of some "roughs," was, for the first time, brought into relation with the statements of the iinformers, and on the surface, at least, there is no inconsistency between them. We must wait, however, till the case for the Crown is complete-perhaps for a couple of weeks longer-before we can fform even a provisional judgment upon it. It may, however, be said-in spite of Mr. O'Donnell's pleading against informersthat the case for the prosecution has not been weakened by the break-down of any witness or by any material discrepancy between their statements. Informers who could concoct a story embracing a vast number of persons and incidents, and be found in agreement on every important point, would be a wonderful product even of Irish versatility. No prisoners are likely to be convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of informers or in the teeth of contradictions and inconsistencies detected on cross-examination.-

The Standard says :- The public will reserve their final judgment, but cannot be blamed if they regard the proceedings so ffar as they have gone with a satisfaction which is not the less sincere because it is proviisional. The account given by the guilty eye-witness of the way in which Lord Frederick Cavendish met his death will quicken the esteem which was mingled with the regret for his loss; and the description of the scene given now by one who was not aware at the time how terrible an act was being committed, will stir feeling profoundly. For their can be little doubt that the Chief Secretary was not marked out beforehand for slaughter. It was Mr. Burke who had incurred the vengeance of the Assassination Circle, and though it is possible that the Conspirators would in any case, as a measure of desperate precaution, have murdered his companion, it is more probable that Lord Frederick Cavendish perished in brave efforts to save his friend. In striking contrast with his chivalry is the horrible ferocity of the assassin who west from one to the other of the prostrate bodies, stabbing them as they llay, lest by any chance a spark of life should remain. If anything could destroy in the Irish masses the lurking sympathy with crime for which anything like a political pretext could be pleaded it would surely be such a revelation as this. But the efforts of those who pretend to the title of National Leaders are unhappily directed to deadening the impression produced. The very day which witnessed these disclosures at Kilmainham Mr. William O'Brien, the newly-elected member for Mallow, was acquitted on a charge of seditious lib el. We shall not discuss the legal merits of a case which may possibly have to be tried again. But the practical aspect is obvious to every one. Mr. O'Brien, there and committed suicide.

Times.

however, as editor of the accredited organ of the National League, made the recent convictions a text for denunciation of the Government and all who had any act or part in the more effective operation of the law. Yet though Mr. O'Brien, it is understood, escaped conviction only by the dissidence of two Jurors, Mr. Parnell hastens to congratulate him on an event "which is of the utmost importance to the cause of freedom of speech." Avowed sympathy with crime would hardly be more dangerous than the insidious warfare which is thus waged on the interests of justice.

The Daily News says:-By this time

something like a coherent story of the

Phœnix-park murders (the only obstac.e to telling which is the impossibility of so doing without prejudicing individual rights) can be constructed. This affects not much fewer than a dozen different persons, and it is almost complete save that nobody has yet come forward to say, "I saw A. B. thrust the knife C. D. into the breast of E. or F.; "a dramatic completion which in this case is not quite to be despaired of, though it is hardly necessary to say that if it were insisted on in an ordinary murder trial the black cap would very rarely be assumed. Now, so many persons being concerned, nothing can be easier, if they are innocent, than to "burst up" the case against them by counter testimony as to their whereabouts and doings on the 6th of May. A single man accused in such a way would be nearly helpless, but the invalidating of a conspiracy against ten or a dozen men depends only on the disproval of the charge against one or two, which, supposing them to be innicent, could be matter of no great difficulty. Whatever there may once have been, there is no tendency now to accept precipitately the evidence of informers or accomplices; the tendency, if anything, is rather the other way. The more precise, the more detailed, the more wide ranging in its implication the story of the Crown witnesses is, the easier must it be to find a joint in it. It is therefore rather surprising that the prisoners' counsel should have objected to certain evidence as irre-The more irrelevant testimony levant. Dr. Webb has to examine, the bigger is the target offered to his undoubted ability. It must indeed be admitted that from the outside it is difficult to discern the irrelevance. We have allowed in the fullest manner the possibility of vindicating the prisoners' innocence by counter-evidence to be produced at the proper time. We are by no means disposed to affirm that the case for the Crown is complete. It does not pretend to be anything of the sort. But the evidence of last Saturday, taken with the evidence of the week before, makes up a history of the deed of nine months ago which is almost complete, which is quite consistent, and which is supported already by the coherent testimony of something like a dozen different persons, of whom the great majority are entirely untainted, though naturally their witness tends rather to corroboration than to discovery. In a short time this story will be finished, and it will be for the prisoners' advocates to pick what holes in it they can. But next to the precipitate assumption of its absolute truth would rank as a blunder the blindness of refusing to acknowledge its initial authority.

A BRITISH YACHT DETAINED AT THE DARDANELLES.

The Varna correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Saturday night :-Another incident has arisen between the Porte and the British Embassy on the subject of an English yacht which has been stopped by the Turkish authorities at the Dardanelles. The steam yacht Santa Cecilia, of some three hundred tons burden, belonging to some English Club, with a pleasure pa y on board, reached the Straits, en route for Constantinople, on Thursday morning. The vessel was lying the white ensign, similar to that carried y the English Navy, and this fact was taken advantage of by the authorities to prevent her from continuing her course to the capital. It will be recollected that a similar misunderstanding occurred some time ago in the case of Lord Wolverton. The matter was promptly brought to the notice of her Majes y's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople by the Consul at the Dardanelles. Mr. Wyndham at once sent a dragoman from the Embassy to the Porte to explain that the vessel detained was merely a pleasure yacht, and to request that instructions be sent immediately to the authorities at the Dardanelles to allow her to continue her journey. An order for the passage of the vessel was then drawn up by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and sent into the Grand Vizier for signature. The latter, however, returned the document, remarking that he could not sign it, as the Grand Master of Artillery, Ali Saib Pacha, had not given his

consent. I must explain that some time ago an understanding was come to between the British Embassy and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, with the approval of the Turkish Admiralty, according to which English yachts flying the white ensign were to be allowed to pass the Dardanelles. The right of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to conclude the arrangement was subsequently contested by the Artillery Department, which had I een apparently over looked, and this plea has been seized upon to detain the Santa Cecilia. The Foreign Office has now referred the matter to the Artillery Department, which in turn will probably refer the case to the Sultan, the yacht remaining meanwhile alongside the batteries in the Straits. Not unnaturally, Mr. Wyndham evinced much irritation with the Turkish authorities, declaring that the detention of the yacht was an insult both to the British flag

and to her Majesty's Embassy. Notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary, absolutely nothing has been done in regard to the reply to be given by the Porte to Lord Granville's Note on Egyptian Affairs. There is no Government here but that of the Palace, and the Sultan has not yet made known his intentions upon the subject. As an eminent Turkish Statesman remarked to me a few days ago, "We shall probably delay, and delay until the Powers have accepted England's proposals, and when the question is settled without our voice being heard we shall expend all our energy in useless protest against an accomplished fact."

Mysterious Affair at Aldershot.—Shortly before eight o'clock on Saturday morning the dead body of a man was found on the railway near the Aldershot station on the South-Western Railway, and, from his injuries, there seemed no doubt that he had been knocked down by an engine. An examination was at once made, and resulted in blood being found on the front part of a light engine, which passed over a spot where the deceased was found late the previous night. The man was dressed in the uniform of a soldier in the Field Artillery, and what is strange. was only in stable uniform, as men are not allowed to leave barracks and go into the town unless in full dress. At the spot where rhe unfortunate man was found there is a high embankment, and no thoroughfare near so the supposition is that he went purposely

MR. CLADSTONE AT CANNES. INTERVIEW WITH M. CLEMENCEAU.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Cannes telegraphed as follows on

Sunday :-As wholly inaccurate accounts are given here of M. Clémenceau's interview with Mr. Gladstone at the Château Scott, I am moved to relate exactly what happened. This I can do, having heard myself much of the conversation and being to.d the rest. You already know how the British Prime Minister and French orator met accidentally at the Nice carnival, in the tribune of the Prefecture, and were there introduced. Mr. Gladstone was along with his hosters, who, prepossessed by M. Clémenceau, invited him last Thursday to a dinner party on the following day, at which the Duke of Argyll was expected. In consequence of this invitation the head of the Radical party in the Chamber went to pay his respects to Lady Wolverton at her weekly reception. He was taken from the drawing-room by Lord Wolverton into the library, where tea was served, and, Mr. Gladstone taking a cup of that beverage, the veteran statesman advanced to shake hands. His manner was cordial. He and M. Clémenceau stood talking for some time. Mr. Gladstone leant for about a quarier of an hour against the bookcase, and only sat down when Mrs. Gladstone, apprehensive of fatigue, pushed

some chairs forward. The conversation was entered upon in a light tone at the outset. The subject was tea, of which Lord Wolverton's illustrious gues avowed himself a confirmed drinker. He drank more, he believed, between midnight and four in the morning than any other member of the House of Commons. M. Clémenceau also owned himself an intemperate bibber of tea. Both wondered how before tea was imported into Europe our forefathers got on without it. It was remarked that manners had become more polite and nations more humane since the introduction of the Chinese beverage, on hearing which Mr. Gladstone exclaimed. "Oh. there were great and admirable characters in the Middle Ages." What happened at the carnival where Mr. Gladstone was pelted with confetti and enjoyed the fun was then touched upon. M. Ribot's name was mentioned. That distinguished speaker had, too, been at the carnival, and chatted for some moments with Mr. Gladstone in reference to the Municipal Bill. He expressed a hope that our Prime Minister would not suffer the London municipality to control the police. The reply was, "We certainly shall, and why not?" M. Clemenceau was sitting next the British statesman, and fancying, perhaps, that M. Ribot was talking at him, which it is to be supposed he was, said in his lively way, that hereafter when a similar Bill was before the Chamber he would have a high English authority to quote in its favour. His Parliamentary colleague to this replied, " If he were head of affairs he might accord as much power to the city of Paris as he is disposed to give to London." Thereupon M. Clémenceau playfully answered.
"No, M. Ribot, ií we had Mr. Gladstone for our chief you would try to defeat him, while I should vote for him." This political badinage was alluded to in the Chateau Scott library. M. Clémenceau profited by the opportunity to explain why he should vote for Mr. Gladstone were he head of the French Government, and show that the so-called Moderates were really Jacobins. They would not hear of granting those local franchises enjoyed, M. Clémenceau would not say America, but in England, gium, and other Monarchical States. The party of moderation was the party of authority, and in the tradition of Louis XI. and Richelieu, who cut at the root of civic and other local franchises, and were the fathers of Jacobinism. Mr. Gladstone said, "Louis Quatorze and Louis Quinze deserve to rank with the Kings you mention." M. Clémenceau rejoined that Louis Quatorze was the culminating point of their system, and Louis of its decor osition. It revived again in the Empire, and had been the great obstacle to the smooth working of the

A lively dialogue er ued. It was not a discussion, inasmuch as our Premier wanted merely to help his interlocutor to throw in a short space of time as much light as was possible on the subject he treated of, to wit, the imperative need of decer ralising institutions Mr. Gladstone ultimately said: "I find, M Clémenceau, that we think alike about tea and decentralisation." Then he added, with intense earnestness: "The curse of Ireland has been centralisation. What I hope and desire, what I labour for, and have above all things at heart, is to decentralise administrative authority there. We have disestablished the Church, relieved the tenant class of many grievances, we are now trying to produce a state of things which will make the humblest Irishman realise that he is a governing

agency, and that the Government is to be carried on for him, and by him." As to Mr. Gladstone's health, it improves steadily. Muscular force was this week tested in hewing down a tree on the site of Mr. Augustus Lumley's future villa. Mrs. Gladstone again feels quite cheerful. Lord Wolverton's advice will be taken, and the visit will be prolonged for three weeks. Lyons has so pressingly invited Mr. Glad-stone and his family to make the Embassy their home on their return journey that they have agreed to accept his kind hospitality. Concerning the question of the Princes which is before the Senate, it may be interesting to know what M. Clémenceau had to say upon the subject to Mr. Gladstone. I did not hear this part of the conversation, and, therefore, report it second-hand. I understand that our Premier asked questions and abstained from formulating opinions, but in questioning he conveyed his feeling. M. Clémenceau, I also understand, regarded a measure against the Pretenders as a regrettable, but a needful expe-It was necessary, because members of dynastic families were dangerous in a country with a highly-centralised government and old Monarchical traditions and habits. As the magnet attracted particles of iron, so the Princes would draw towards them, whether they wished or not, the dispersed Monarchists, and enable them to agglomerate. The Government might be compared to a windlass. It had power to shift about and control the military and civil services. Therefore it would not do to let the Princes near the nandle of the machine. A law of exception should be repugnant to every true Republican Were the Government less centralised, M. Clémenceau would oppose one, and be for treating members of dynastic houses as ordinary Frenchmen.

THE OLD CROWN AND ANCHOR AT HARROW There are not many Harrovians who wil fail to remember the old Crown and Anchor at Harrow. When the town could boast of but three hotels the "Abode of Bliss" stood first upon the list. The house is being demoished, but its reminiscences will survive. When George III. visited Harrow, the elder Bliss, who was then landlord of the house, accosted his Majesty thus: "The Duke of Dorset, your Majesty"—introducing the Duke of Dorset. His Majesty looked round, expecting to see an adult representative of the title, and appeared disappointed to find that his Grace, who stood by, was none other but a Harrow boy. This inn was useful to the School, when masters and dames had 1 t accommodation to entertain the friends of the boys; and here also the Governors' Feasts were prepared and cooked, and conveyed into the School. The courts of the Lord of the Manor, too, were held at this hostelry, alternately with the other inns. The Crown and Anchor, for three generations, was the subject of a homely conundrum, and likened to Paradise, because it was the abode of "Bliss."—Land.

THE LOSS OF THE "KENMURE CASTLE."

With the arrivals in London on Friday night of the only European survivors from the steamship Kenmure Castle, bound from London to Shanghai, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay during a gale on Friday morning, the 2d inst., some further details are to hand of the circumstances both of the wreck and the terrible sufferings of those saved after being in an open boat, without food drink, or clothing, for about fifty-five hours. Mr. Holness, the second officer, has made a statement with regard to the disaster, in which, after describing the lowering of the boat in which the survivors escaped, he says: A compass and chronometer were put into the boat, which, by the captain's orders, was taken charge of by Mr. Holness and the third officer, Mr. Thomas Higgins. A large can of oil was then poured over the side of the steamer, which for a moment or two smoothed the water, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to lower the boat, this being done in perfect safety. There was neither water nor food in the boat. In the meantime, the remainder of the crew, under the chief officer were getting a lifeboat ready and putting on the life-belts with which it was supplied; but while they were in the act of doing this the vessel suddenly sank by the stern and went down in a moment, quite to the surprise of everyone. At that time they were not more than two boats' lengths from the steamer. As the vessel went down, the captain, who was on the bridge quite coolly giving orders and smoking a cigar, waved his hand and called out "Good-bye, good-bye," and the next instant the ship was out of sight, the decks blowing up as she went down. Prior to their leaving the ship the water had got into the engine-room and nearly put out the fires. The boat was turned with her head to the sea, which she rode through excellently, and after a very heavy hail shower the gale mode rated. This was at about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst. On losing sight of the ship they rowed and sailed throughout the day and night, and through the next day, speing one or two vessels, but not being able to attract attention, the officers taking watch and watch. On the second morning the third mate became delirious and threw himself overboard, but was rescued and placed in the bottom of the boat, from which he, however, afterwards escaped, and again flung himself into the sea and sank. The cries from the poor ladies, who were suffering terribly from cold and privation, were pitcous. During all this time the Chinamen behaved most ungallantly, and wanted to alter the course of the boat; but the second officer, assisted by the two mail passengers, with great difficulty retained command over them. A second night passed, and every one was getting very weak, the steering being maintained in the same direction as well as could be done without any lantern to see the compass by, and on the third morning recourse was had by the poor creatures to sucking a piece of flannel, this being the only available sustenance. On Saturday evening, after being affoat in the open boat for fifty-five hours, they saw two steamers, but that which was nearest, and on which they could plainly see the man on the bridge, passed them; but the second, the Montatarie, bore down on them and rescued them. So ole was their famish d appearance the captain called out to them to shut their eyes as they were being taken on board.

Once on the rescuing steamer, they were treated in the most humane manner, the captain giving up his own cabin and saloon to them and the crew providing them with clothes. They were all in a most exhausted condition and perfectly ravenous, but were gradually brought round and landed the next evening at Boulogne. One of the surviving passengers also made a statement, from which we extract the following:—The passengers were only in their night-dresses, but the Chinese crew had

their oilskins on, while some had two or three jackets, waiscoats, trousers, and socks as well. Within a minute afterwards the ship went down by the stern, and we were afloat without a particle of clothing, food, or drink. In the afternoon the second officer was washed out of the boat by a wave, but Mr. Henry threw him an oar and they rescued him. Then followed a tremendous hailstorm, in which those without clothes suffered extremely, but all appeals to the Chinamen for some of their clothing was met by the answer, "No, me catchee cold." the Saturday night we were all getting weaker, and took the moon for a lighthouse; and when the morning came Mrs. Horrocks and the youngest daughter of Mrs. Mann were going down terribly. Then they had recourse to the piece of flannel spoken of, which was divided into squares of an inch and a quarter. Mrs. Henry lay on a shawl in the fore part of the boat which was stopping a leak, and when they at last hoisted this as a signal of distress, the leak was stopped with a worsted petticoat, the only one in the boat, that Mrs.

part with anything, and narrowly approaching mutiny. COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Horrocks took off, the Chinamen refusing to

OSBORNE, SUNDAY. The Que in and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps, drove out yesterday afternoon. Lieutenant-Colonel Guinness, Seaforth Highlanders, had the honour of dining with her Majesty; and Captain Brook Hunt and Lieutenant Spottiswoode, stationed at East Cowes, had the honour of being received by the Queen in the evening. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham Church this morning. Lady Southampton and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng were in attendance. The Rev. Canon Prothero officiated. The Duke and Duchess of Albany, accompanied by the Princess of Waldeck, arrived at Windsor Castle yesterday afternoon.

Earl and Countess Beauchamp and family have arrived in Belgrave-square for the opening of Parliament. Earl and Countess Sydney come to town to-

morrow from Frognal, Foot's Cray. Lord and Lady Westbury have left Chesham-place for Brighton. Lord and Lady Reay have arrived in Great Stanhope-street from Carolside, Earlston, Berwickshire.

Lord and Lady Tweedmouth have arrived at Brook House, Park-lane, from Guisachan, Beauly, N.B. The Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P., Mrs. Cubitt, and the Misses Cubitt have arrived at

Princes-gate from their country seat for the meeting of Parliament. Mr. and Lady Agnes Tollemache Scott have arrived in Chesham-place from Boothby Hall, Northampton.

A marriage, says the Post, is arranged and will shortly take place between Lieutenant-Colonel Bindon Blood, R.E., and Miss Charlotte Colvin, second daughter of Sir Auckland Colvin, ex-Controller-General of Egypt.

A marriage is arranged, and will take place

soon after Easter, between Miss Kathleen Ponsonby, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. Ponsonby, and Mr. Charles L. A. Skinner, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, eldest son of Mr. Charles B. Skinner, of The Chantry, Ipswich.

THE FRENCH CHURCH AT CANTERBURY .- The Reverend J. A. Martin, the pastor of the French Protestant Church at Canterbury. recently wrote to the Archbishop-elect directing his attention to the fact that the late Primate had long taken very great interest in the ancient church founded in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral more than three centuries ago by the refugee Huguenots. In reply, Dr. Benson has written to express the gratiDRAMATIC NOTES.

(FROM THE "ERA.")

It is now a good many years since Mr Toole, aided by a company which had hardly a weak place in it, won popularity for the domestic drama Dearer than Life. The theatre where it was produced in 1868 exists no longer, and of the players who took part in its representation no less than four have successfully entered upon theatrical management on their own account. The piece was certainly well worth reviving, even before an audience ac-customed to look for entertainment of a somewhat more frivolous order. The next revival at Toole's Theatre is to be that of Uncle Dick's

Darling.

For the same morning (Tuesday) there are arranged performances of two plays new to the stage, or, at any rate, to the London stage. They take place at the Vaudeville and Gaiety respectively, that at the former house being devoted to the production of a new farcical comedy, adapted from the German by Mr. H. Hamilton, with Messrs. Glenney and Gerald Moore in the chief róles. The Gaiety piece is Mr. Romaine Callender's Light, in which the author and Miss Myra Holme appear. It is

described as a comedy-drama.

The Forty Thieves, with Miss Farren, Miss Kate Vaughan, and Mr. Terry in their original parts, has now been revived at the Gaiety for a few weeks prior to the production of Mr. Burnand's Blue Beard. It seems as popular as ever, and is certainly a far more amusing pecimen of the burlesque drama than was Valentine and Orson.
On the withdrawal of the pantomime at the

Standard Theatre, Mr. Willing's drama The Ruting Passion will next Saturday be revived. A "special invitation" morning perform-ance of *Iolanthe* will be given on Thursdry next at the Savoy Theatre, where the chief seats in the house, including boxes and stalls, will be reserved for the use of members of the theatrical profession. On this occasion electric star lights will, for the first time, be worn in the hair by the whole of the chorus ladies, as well as the principal fairies.

The tenth of March is fixed for the production of Mr. Buchanan's new play at the Adel-phi. Mr. Charles Warner, Miss Amy Roselle, Mrs. Billington, and the recent débutante, Miss Ewerette Lawrence, will be included in

the company.

It seems that the closing of the Criterion Theatre is not intended to be final. Although Messrs. Spiers and Pond have declined to avail themselves of the provisional license which would allow them to keep their theatre open until the 30th March, they are busy with the preparation of plans for the reconstruc-tion of the house. These plans, it is hoped will satisfy the requirements of the Board of Works, and, when they are carried into effect, the Criterion Theatre will at once be reopened.

(FROM THE " ERA.") The conclusion of the holiday period and the commencement of Lent generally affects the attendance at the theatres, but at present the audiences at most houses seem to show little decrease of numbers. No novelties have to be noted, and changes of programme have not been numerous. The spectacular pantomime of The Yellow Dwarf continues its career at Her Majesty's Theatre. The elaborate spectacle of Sindbad is still filling Drury Lane. Caste is delighting all visitors to the Haymarket. Dora now precedes Love and Money at the Adelphi. Much Ado About Nothing retains its attractiveness at the Lyceum. The Silver King is seated firmly on the throne of popularity at the Princess's. Impulse is drawing good houses at the St. James's. Miss Genevieve Ward is delighting lovers of acting at the Olympic, where Forget-Me-Not keeps its place. The Strand is attracting all who enjoy a merry evening by Mr. John S. Clarke's artistic drollery in The Comedy of Errors and Toodles. The last nights of Jane Eyre are announced at the Globe. The Rivals at the Vaudeville is still recognised as the source of genuine enjoyment by all who relish the sparkling wit of the old comedies. Comrades at the Court Theatre well maintains ts position. Rip Van Winkle has now triumphantly passed its hundredth night at the Comedy Theatre. lolanthe is prolonging its brilliant career at the Savoy. Olivette is still a favourite at the Avenue; and the panto-Olivette is still mimes continue to run at the Surrey, Standard Britannia Sadler's Wells, Sangers' Amphitheatre, Pavilion, Marylebone, and Elephan

and Castle Theatre.

The festival of the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund last Wednesday cannot be said to have proved very successful, and it is a matter for regret that the eloquence of the Lord Mayor, exercised on behalf of the charity, brought forth no more than £138, exclusive of the handsome annual donation of one hundred guineas by Mr. Henry Betty. After payment of expenses, we fear the addition to the resources of the fund will be very small. We are informed by the secretary that no balance-sheet is issued in connection with the

benevolent branch of the fund. The simultaneous collections which were made on the 27th ult., in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, at the metropolitan and provincial theatres, have, according to the returns thus far received by the secretary, Mr. C. G. Compton, realised about £1,000.

The enterprising managers Messrs. Hold and Wilmot have taken Astley's Amphitheatre on a long lease from Easter to Christmas yearly, and purpose commencing their first season on Easter Monday next, with a new and original sensational drama. It is the intention of these gentlemen to produce several novelties on a scale of great completeness The theatre will bear a second title, viz.—
"The People's Theatre," and the prices will be arranged to meet the requirements of all

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. The publishing firm of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin is, it is stated, about to be turned into a limited liability company.

The title of Mr. Meredith's volume of verse will be "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Another religious newspaper, Joyful News,

is announced to appear shortly. It will be published at one halfpenny, weekly, by S. W. Partridge and Co., of Paternoster-row. Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson have been instructed by the representatives of the late Rev. R. W. Eyton to sell by action the copyright of the "Antiquities of Shropshire," purchaser to be allowed to copy the notes left behind by the author for a second edition. It

is to be hoped that this step may be the pre-

lude to the issue of another edition of this

learned work, the copies of which at the pre-sent time are extremely scarce and only to be procured with great difficulty and at a high rice.—Athenœum.

The new editor of the Whitehall Review is going to adopt the plan of publishing a complete story in each issue of his paper. The earlier tales will be written by Mrs. Diehl, Mrs. Leith Adams, Florence Marryat, Mrs. Price, Mabel Collins, Lady Violet Greville,

Mr. Percy Greg, Annie Thomas, Alice King, and Mr. Alan Muir. The Hibbert Lectures this year will be delivered by the Rev. Charles Beard, of Liverpool, and the subject will be "The Reformaion of the Sixteenth Century in its relation to Modern Thought and Knowledge." It has been arranged that the lectures shall be published immediately they are concluded. They will be delivered both in London and in

The Academical Board of Trinity College, London, have awarded the gold medal annually offered for an essay on a musical subject to Miss Melloney Stephens, of St. Leonard's-on-Sca, for her essay on "The value to the Musician of a Knowledge of fication with which he has read Mr. Martin's warm-hearted letter, and adds the assurance of the lively interest he feels in the French church, and a hope that it may long prosper.

Value to the Musician of a Knowledge of Modern Languages," and the prize of two guineas to Miss H. L. Elmes, of Addlestone, for her essay on "Early Writers for the Pianoforte,"

The catalogue of the fifth and last portion of the Sunderland Library, which will be sold by auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson rom March 10th to 22d, inclusive, has been ssued. The series includes a fine series of sixteenth century editions of the New Testament, and numerous rare English events of the seventeenth century, many of them relating

to New England.
The proposals of the Syndicate appointed to frame regulations for the new degrees of Doctor in Science and Doctor in Letters at Cambridge are, says the Athenzum, compara-tively simple, for they decline to draw a line between science and letters, and they require only that candidates shall have given proof of distinction by some original contribution to the advancement of a science or learning. Candidates, who must be Masters in some faculty of five years' standing (or Bachelors of Medicine of seven years'), are to make application to the chairman of the special Board of Studies with which the subject of their original contribution is most nearly con-nected, forwarding the same in a printed form. A committee of the Board, two special referees, and finally the general Board of Studies, are to form the gauntlet through which an aspirant must run successfully before the degree is granted. Thus everything will depend upon the interpretation of the term original contribution.'

The retail booksellers, who have been long greaning under the competition of the stores and of the "cheap-jacks" who give twentyfive per cent. discount, talk of forming a union, with a view of dictating terms to the publishers, and preventing them from selling to drapers or co-operative stores, or to any one who offers the public more than 10 per cent. discount. A number of letters appear on the subject in this month's Bookseller.—

Nature believes that two English observers are being sent out to record the approaching eclipse of the sun, and that the American Government have been asked, and have agreed, to find places for them with the American expedition. M. Janssen will be the head of the French expedition, which will be located on one of the smallest islands of the Caroline Archipelago.

The planet Venus will be at her greatest elongation on the morning of Friday next, the 16th inst.

Jupiter is now on the meridian at 8 o'clock in the evening, only 5 deg. to the south of the bright star & Tauri. Saturn passes the meridian before six, and sets about an hour

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has this year been awarded to Dr. B. A. Gould, Director of the Observatory at

Mr. Latimer Clark published some months ago a small work on the ransit instrument, the object of which was to explain so clearly its fundamental principles that anyone possessed of a slight amount of mechanical skill might be able to use a small portable one in obtaining true time for the regulation of clocks and watches. To facilitate its use for this purpose he appended to the book a table of the exact mean times of the transits of several bright stars and of the sun over the meridian of Greenwich for part of last year, reduced from the Nautical Almanac. This he proposed to publish annually in a separate form. and accordingly we (Athenæum) have now before us his "Transit Tables for 1883." This work (of 103 pages) contains also other tables and memoranda which will be useful to the

amateur astronomer.
Mr. L. H. Grindon will shortly publish, through Messrs. Palmer and Howe, of Manchester, a work entitled "The Shakspeare Flora." The author's previous writings have shown his capability as an exponent of bota-nical science, and in this new book he has aimed at bringing out the poetry of every allusion to flower and tree in the works of Shakspeare. It is expected to be ready by

Mr. A. Arthur Reade has in the press a little book to be called "Study and Stimulants," which will be published shortly by Messrs. Heywood, of Manchester. It consists mainly of letters, addressed to Mr. Readon himself, from more than one hundred persons known in literature or science, who here give their own views on the use of alcohol and tobacco. We have seen the proof sheets; and we may venture to say that all people, whatever their opinions may be, will be interested in the personal character of some of the confessions. It is right to add that the general consensus of these experts is decidedly adverse to the use of stimulants as assisting intellectual work .- Academy.

The Society of Telegraph Engineers and of Electricians have been appointed the English agents for the International Electrical Exhibition to be held at Vienna in the autumn of this year.

It appears that no time has yet been fixed for closing the exhibition of pictures and drawings by Rossetti at the Burlington Club. The rooms will be opened to all who have members' tickets, which are generously given on application, until the end of this month. if the owners of the works and club authorities agree, perhaps a fortnight later.

General Pitt-Rivers has offered his wellknown and invaluable collection, now in the South Kensington Museum, to the University of Oxford, on condition that the University provides a suitable building for it.

Mr. Henry Irving has commissioned Mr. J. Forbes Robertson to paint the magnificent Cathedral scene in Much Ade About Nothing. The picture will, in all probability, be ready for exhibition in May. It will contain portraits of Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, the painter himself (the Claudio of the play), and of all the other leading personages of the

The Athenaum has the best authority for stating that, all rumours to the contrary notwithstanding, it is the intention of Sir Coutts Lindsay to continue the series of exhibitions in the Grosvenor Gallery. Apart from the usual summer exhibition, it is proposed to gather a large, and, if possible, complete body of the art of a very distinguished Royal Academician, a figure, landscape, and portrait painter.

An exhibition is being formed by Messas. Dowdeswell, of 133, New Bond-street, to open in May, of drawings and pictures by a Society of Artists, whose aim in art is exactly the opposite of that striven after by the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, namely, the French Society of Impressionists, hitherto but little known in England.

Ecclesiastical bitterness has greatly softened in Scotland since 1637. A brass tablet to the memory of Dean Hannay—whose unfortunate attempt to read the Liturgy in Edinburgh led to the tumults of that year—has been placed in St. Giles's "cathedral." The inscription, prepared by Dean Stanley, contains the following words:-" He was the first and the last who read the Service Book in this church. This memorial is erected in happier times by his descendant."

CLOSING A LARGE COLLIERY.—The whole of the colliers employed at the Flint Colliery Company's extensive works ceased operations on Saturday, in consequence of the intention of the proprietors to close the colliery at once. The company have the power of raising nearly 1,000 tons of coal weekly, and have coal mines under a surface area of about 820 acres. The stonnage of the works will acres. acres. The stoppage of the works will seriously affect the trade of Flint.

GOVERNMENT SHIP-BUILDING AT CHATHAM. GOVERNMENT SHIP-BUILDING AT CHATHAM.—
In addition to the squadron of armoured ships building and fitting at Chatham, the Admiralty have given instructions for two more powerful steel-armoured vessels to be immediately commenced. One of them, to be named the Mersey, is to be laid down in No. 3 Dock, the other being intended to be constructed on a building-slip. Each vessel will take about two years in construction. No. 21,101 -FOUNDED 1814

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1883.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12-13, 1883.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. The prospects of the Session which begins on Thursday next are full of doubt and perplexity. Mr. Gladstone will not be at his place in the House of Commons, and it is possible that he may not return to England for some weeks to come. Prudent as this extension of his visit to the Riviera may in itself be, it will inspire many of his followers with a keen sense of misgiving. They will be disposed, not unnaturally, to recognise in it an omen of the Prime Minister's impending retirement from public life, and they will be forcibly reminded that the political dispensation under which they now live is at best only transitional. Mr. Gladstone may yet make some more great speeches in the Chamber with which his reputation will always be identified. But the belief is general, and in all probability well founded, that a year hence he will not be in the House of Commons, and that he will not again personally address himself to any great legislative effort. His absence, therefore, from St. Stephen's on Thursday next will be interpreted as one of the shadows which coming events cast before them, and the minds of the Party that the hon. gentleman leads dwell rather on the future than on the present. Already there are signs that the forces which Mr. Gladstone holds in check are eager to assert themselves, and that any withdrawal or diminution of his controlling authority must be followed by movements gravely prejudicial to Liberal union. The sole guarantee of the solidarity of the Ministerial majority is the moral pressure of the Prime Minister. He is by no mean a perfect leader of the House of Commons, but the sectarian shibboleths and ambitions which he can moderate and repress will not be readily restrained by another. One of the immediate results of Mr. Gladstone's absence can scarcely fail to be felt during the debate on the Address. The Egyptian policy of the Government is notoriously not popular with the Radicals below the gangway. The same may be said of their Irish policy, especially in regard to the prosecution of Messrs. Davitt, Healy, and O'Brien. There are many Liberals who will be tempted to speak more freely on both these subjects than they might have done had the Prime Minister been in his place. At no time was Mr. Gladstone more essential, more indispensable to his Party than now. His energy is needed no less than his influence. Under his inspiration and auspices the Government has set itself to do a work, great in dimension, if not in promise of usefulness. Now that the hour has come when it must be seriously taken in hand, those who are responsible for the success of the operations are conscious of fears that the engine has not steam enough to move, much less to dash through the obstacles which impede its course. We are far from saying that some of the objects which Ministers propose to attempt are not objects which genuine public opinion desires to see achieved. The amendment of the Bankruptcy Law, the suppression of Corrupt Practices, the mitigation of the damage done by floods are problems that press for a solution, and the Government which solves them aright will deserve well of the country. Nor do we contend that the other tasks they propose to themselves are too weighty and delicate to be accomplished, if only popular enthusiasm were aroused to second the efforts of the Cabinet. But we are quite convinced that if Ministers are to acquit themselves of what they have undertaken, they will have to evoke, if they can, unmistakeable and continuous demonstrations of support in the Constituencies. It will not be enough to show that these measures are useful. It must be made obvious at every turn that they are the expression of a spontaneous and peremptory public demand. Who can allege that such a demand exists for the chief measures included in the Programme? Every feature in it has already become commonplace, and exposition has waxed stale in recommending it to public confidence. The only points that can be raised with any chance of rousing the flagging energies of disputants are precisely those which portend hindrance to that legislative mission from which Government assure us they will not without pain and shame be again turned aside. At the very best there have been perfunctory and factitious declarations of satisfaction-declarations based rather on the general confidence felt in the Ministry than in any specific appreciation of the worth of their plans. Will anyone allege that the County Government Bill, or the Government of London Bill, is an answer to an articulate demand? At this moment there is hardly a farmer in England who would not hear with relief a definite announcement that a measure securing compensation for unexhausted improvements was substituted for that designed to reconstruct the fabric of local administration in the Counties; and few, we imagine, would be sorry if the

plan adopted were one of those suggested

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will make up in motive force for the want | THE BRADLAUGH DEMONSTRATION. of popular enthusiasm. On the contrary, it is much more probable that projects which are received with coldness when in the ordinary course will encounter determined opposition when once the Clôture is invoked to facilitate their course, and all the new machinery will fall into discredit by the abuse of one part .-Standard.

THE SENATE AND THE PRINCES.

Discussing the upshot of the debate in the Senate on the Expulsion Bill, in the adoption of the amendment prepared by MM. Waddington and Léon Say, the Times observes:-Whatever may be said against the proposal of M. Léon Say in the abstract, it has at least this practical merit, that it furnishes a possible means of quietly shelving the whole question. To have rejected the Bill in toto might, and probably would, have led to a conflict between the two Chambers, from which nothing but harm and discredit to the Republic could have come. It is surely petter, even at some sacrifice of abstract principle, to compromise and close a quesion which need never have been opened if the Republic had had a little more confidence in itself. No conclusion of such an affair can be entirely satisfactory, but the least unsatisfactory is that which brings it most rapidly to an end. It was argued, indeed, by M. Léon Say that the failure of the indictment against Prince

Napoleon showed that the hands of the Government needed to be strengthened against the machinations of Pretenders. We should rather have thought that it showed the unwise timidity of the Government in ever taking such a matter seriously. If they had left the Prince the Bonapartist prints might surely have been trusted to extinguish him with the ridicule he has always excited whenever he has attempted to take himself or to get himself taken seriously. A Prince whom his own party repudiate, who has never been popular with the country, and whose political manœuvres have always been regarded as a mauvaise plaisanterie, publishes a Manifesto in the Figaro, and posts it on the walls of Paris. Straightway the Government falls, into a panic, thrusts the Prince himself into prison, and declares that the Republic is endangered by the presence in the country of the members of families which have formerly reigned in France. It is surely difficult to imagine a greater exhibition of weakness on the part of men who, if they are fit to be Ministers at all, should surely be able to guide and sustain the Republic. But the weakness of M. Duclerc, M. Fallières, and their colleagues is in itself a small matter; they were never thought to be strong. It is a far more serious thing that the panic into which the Ministry fell should have also taken hold of the Assembly. So far as we can see, the only gainer by the whole proceeding in Prince Napoleon him-The timorous reasoning which self. sought to justify the expulsion of the Orleans Princes by Prince Napoleon's escapade is a still more deplorable exhibition of weakness on the part of Republicans. The abortive prosecution of a Prince given to practical joking only made the Government ridiculous; the attempt to expel other Princes, against whom no definite charge could be laid, must, if persisted in, have gone far to make it contemptible. It could not but have injured the Republic, and it must have played the game, if not of the Princes themselves, at any rate of any party which is disposed to regard them as Pretenders. Exile, said M. Bardoux, quoting Victor Hugo, alone makes Pretenders; the native air of a Republic sooner or later makes even Princes into simple citizens. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that the proposal of M. Léon Say, accepted on Monday by the Senate, so far departs from the true principles of liberty as to place Princes in a different position from that of other offenders against the safety of the State. But a compromise necessarily involves some sacrifice, and the whole matter was involved in so much confusion and perplexity that the only issue lay in a compromise of some sort or other. We can only hope that the Chamber will be able to assent to the proposals of the Senate, and that the whole matter may be forgotten as soon as possible. If the net result should prove to be the withdrawal of a Ministry which has never had much authority either at home or abroad, and has shown throughout this whole affair so little dignity, capacity, or self-possession, it is possible that France and the Chamber may bear the loss with considerable equanimity. Rumours were rife in the Senate of a Ministry in which men like M. Léon Say and M. de Freycinet would find a place. As these are the men to whom the credit is due for devising a possible issue from a situation full of embarrassment and danger, it is natural that they should be summoned to power, especially if the Chamber should prefer to accept their method of dealing with the question of expulsion rather than that of the pre-

TRIAL OF PROFESSOR PALMER'S

sent Government. The accession of such

a Ministry would restore to the Govern-

ment of the Republic something of the

strength, dignity, and reputation in which

it has been sadly wanting of late, and,

what is of more immediate importance,

the whole question of expulsion would

probably be decently buried with all pos-

sible despatch, to the infinite advantage of

France and the Republic.—Times.

MURDERERS. The Cairo correspondent of the Stancard telegraphed on Monday night:-Colonel Warren is now engaged on the prosecution of Professor Palmer's murderers. The trial is held at Tantah. Several of those concerned in it have already confessed. It appears from their revelations that the lives of Professor Palmer and his companions might have been saved at the last moment had money been forthcoming to brile their captors. The Sheikh who was in charge of Professor Palmer's own property had, however, made off with it and secreted it-one thousand pounds having been since recovered. The actual murderers obtained none of it. No choice was given to the victims as to whether they would be shot or would leap from the precipice. They were all led to the brink of the cliff and shot; but Professor Palmer and Captain Gill fell over the precipice while still alive. Five Bedouins chosen for the actual commission of the murder. These five led the prisoners to the spot, while the main body remained at a considerable distance. There is no doubt that the conviction and execution of the murderers sheer infatuation to hope that the facilities manner in which Colonel Warren has carried secured by the new Rules of Procedure out his task.

Mr. Bradlaugh has sent to the authorities of the House of Commons a direct intimation that he will, at the sitting of the House of Commons on Thursday, present himself to take the oath, and that a num-

ber of his supporters from all parts of the kingdom will come to Westminster to hand in to members of Parliament petitions

in his favour :-Having regard to the large influx of strangers thus predicted, and to the excitement which may consequently prevail, none but members and officials will be admitted to the lobby on Thursday afternoon, the usual privilege list being suspended for the occasion. Constituents desirous of interviewing their representatives, or having other legitimate business, will be allowed to pass through Palaceyard into Westminster Hall, where each will be required to remain whilst the member he desires to see is sent for. Anything like overcrowding or disorder in Palace-yard or the hall will be effectually guarded against, so as to preserve perfectly free ingress and egress for members in accordance with the spirit of the order usually passed at the commencement of each session. The resolution passed last year on March 6, prohibiting Mr. Brad-laugh from taking the oath, having lapsed with the prorogation in December, there is at present no technical obstacle to prevent the non. member from coming up on Thursday, as he did on the first day of last session, and demanding that the oath shall be administered to him. Should he do so Sir Stafford Northcote will, as on previous occasions, intervene with a prohibitory resolution, and it may be presumed that the Speaker will hold such intervention to be in order, in accordance with his own ruling in precisely similar circumstances on April 21, 1881. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the result of any division on such a motion would be less adverse to Mr. Bradlaugh's pretensions than the divisions heretofore aken. It is, however, currently reported that the Cabinet have decided to initiate legislation on the subject of the Parliamentary oath, and should this intention be authoritatively declared Mr. Bradlaugh, as he has publicly avowed, will abstain from any aggressive action, and spare the House of Commons a repetition of the scenes of last year. The Government, in proposing to legislate for Mr. Bradlaugh's relief, would be pursuing a course consistent with the attitude they have throughout assumed on this question. In 1881, for instance, the Attorney-General asked leave to introduce a bill to make it lawful for members who objected to the oath to affirm, and although the measure was subsequently dropped, Mr. Gladstone stated in August of same year that "it would be the duty of the Government to consider Mr. Bradlaugh's position with the view of terminating the controversy." Again, in February of last year,

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS OSBORNE, MONDAY.

the Government supported an amendment of Mr. Marjoribanks, affirming that the law

ought to be so altered as to enable members

to take the oath or affirm. This amendment was lost by a majority of 15 only, the numbers being 257 to 242.—Daily Telegraph.

The Queen drove out this morring accomnanied by Princess Beatrice, and called on Ir. Bontein, her Majesty's Clerk of the The Princesson Robes, who is very Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh left for London this morning, attended by Mlle. Hein. Colonel Maude, C.B., has left for Osborne.

The Prince of Wales, attended by the Hon. H. T. Tyrwhitt-Wilson and Mr. Francis Knollys, is expected to arrive at Marlborough House from Cannes and Paris on Thursday

The Marquis of Headfort arrived in town on Monday from Headfort House. Kells, for the opening of Parliament. Viscount and Viscountess Midleton and family have arrived in Eaton-square from

next.

Peper Harrow. Lord Houghton has arrived at Almond's Hotel, Clifford-street, from Fyston Hall, York-

The death is announced of the Hon. Evelyn Albert Denison, youngest son of Albert Denison, first Lord Londesborough, and Lady Londesborough (now Lady Otto FitzGerald) which took place on the 20th ult., while travelling in the United States. He was in his 24th year, having been born in September

THE WELCH-TENNENT DIVORCE CASE .- On Saturday, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh Lord Fraser gave judgment in the counteractions for divorce between Mr. Charles Welch-Tennent, of Rumgally, Fifeshire, and his wife, Mrs. Hamilton Dunbar Tennent. His lordship first dealt with the action instituted by Mr. Welch-Tennent against his wife. He said that the parties were married on March 24, 1877, and lived together till May, 1881. The defender was a widow possessed of £52,000 in Consols and other moneys, amounting in all to £80,000, all of which passed to Mr. Welch-Tennent, there being no marriage contract excluding the just mariti. She was accused of infidelity to her husband with Mr. Robert Morris, a barrister-at-law, in four different houses in London, after she separated from her husband in June, 1881. His lordship was of opinion that the infidelity was not proved to have taken place at any of the ouses, or anywhere else. Mr. Robert Crawford, who belonged to Edinburgh, and was now a solicitor in London, was as frequent a visitor as Mr. Morris to Mrs. Tennent, and a charge of adultery with him was also made The bodily infirmities to which Mrs. Tennent was subject, her age, and her other non-attrac tions, of which her husband truthfully spoke on record, required to be kept in view. It was true that drink might induce peculiar tastes, but he would require direct evidence before he was convinced of her guilt. He therefore granted her an absolvitur, with expenses. In the action at the instance of Mrs. Tennent, the charges were that her husband visited improper houses in Edinburgh and Leith. If the evidence regarding them was credible, only one conclusion could be arrived at. But then the evidence was the evidence of prostitutes, and such evidence without corroboration was the least trustworthy that could be presented in a Court of Justice. Other people might have some sense of honour that could be appealed to; but as regarded prostitutes they were restained by no moral or religious obligations. No number of such vomen would make up one creditable witness. There must be corroboration of some kind, and there was none. He therefore found the charges against the husband not proven, and granted an absolvitur, with no expenses due

to or by either party. OUTRAGE AT THE HOME OFFICE. - At Bowstreet Police Court on Monday, Charles Maunsell, aged fifty-six, described as of no occupation, was charged with wilfully breaking a plate-glass window, value £2, at the Home Office. About nine o'clock on Saturday morning the defendant was seen to go up the steps at the Home Office and deliberately the plate-glass window in the door with his right hand. He was immediately taken into custody. His hand was dreadfully lacerated, and it was necessary to remove him to a hospital. In reply to the charge, defen-dant said that he had broken the window in order to bring certain grievances connected with his services in the army before the authorities, as he had been unable to obtain any recognition of his claims. He stated that h had served in the Indian Mutiny, and had been honourably mentioned for services at Lucknow, and had also served as a voluntee n the Zulu campaign. Mr. Flowers said he could not enter into such matters in considering this case, and fined the defendant 10s. and £2 costs.

THE MURDER CONSPIRACY IN IRELAND.

Late on Monday afternoon the man Caffrey, arrested on Sunday, was brought up at the Dublin Police Court. It was stated that he would be connected with the Phœnix Park murders as the fourth man in Kavanagh's car.

The prisoner was remanded.

At the meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday afternoon, on the election of members to serve on the committee of city hospitals, Mr. Alderman Harris asked why was the name of Councillor James Carey, who is charged, in connection with the Phœnix Park assassinations, omitted from the list of those qualified to serve.—Mr. T. Sullivan. M.P., considered this a most disgraceful remark .- The Lord Mayor said it was a cruel remark .- Alderman Harris remarked that the cruelty lay in the fact of Mr. Carey's name being omitted from the list, as some present might wish to vote for him.—Mr. T. D. Sul-livan cried "shame."—The Lord Mayor said: We will say no more upon this subject. A Swansea correspondent, writing on Monday, says:-The police at Swansea received a telegram on Saturday from the Superintendent of the Detective Department, Dublin, to the effect that Tommy Caffrey Guy, abourer, and attendant on the boats at Dublin was wanted on suspicion of being connected with the Phœnix Park murders. He was supposed to have left Ireland on Thursday in a coasting steamer or coaling brig. In accordance with this information, the Swansea police carefully watched all the ships that came into port from Ireland, and when the Maggie Warrington came in on Sunday Police-sergeant Smith apprehended one o the crew who had joined the moment she left Dublin, and whose name was not on the ship's articles. He gives his name as Joseph Barrett, aged 25 years. He says he joined the ship on Friday, and sailed on Saturday morning. He makes no statement as to his connection with the Phœnix Park murders, and the prevailing opinion here is that his story is bond fide, and that he is not implicated. He now remains in the lock-up pending in-

structions from Dublin. The Freeman's Journal of Monday says :-Even if the proof against some of the accused were far stronger than it is at this moment. even if morally their guilt was beyond all doubt, it is essentially necessary in the interests of justice that they should have a fair and unprejudiced trial. Their punishment, if they be proved to be guilty, will then be all the more in essive, and all the more likely to prove an effective deterrent to any, if such there be, who think of following their example. The Dublin Express says the most intense satisfaction of the people at hearing this evidence will be in proportion to the horror which was excited by the deed. The proceedings teach us by what measures Radical legislation was forced upon this country. It is not the speech of the agitator, but the blow of the assassin which causes Radical Minister to propose such a measure as the Land Act. Let any one ask himself, would the legislation of the last three years have been proposed by a Radical Cabinet had it not been for the crime which has stigmatised the land with infamy. It is men like the Phœnix Park murderers who force the hands of Radical statesmen. A Dublin correspondent wrote on Monday

morning: - Saturday's disclosures at Kilmain-

ham court-house have made a deep impression on the Irish people, and praise is generally accorded to the detective department for the wonderful manner in which they have sifted the Phœnix Park assassinations. secrecy with which they have carried out their inquiries has been something worderful and this even now is exercised to, if possible a greater extent, and no one outside the depariment knows what will be the next move It is, however, certain that the police have several more arrests yet to effect, ar i a detective has been sent to New York to trace one man whose capture is regarded as important. That Delaney, the man convicted of the attempt on Judge Lawson, was not put in the witness-box on Saturday, was a matter of surprise to many in court. As he sat outside the dock it was the general assumption that he had turned approver. On Thursday, however, it will be known whether the Government has accepted his evidence if he has offered it. It has been remarked that when Delaney entered the court on Saturday he made some kind of signal to his former companions then in the dock with his hands. But he movement may have been quite a natural one considering his delicate health. who on Saturday was mentioned as being one of the band of assassins in the Phoenix Park, first came into prominence a year or two back by bringing a charge against the Scotch contractor for the Dublin drainage works of scamping the work. He was then a jobbing nason, and was appointed to examine the pipes laid down, and a report was made to the corporation. It may be incidentally remarked that the Scotch contractor shortly afterwards became a bankrupt. Carey soon after was proposed by Mr. William O'Brien, the new member for Mallow, as a suitable candidate for a seat in the Dublin Town Council, and he was forthwith elected. On the very night of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke a huge bonfire was burning outside Carey's house in celebration of the release of some suspects who had been confined under Mr. Forster's Coercion Act. At the time the assassination was committed, some Nationalists declaring horror at the deed, expressed the opinion that if it had been perpetrated by Dublin men then the coercive measures of Mr. Forster would be

THE ENTHRONIZATION OF ARCHBISHOP BENSON — The following ecclesiastical dignitaries have signified their intention of being present at the enthronization of Archbishop Benson at Canterbury Cathedral:—The Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Dover, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Lichfield, Bishop Mitchenson, Bishop Oxenden, the Bishop of Bedford, the Bishop of Ballarat, and the Bishop designate of Truro. A consultation was held on Monday afternoon, in the Cathedral Library, to complete the arrangements for the approaching ceremony. Sitting accommodation will be provided for about two thousand persons; and in addition there will be standing room for five hundred. Although there is yet another month during which applications for admission will be received, the Dean has already received applications far exceeding the accommodation of the cathedral.

EXECUTION AT MANCHESTER. - At eight o'clock on Monday morning Abraham Thomas, a butler, who was sentenced to death at the recent Manchester Assizes for the murder of Mrs. Christiana Leigh, at Kearsley, near Bolton, was hanged within the precincts of Strangeways gaol. The condemned man had been in the employ of Captain Ansdell as butler, and his victim was the housekeeper of the establishment, the motive of the crime being revenge, in consequence of Mrs. Leigh having complained of his irregular habits. The murder took place on January 4, when Thomas shot Mrs. Leigh with one of his master's guns as she entered the studio, where he had secreted himself. From the time when he was informed that the date of his execution was fixed, Thomas ate and slept well, and received the visits of his friends with the utmost composure. At attempt had been made to obtain an inquiry into his state of mind, but the Home Secretary had declined to interfere with the due process of the law. The convict had been visited daily since his condemnation by a Wesleyan minister, to which denomination he belonged. Marwood was the executioner, and the execution was private, representatives of the Press not being

THE VOYAGE OF THE "EIRA." The members of the Geographical Society assembled on Monday evening in the theatre of the London University for the purpose of hearing a paper read by Mr. Leigh Smith, entitled "The Second Voyage of the Eira to Franz Josef Land." Amongst those present were Sir G. Nares, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Houghton, Lord Dysart, Sir H. Barkly, Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir Rawson, Sir Allen Young, Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, General Sir J. H. Lefroy, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Douglas Forsyth, Colonel J. A. Grant, Mr. A. Sellar, and many other well known travellers. Lord Aberdare, who presided, announced, to the regret of the audience, that Mr. Leigh Smith would be unable, owing to a severe cold, to read his paper. In his absence, Dr. Neale a companion of his previous voyages, had consented to undertake the duty. Mr. Leigh Smith was the first gentleman who, in his own yacht, had reached Franz Josef Land, and it was by his exertions that the character of the western coast, to a further extent of 150 miles, had become known. The Eira lest Peterhead in June, 1881, for the purpose of completing the knowledge which had been acquired of the coast of Franz Josef Land during the previous season of 1880. On the 23d July, the Eira was steaming towards Cape Ludlow, an opening which hitherto had proved impenetrable. A lane of open water extending west-south-west, however, was found and thus the land was seen connecting the Cape mentioned with Cape Lofley, the extreme point of land hitherto discove.ed. The Eira was soon afterwards caught between some pack-ice and the land floe, and sank in eleven fathoms of water. A tent was rigged up on the ice, and there were twenty-five men left shelterless on the icy shores to face the rigours of an Arctic winter. During the rest of the month the explorers busied themselves in shooting looms, walrus, and bears. Mr. Leigh Smith's paper entered minutely into the incidents of the every-day life of his crew. Sufficient fresh meat was obtained to last the winter; and thus, without lime-juice, the health of the men were preserved. In May, the crew were busy making sails for the boats, and preparing for a journey southwards. On the 21st June they set out on their perilous boat voyage, in the hope of reaching Novaya Zemlya, and of there being picked up by some vessel. At the stations, the winter was very much less severe than on the same parallel in Smith Sound, owing apparently to the expanse of ocean, where the ice is in motion more or less throughout the coldest months of the year. In June the preparations for retreat were completed. There were four boats. with six men in three of them, and seven in the other. They left six bottles of champagne in the hut in case any one might call (laughter). They then blocked up the door, gave a hearty parting cheer, and loaded the boats, which at once made southwards. The crews went zigzag through narrow leads, dragging the boats over pieces of ice, and occasionally sailing through pools of water. Ultimately the boats were hauled up on the beach near the entrance of the Matyushin Thar, and round the point were the Willem Barents, Dutch exploring vessel, and the Hope, under the command of Sir Allen Young, who had gone out to search for the crew of the Eira. The little so in the Strait, with Sir H. Gor Booth and Mr. Grant on board, and so the explorers found themselves suddenly in the midst of friends. Thus the voyage was finished, and the principal objects of the ex-pedition fulfilled. It has been shown that this recently-discovered region is a suitable base whence to push explorations northward towards the Pole. The voyage of the Eira points to the western side of Alexandria Land

as the route along which the Pole must next be approached. Sir Allen Young spoke of the bravery displ yed by the crew of the Eira, and expressed his thanks to Mr. Leigh Smith, to the Lords of the Admiralty, and to the officers of the Austro-Hungarian Expedition for the efforts they had made to discover another means for ching the North Pole. Mr. Alexander Sellar, on behalf of Mr. Smith, tendered that gentleman's thanks for the assistance that had peen given him in his expedition. Sir Leopold M'Clintock pointed to the rapidity with which Arctic voyages were made nowadays to what to what they were formerly, when years were occupied by exploring parties in those far-off regions. Sir George Nares said that a most instructive story had been read to them. In criticising the salient points of the paper. he said that the voyage of the Eira bore a strong resemblance to an historical voyage round the north coast of Nova Zembla, and un-doubtedly it stamped the character of Mr. Leigh Smith in a very prominent degree. The story, however, showed the extreme hazard run by explorers when they went forth without a proper base and a retreat. not forget the anxiety that was felt when Mr. Smith did not return. The information as to the existence of animal life was most important, for where there were plenty of bears and walrus open water was sure to be. Still he did not expect to see open water south of he Franz Josef before July. Where the icebergs went they did not know, though it must be somewhere up between Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land. Sir George humorously remarked that the removal of Spitzbergen, or a part of it, was what was wanted to enable exploring vessels to get to Franz Josef's Land and beyond it more easily, and in conclusion he spoke of the anxiety felt for the safety of the expedition sent out by the United States Government, and which he hoped would speedily be rescued from their peril. After some observations from Mr. Clement Markham, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Smith, and with a reply from the noble Chairman the meeting was adjourned.

Race, and why should young men be taken for nearly two months from a considerable portion of their studies, and be subjected to an elaborate training in order to row against each other in public? The answer is, because the conditions under which, and particularly the course over which, the race is rowed, serve to keep alive in both Universities a higher standard of rowing excellence than would prevail in their abs four miles and a quarter of the Thames course compels the adoption of a better style of rowing than is common at either University, and in proportion as both Oxford or Cambridge have discarded the short quick strokes, which are fostered to a greater or less extent by the peculiar conditions of the Isis and the Cam, and have adopted the long steady swing characteristic of the best class of English oarsmanship, so have they won victories or suffered defeats at Putney. The narrowness of the streams which flow through the two University towns, and the impossibility of finding course on which even two boats could fairly race abreast, have compelled the adoption of bumping and time races, and in these ontests speed for a short distance is everything and mere style counts for little. In the case of Cambridge it is very likely that the sluggish condition of the Cam which prevailed nearly twenty years ago, and was caused by the silting up of the bed of the river, was another serious obstacle to the acquirement of a long steady stroke. It is certain that after the river was dredged out a very sensible improvement was manifest in Cambridge oarsmanship, and it is asserted that the bed of the stream is now filling up again, and that the rowing has suffered in consequence. If this be correct, the removal of the practice ground of the University eight to the Ouse at Ely, where the boat has the benefit of deeper water and a stronger stream steamer to be ent to him. Two stest than exists at Cambridge, is fully explained. already out in search of the Quebec.

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

BOAT RACE.—It may be asked, the Field says, what is the benefit of the University Boat

PARIS: PRICE 40 CENTIMES OUT OF PARIS: 45 CENTIMES

THE GALE AND THE FLOODS.

Waterside residents at Mortlake, Kew, Richmond, Twickenham, and neighbouring towns are now suffering great inconvenience in consequence of floods. The river again rose to an extraordinary height on Monday, and at high water many of the roads and foot-paths at Richmond and Twickenham were completely inundated. For a time traffic was partially suspended, particularly at St. Margaret's, where some of the inhabitants were unable to get into ther houses. The great rush of water has done considerable damage to some of the embankments in the neighbourhood, and many acres of land adjoining the river are completely submerged. The river Colne at Twickenham has overflowed its banks, and many of the adjoining meadows are invisible. The Richmond railway-station presented an extraordinary appearance on Monday afternoon. The water again rose to a level with the platforms, and found its way into some of the offices, causing much mischief. Lewisham and the surrounding hamlets in the south-eastern district of West Kent, too, have suffered considerably by the late gale. The river Ravensbourne has over-flowed its banks, the fields at Ladywell being one great sheet of water for a considerable distance. The South-Easiern Railway Company's lines are in some places under water. On Saturday night, James Savill, shopkeeper, of Farnham, Essex, drove from Bishop Stortford on his return home in company with two labouring men, one named Osborne, aged 66, ard Warwick, a younger man. He had to pass through a water lane, the depth of the current being 4ft. or 5ft., with a deeper ditch at the side. They had not proceeded more than some 30 yards into the stream, which was flowing against them, when the horse fell down. The cart overturned, and all three were pitched out. Warwick and Savill succeeded in escaping, but Osborne was carried away by the water and his body has not yet been recovered. The river Lea has flooded above treat of lead and payts of the Powel a large tract of land, and parts of the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey are under water. The workmen at the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield had to be conveyed to their work in carts, the roads being impassable for pedestrians.

Since Sunday morning the river in the Windsor districts has risen nearly 2ft., and

immense volumes of water were on Monday coming rapidly along the upper reaches of the river. Forced back by the wind, the water has spread rapidly over most of the Home Park east of the Castle, the Queen's private drive, between the Victoria-bridge and the Albert-bridge at Old Windsor, about a mile in length, being entirely submerged. Eton College and the town are completely surrounded. The inundations extend for miles over the open country in the direction of Maidenhead, while the Windsor racecourse at Clewer is simply a lake. The Kennet, which unites with the Thames at Reading, has risen to an unprecedentend height. Many fields and roadways are completely inundated, and some of the districts outside Reading are almost impassable. The water has penetrated into the engine-house of Messrs. Huntley and Palmer's biscuit works, and some 300 men, belonging to one particular department, were unable to go on with their work on Monday, What might have proved a serious railway accident was averted on Monday morning by the care and foresight of the driver of the train which left the Didcot Junction of t Great Western Railway for Newbury at 7.25. In the cutting between Upton and Compton Stations he noticed that the line was blocked by a quantity of earth that had become dislodged in consequence of the rains. train was brought to a standstill in good time, and in about two hours the obstruction was removed. On Monday the Avon, in Wilts, overflowed its banks, submerging many hundred acres of meadow land. The greater part of Fisherton-street, in Salisbury, was inundated, and business there had to be en-tirely suspended. The same morning a land-slip occurred on the line of railway between Weymouth and Dorchester, and the early trains could not be run. A portion of the line between Athelney and Langport is submerged. The Exe, rising rapidly, everflowed its banks at several places between Tiverton and Exeter, and many parts of the adjacent country are under water. Just below Wood-bury Station a breach was made in the line, the ballast being undermined and washed away for a distance of many yards. Traffic was suspended for several hours, but the damage was repaired in the course of the day. The Great Western line was also damaged. A portion of the churchyard of St. damaged. A portion of the chutchy and the road by a perpendicular wall about 20ft. high, fell away on Sunday evening, blocking up the thoroughfare for a length of 40ft. with some tons of masonry, earth, and broken tombstones. Some 70ft. of the new stone pier under the Hoe at Plymouth has been carried away, and the Great Western Docks are damaged. The Orient Line steamer Garonne has not yet left the harbour. The sea broke with great fury on the Promenade at Penzance, damaging the coping and flooding numerous houses. It was not deemed advisable to take the London mail train on to the town, as there was some doubt as to . the safety of the viaduct. The passengers alighted at Marazion and were conveyed to Penzance by omnibus. The viaduct is now found to be

The valley of the Severn is now inundated with several feet of water for miles above and below Gloucester, and the water is still rising. The gale resulted at Swansea in considerable damage to the East Pier extension works.

About 100ft. of the incomplete pier was swept away and the engine and pile-driving machinery were cast into the sea. The floods in the Midland counties have largely increased. Wolverton, on the borders of Northamptonshire, is flooded, and traffic along the highways is altogether impossible. Great damage has been done, and the farmers have suffered extensive losses. At Narborough and Blaby the floods roll over the tops of the highest bridges. Grave fears were entertained at Leicester of another flood, but just as the water reached the level of the streets it began gradually to subside. At the famous old hunting town of Melton Mowbray the highway was so deep under water as to be quite impassable. The river Eye burst its banks, flooding all round. Around Nottingham large tracts of meadow land are submerged. The agricultural outlook is very disheartening. Wheat-sowing is necessarily greatly in arrear, and it is impossible that an average extent of land can now be sown with that grain. From many parts of the northern counties, too, reports have been received showing that great damage has been done by the gale and the

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA. telegram, dated Maryborough, February 10, states :- The Hon. Ivo Bligh's team have had a pleasant sojourn here, the weather throughout being bright and genial. A match which they have brought to a conclusion to-day against a local eighteen has resulted in another decisive victory for them. Batting in excellent style they rattled up 165 during during their stay at the wickets, and on going into the field they proved far too strong for their more numerous opponents, as they got rid of them for 42 in their first innings and 79 in their second. The visitors thus won the match by an innings and 46 runs.

SAFETY OF THE MISSING STEAMER "QUEBEC." SAFETY OF THE MISSING STEAMER QUEBEC.

The steamer Aviona, of Dundee, Captain Sangster, arrived in the Mersey on Monday morning and reports that on Saturday last he passed the steamer Quebec in latitude 50.38 north, longitude 11.12 west, about 150 miles west of the Irish coast. The captain of the Quebec signalled all well, and asked for a steamer to be sent to him. Two steamers are

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AGreat-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13-14, 1883.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY. Who were behind the men that now stand in the dock on the charge of having murdered Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish? Who set them in motion? Who provided them with money? It is pretty clear that Mr. Burke was singled out for murder upon grounds well understood by the Assassination Society; that no attempt on the life of Lord Frederick Cavendish was intended at the time; and that that gallant and unfortunate young nobleman, who had only just touched the Irish shore, paid the penalty of being accidentally in the company of the marked and doomed victim. But why was Mr. Burke to be murdered? And why was it decided that the "Cause of Ireland" would be furthered by his destruction? As the principal permanent official of the Castle, he represented the system and spirit of "centralisation," against which we are now hearing such violent invectives, uttered by persons of the highest distinction and by others near to persons of the highest distinction. If the Witness spoke the truth who affirmed that particular instructions were issued to attack "the tall man," it is perfectly plain that Mr. Burke, and Mr. Burke alone, was the person for whom the assassins were to wait. It is no private or personal vengeance these wretches were going to wreak. It was a political act they were going to perform, the bidding of some political superior or other, and in order to further a political end. If we were afresh to run through the names of the prisoners we should find only one of them, at most, who can be said to occupy any but a very humble position; and this one exception is hardly raised, in this respect, much above his fellows. But in that case the question once again pressingly arises-If the persons charged with the murder of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish are found guilty of the fearful crime imputed to them, what was the nature of the machinery that sent them on their pitiless errand, and from whom did they learn that it would be a good and useful thing to take the life of the Permanent Secretary? It is scarcely credible that men who might have sufficed to carry out, or even to initiate, a moonlight raid, were the adequate originators of a plot of the utmost daring, the utmost ingenuity, and the utmost horror. Even from what the public have heard of what must have been the proceedings of the persons who were implicated in the act of savagery, they must have been in possession of considerable means in order to carry out their intentions without immediate discoveryindeed, in order to evade raising suspicion of their intention before its fulfilment. But the more we reflect upon the deedits time, its place, its purpose, its particulars-the more struck we become by the amount of dexterous planning it necessitated. Long heads and long purses must have been at work to execute the design with precision and success in broad daylight, and in one of the best known spots of the Irish capital. It is well known that Mr. Burke disdained to take any precautions for the safety of his own person, and that he had hundreds of times exposed his life to the stroke of the murderer. But it was clearly laid down that the assassination was to be wrought in a particular manner, and the manner decided upon rendered it unavoidable that the actual assassins should have a number of accomplices. Surely, there is something very strange and peculiar in this multiplying of the

home the guilt of the assassination to those who were actually present at it. But the people of this country will never be satisfied until this stream of murder is traced to its fountain head, and until we know not only who struck the mortal blows. who waved handkerchiefs and passed on signals, who drove the assassins to the spot of the murder, and who drove them

number of individuals who were made ac-

cessories to the crime. All the features

of the murder point to the conclusion that

its perpetrators felt themselves to be in a

strong position, surrounded by friends,

backed by patrons more influential than

themselves, and executing the behests of a

sort of tranquil judicial tribunal. As a

rule, assassinations are the work either of

one individual or of a very small band of

companions. But in the case of the kill-

ing of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick

Cavendish there is the strongest presump-

tion that numbers of persons were engaged

in the business, either directly or in-

directly. In a word, we seem to be merely

dealing at present with the agents of an

Assassination Society, whose directors

keep in the background. The suggestion

deepens the horror with which the crime

has been regarded; but it cannot be set

aside simply because it is horrible. The

greatest credit will be due to the police

should it appear that they have brought

AN UNTOWARD COMPROMISE. The French Senate has behaved after its accustomed manner. It has been robust in its profession and weak as water in its performance. So far as words go it has denounced exceptional laws against pretenders as unjust in themselves and

schievous to those who enact them.

away, but likewise who they were that

procured, hired, or incited the final per-

formers in the dismal tragedy.—Standard.

And then, after all this has been said, it has first consented to consider the clauses -a process answering to the English second reading-and then adopted a compromise which concedes the obnoxious principle and gives effect to it by a machinery which aggravates the mischief anticipated from the Bill as originally framed by the Government. The amendment proposed by M. Léon Say enacts that any member of a family which has reigned in France who publicly acts as a Pretender, or makes a demonstration designed to put the State in jeopardy, shall be punished with banishment. This provision is objectionable, first, because it makes that a crime in a prince which is not a crime in any one else. In many cases, perhaps in most, the man who acts as a Pretender is less dangerous to the established order of things than the man who acts for a Pretender. General Monk had a greater hand in the Restoration than Charles II., and the Stuart Pretenders were usually the least formidable members of their own party. This objection might, it is true, be got over by limiting the offence to a demonstration directed against the safety of the State, and then making it equally punishable by whomsoever committed. Not to mention, however, that this would not be a law against the Orleans Princes, and so would have no chance of gratifying the mingled fear and rage which seems to animate the Chamber of Deputies, it would not touch the second objection to which the amendment is open-its excessive vagueness. What is a demonstration designed-ayant pour but -to endanger the safety of the State? It may mean anything under the sun. The most innocent steps may have this end attributed to them. The clause borrows from the original Bill one of its most flagrant faults by making intention and not action the measure of guilt. It is clear that, had this law been in force, the Chamber would have forced the Government to prosecute Prince Napoleon; and it is far from certain that the Republican majority would not hold that the Duc de Chartres has intended to endanger the safety of the State by allowing himself to be called "Monseigneur." Supposing the majority to be in this temper, M. Say's clause provides it with a weapon which it may use with tremendous effect against itself. The accused person is to be tried either by the Assize Court or by the Senate sitting as a court of justice. Under this clause the Government would be forced to put Prince Napoleon on his trial, and thus provoke all the evil consequences to the Republic which they foresaw must follow if his counsel were allowed to say over again, with an additional array of argument and wealth of illustration, what the Prince had said in his proclamation. Such a law will operate as a direct inducement to Pretenders to do something which will impel the Government to prosecute them. In the nature of things they must believe that the country is weary of its rulers and anxious to replace them; and therefore that all they have to do to ensure success is to let it be sufficiently known that they are ready to meet the wishes of the country. A proclamation posted on the walls will give them just the occasion they are in search of. The best forensic oratory of France will be at their command, and the speeches of their counsel will be only a thinly veiled attack upon Republican institutions. It is for the sake of such a compromise as this that MM. Say and Waddington and a contingent of Left Centre senators have consented to sacrifice the dignity of the Senate, and to disappoint the hopes which those who wish to see some stability introduced at the eleventh hour into Republican policy were disposed to build on it. Whether the Chamber will accept the strange olivebranch which at M. Say's instance the Senate has held out to it, is uncertain. Probably, however, the majority will feel a well-grounded confidence that, if one concession is rejected as inadequate, it will not be long before the Senate will be prepared with another; and so on until the irreducible minimum insisted on by the Chamber has been at last reached. St. James's Gazette.

PROSPECTS IN EGYPT. The Cairo correspondent of the Standard

telegraphed on Tuesday night :-The news from the Soudan continues to be far from reassuring. The mere fact of skirmishes taking place in the close vicinity of Khartoum shows that the whole peninsula between the two rivers is in a state of revolt. One tribe only appears to have remained loyal. There is little doubt that the slave dealers, seeing the lax manner in which Gen. Gordon's work was continued, only waited the opportunity offered by the late anarchy in Coiro to stir up disturbances. Meeting with much success, they actively pushed the move-ment, taking advantage of Mahdi to blend religious fanaticism with their own temporal interest in raising the whole province to rebellion. Nothing but the most energetic measures can avert the present danger, and it is evident that a strong repressive power will be needed long after the actual termination of the present troubles. A Commission has already been named for the appointment of the minor functionaries in the New Courts. The question of the nomination of Judges is a more difficult one, and it is doubtful if it will be found possible to find a sufficient number of persons conversant with Arabic, as was first intended. Either European Judges gnorant of the language of the country must fill the posts, or else Arabic-speaking functionaries qualified by experience in the Courts, though not having been regularly admitted to the Bar, must be chosen.

IRISH UNANIMITY.

To one who looks down from a height upon a crowd below, all difference of stature and carriage appear dwarfed into one monotonous insignificance. So from an ordinary English standpoint the distinction of creed and conduct between the mob of Irish agitators is almost inappreci-

Who, for instance, could imagine that, at a special meeting of the free and independent rish electors of Liverpool, in aid of the Irish Distress Fund, Mr. Kenny, M.P., would be rapturously applauded and Dr. Commins, M.P., hissed and hooted? It is true that a certain amount of local friction exists upon certain questions, but Irish patriotism, of which we hear so much, ought surely to be able—as Mr. Kenny, M.P., vainly implored the meeting-"to sink personal feelings" in the face of great national distress, and "not to expose themselves to the ridicule of their The audience were, however, opponents." The audience were, nowever, determined to expose themselves, and certainly succeeded in carrying that determination into effect. When Dr. Commins, M.P., rose to thank "the majority" for thanking him for presiding, he told his hearers that they would keep clear of the police when they got outside—an impeachment which was greeted with shouts of "No, we would

"the meeting," Do you respect your-selves?" and was, as might have been expected, answered with shouts of "No!" He further proceeded to explain that he did not care one straw for votes of thanks,' but would continue to do his duty, and the meeting broke up in great confusion. This, then, is the grand spectacle of Ireland united under suffering and oppression. The country is threatened, we are told, with a famine; two active and intelligent Irish members convene a meeting of Irishmen at Liverpool to show the Saxon oppressors that Ireland can help herself; whereupon the meeting assembles, shouts, calls names, and breaks up in confusion. What further proof is needed that Irishmen sympathise with Irish distress, that they are united like brethren in the good cause, and that Home Rule is the only form of Government calculated to restore peace to that dislocated country-? Globe.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN ENGLAND. Arriving in London on Monday night, Prince Napoleon, accompanied by his younger son, Prince Louis, and a gentleman from Paris, drove to the Buckingham Palace Hotel. On Tuesday the party left London for a brief visit to the Ex-Empress Eugénie, at Farnborough, where they arrived by ordinary train a few minutes before two o'clock in the afternoon. It was not previously known in the village or even by the railway officials that such eminent visitors were expected, the only sign of preparation being the fact that the Duc de Bassano was in waiting for them with one of the carriages from the mansion of Farnborough-hill. There is no reason for stating that the Empress has identified her-self in any way with the views of the Prince, nor had she had any knowledge of his famous manifesto previous to its publication. It is simply as a matter of courtesy that the Prince desired to devote his first visit in England to paying his respects to the widow of his Imperial cousin. The visit was a brief one, the interview being over in time to permit of the Prince and his son and attendant returning London by the train which left Farnborough at twenty minutes to five o'clock. The train arrived at Waterloo station at ten minutes to six o'clock, a little before its appointed time. The Imperial party were not recognised on alighting. In the evening the Prince and party dined at their hotel. He wished to enjoy quietness and privacy during his visit to London. Since the return from Paris the Empress has suffered from a cold, brought on by the unfavourable weather, but otherwise she is in fairly good health. A correspondent writes to the Times:—"I had an interview this (Tuesday) morning at Farnborough-hill, the Empress's new residence, with M. Piétri, who emphatically informed me that Prince Napoleon was merely making a visite de famille, and led me to believe that the rumoured 'understanding' between the two august personages could not exist, inasmuch as the Empress never heard anything whatsoever about the Prince's manifesto until it had actually appeared in print, nor did she approve that now historical document. She gives more heed to the building of the new chapel and mauscleum than to the adventurous schemes of her Imperial cousin. Politically, it had no significance whatsoever, and it may reasonably be doubted whether Prince Napoleon ventured to lay before the Imperial lady any of the 'plans' with the invention and promulgation whereof he is credited by the papers. After his return to London, I was told that he had made up his mind to leave London that evening, instead of tomorrow (Wednesday)."

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. Parliament, which was prorogued on the 2d of December, reassembles to-day. The usual political banquets on the eve of the meeting of Parliament took place last evening. The Marquis of Salisbury, as leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, will entertain at dinner a large party of his leading political friends at his residence in Arlingtonstreet. Piccadilly. Since the prorogation of Parliament changes have taken place in the Upper House by the death of Lord Wemyss and March, Lord Stamford and Warrington, Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory, Lord Greville of Clonyn, and Lord Vaux of Harrowden. Lord Harrowby died on the 19th of November, while the late Parliament was sitting. His successor, Lord Sandon, M.P., will not take his seat in the House of Lords for some time. He has gone to Madeira, and does not return until after Easter. The only new peers created since Parliament was prorogued are Lord Wolseley and Admiral Lord Alcester, who will have to take the oath and subscribe to the roll of Parliament at the commencement of the session. The latter peer will return from the command of the Mediterranean Fleet at the end of the month. The Lord Chancellor, who has been advanced in the peerage under the "names, styles, and titles of Vis-count Wolmer, of Blackmoor, in the county of Southampton, and Earl of Selborne, in the same county," will also have to take the oath and subscribe to the Parliamentary roll. Since the last Session of Parliament the Hon. Algernon Fulke Egerton has been elected member for Wigan, Mr. Samuel Smith for Liverpool on Lord Sandon's accession to the peerage, Mr. William O'Brien for Mallow in the place of Mr. William Moore Johnson, the Attorney-General for Ireland, elevated to the Irish Bench; Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke on his re-election, having accepted the office of President of the Local Government Board; and Lord Elcho for Haddingtonshire, on his father's accession to the peerage as Earl of Wemyss. New writs will be moved for at the commencement of the Session for Portarlington, vacant by the Hon. Bernard Fitzpatrick's accession to the peerage as Lord Castletown, of Upper Ossory; for the county Dublin, in the place of the Right Hon. Colonel Thomas Edward Taylor, deceased; and for Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the place of Mr. Ashton W. Dilke, who has resigned his seat on account of continued ill-health. Other writs will have to be moved for Mayo, Tipperary, and Londonderry; Mr. Isaac Newton, Mr. John Dillon, and Sir Thomas Maclure having expressed their intention of resigning their respective seats in Parliament.

THE MURDER IN SHROPSHIRE. - Since the discovery of the head of a girl in a pond at Apsley-park, near Wellington, the water has been partially drawn off, and yesterday morning two legs were discovered on the margin of the pool. They were wrapped as was also the head in a piece of gray alpacea. It is said that while living in Shrewsbury Mr. and Mrs. Mayers, the father and step-mother of the murdered girl, who are now under arrest, were imprisoned for cruelty to her. The legs found, which have been identified as those of the missing girl, have been roughly severed at the thigh, and it is thought that they have been preserved in brine. The house in which the Mayers lived at Kinnersby, a little village on Preston Weald Moors, was let to them at Christmas last. They came with two children, and the neighbours state that ever since the came the murdered girl had been brutally ill-treated. The clothes of the deceased and a bed quilt were discovered by the police to be blood-stained, and from some of them an attempt has been made to wash out stains. The male prisoner was gardener to Mr. Ogle, and was a well-behaved man. Mr. Ogle' valet states that he saw the deceased last Thursday week, when she was well, but much bruised. She had previously run away, be-cause of ill-treatment, but had been persuaded to go back. Both the prisoners had been twice married. The wrapper in which the head was found was sewn with pink, drab, and white thread, and a quantity thread is said to have been found at the prisoner' house. It is imagined that the disco louration of the head has been caused by subjection to heat, probably for the purpose of not." Then he asked the majority of disguising identity.

THE MURDERS IN DUBLIN. EXPECTED FURTHER DISCLOSURES.

The Dublin correspondent of the Standard, writing on Tuesday night, says :- It is stated that evidence of an extraordinary character will be given on Thursday at the adjourned inquiry at Kilmainham, implicating persons of considerable political importance as having supplied funds to the conspirators. The evidence on this point, it is believed, will be, to some extent, documentary, and the name of a prominent person will be mentioned in connection with some cheques which passed into the hands of some members of the organization. Fitzpatrick, who was arrested in London recently, will be one of the chief witnesses, and it is believed be will be able to speak of the actual perpetrators of the double murder. He is said to have been one of those told off as watchers in the park at the time of the outrage. Strangely enough, it is said he will give evidence that only two men struck the Chief and Under-Secretary with knives. If there were others engaged they only held the unfortunate gentlemen while the knives were being used. It is further stated that the two men who will be identified as having made the attack are Kelly and Brady. The man Delany, who is undergoing penal servitude for attacking Mr. Justice lawson, has offered to become an informer but the authorities have not accepted his evidence. The carman, Michael Kavanagh, will identify Caffrey, who was ar ested on Saturday night, as being the fourth man on the car when he drove the assassins into the park before the murders, and afterwards when they fled from the scene of the crime. Evi-dence will also be given to show the presence of the prisoners at Wren's public-house in Themas-street mentioned by Kavanagh, and at the time stated by Kavanagh. Evidence will be given identifying several of the men in custody as having been seen loitering in the park before the murders and at the time of the murders. Attention has recently been recalled to the proceedings of the Irish Home Manufacturers' Association, of which Mr. Carey, T.C., one of the accused, was chairman. The Association passed a resolution expressing horror; at the park murders. At a subsequent meeting Carey, who presided, suggested the suspension of the standing orders to enable a resolution to be proposed lamenting the recent outrages in the city. He said it was their duty to express an opinion upon those frightful events. Their country was known before St. Patrick's time as a barbarous country, and he was certainly afraid it was going back to those early ages. M'Bride called Mr. Carey to order. He did not see why they should go outrage-mongering, or proclaiming that they were loyal subjects. Mr. Carey having vainly pressed his suggestion, eventually said that under the circumstances, as the opposition of one member was sufficient to prevent the suspension of the standing orders, the matter should drop. A resolution was adopted at the same time, congratulating the patriotic burgesses of Trinity Ward for having returned such a practical supporter of Irish manufactures as

The murder inquiry will be adjourned from Thursday until Saturday, when the magistrates will be asked to commit the prisoners

Messrs. Sexton, M.P., Lalor, M.P., and William O'Brien, M.P., left Dublin to-night for London, to attend the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party to-morrow. Among other subjects will be discussed the alleged ill-treatment of Messrs. Healy, Davitt, and Quinn in prison, it being stated that they are kept twenty-two hours every day in solitary confinement. The search for the weapons in the Grand Canal Company's Dock was continued to-day by divers from Kingstown. The gun boat Amelia, attached to H.M.S. Belleisle, has arrived in dock, and will direct dredging operations, which will be proceeded with to-morrow. The authorities have changed from the Drumcondra to the Clontarf township, the residence of the witnesses in the State prosecutions. In the House of Commons last Session questions were asked as to the unsanitary condition of the house in which the witnesses lived in Drumcondra, as many as thirty persons being in one small house. At their new abode a guard of constabulary is on duty. This precaution is the result of information that there was a plot to blow up the houses in which the witnesses

lived in Drumcondra. An action for assault and trespass, which a Carlow farmer named Fenelon was plaintiff, and the Hon. J. Bunbury defendant, was tried in Dublin to-day. In August, about a hundred and sixty farmers within the district of the Carlow Hunt served a notice on the Master, which was also advertised and placarded, to the effect that no trespass on heir lands would be permitted. In November the defendant, with other members of the club, attempted to force his way across the plaintiff's farm, and assaulted him.-The jury ound for the plaintiff, and awarded £10

The body of a woman named Finey was found in a field near Swinford this morning. The deceased was a dealer. A large basket which she had with her on leaving the town is missing. There are marks of a severe struggle having taken place.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, TUESDAY.

The Queen accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived at the Castle at 1.30 p.m. to-day from Orborne. Her Majesty crossed over to Clarence Yard, Gosport, in the royal yacht Alberta, Captain Thomson. The suite in attendence consisted of Lady Southampton, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Evelyn Moore, Miss Bauer, General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B., Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Captain Edwards, C.B., Mr. Sahl, and Dr. Reid. Lindsey, C.B., have arrived at the Castle as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster arrived at Grosvenor House from Eaton Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The Duke of Sutherland is still in Egypt,

and is quite well. Earl and Countess Manvers arrived at their residence in Tilney-street on Tuesday from Thoresby Park, Notts, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of St. Germans have

arrived in town from Port Eliot, Cornwall. The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere and family have arrived at Bridgewater House, St. James's, from Worsley Hall.

The Earl and Countess of Darnley arrived at their house in Hill-street from Cobham Hall. Kent, on Tuesday. The Earl of Dysart has taken a house in

Upper Seymour-street.
Colonel the Hon. Thomas Grenville Cholmondeley died at Abbots Moss, Northwich, Cheshire, at the end of last week. The deceased was the second son of Thomas, first Lord Delamere, by Henrietta Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., and was born 4th August, 1818. was educated at Rugby, and afterwards entered the army as ensign in the 43d Foot, of which regiment he became captain in 1843. For many years he was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Royal Cheshire Militia, and was lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Battaliox of the Cheshire Regiment. Colonel Cholmondeley married, in August, 1850, Katharine Lucy, second daughter of the late Sir Tatton Sykes, by

whom he leaves numerous issue. The Earl and Countess of Belmore have arrived at Brown's Hotel from Castle Coole The Earl of Glasgow has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Folkestone for the opening

Lady Erskine and Miss Erskine have left Claridge's Hotel from Fawsley, Daventry.

of Parliament

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE "WORLD.")

I hear that, in view of eventualities, the Duc d'Aumale is negotiating with Lord Carlingford for the purchase of Strawberry Hill, where he was often a prominent guest in the brilliant days of his warm friend Lady Waldegrave, whom he entertained at Chantilly during her last visit to France. Mr. and Mrs. F. Platt's "house-warming" Barnby Manor was one of the most successful entertainments ever given in Yorkshire.

Dancing took place in a brilliantly-lighted pavilien, which ran the entire length of the mansion, and communicated with the drawing, dining, and billiard rooms. Forsyth's band attended from Manchester. The supper was both sumptuous and recherché, and the 200 guests included an unusually large number of pretty girls, amongst whom a niece of the hostess, aged "sweet sixteen," was generally voted the belle. Miss Stoughton, who came with Mrs. Manners Sutton, and Miss Macdougall, one of the county beauties, also attracted much admiration, and so did many handsome married women who wore splendid diamonds. Mr. Platt, as an ex-M.F.H., sported pink, like a great many of the male guests. A few nights afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Platt gave a children's fancy ball, at which their two little boys figured in the costume of the Herefordshire Hunt, and their sister as Winter.

A Lockerbie correspondent describes the ecent Dumfries Hunt Ball as "unusually slow. The only incident was the very bad fall of a beautifully dressed Sandown Park habituée très décolletée, who marvellously escaped injury, and got out of her dilemma very gracefully

The Kildare Hunt Ball came off very successfully at Nasas Town-hall last week. floor (or in hunting term "the going") was good, and so was the champagne, while Liddel's corner was of course well filled. If the poet's metaphor of "the garden of girls" be accepted, perhaps the bouquet from Beaupare, including Miss Amy Lambart and the Hon. Mrs. Harry Bourke, was among the fairest; but Dublin and Kildare itself contributed some very pretty flowers, and few mural ones. There was a huge meet next day at Old Town; but foxes proved scarce, and sport was

If ladies share with men the glories of the hunting-field they are also partakers of its pains and perils. Only the other day in England a lady was killed by her horse's rearing, and a lady in Gloucestershire was dragged a fearful distance. In Meath, within a very short period, of two lady "followers" one was well-nigh drowned by her habit-skirt catching in the pommel when her hunter fell into a swollen stream. Another put her shoulder out dropping into a lane. Both ladies were very good riders.

From all accounts the Galway Hounds, better known as the "Blazers," seem to have headed the poll so far this season with one of the finest runs that has been in that or any other country for years. The point, as a crow flies, from where they found (Carnakelly) to where they ran to ground (Merlin Park) is fully fourteen Irish miles, some make it more, and as it was all over light pasture land the going was perfection; the hounds raced over it as these blazing ladies can race, only checkwho were hard set to keep with them. This game fox never entered a single covert during the entire of the run, and only went through three tillage fields, but set his face determined to get home, which he did by a great effort, though he almost lost his brush in the attempt. Only five saw the finish of this great run, viz., Messrs. Joyce, Comyn, Tully, B. Persse, junior, and W. Persse. The reception of the hounds is now most cordial by all classes, the only regret, which is universal, being the absence of the popular Master from

the hunting-field. Sad to say, the hound-poisoning epidemic has again broken out in Ireland; and this time not in licentious Limerick, but in courtly Kildare. Little wonder, however, when such a dastardly system finds advocates in portions of the Irish press, and is not denounced in all the English.

What is a theatre? What constitutes a stage-play? These are the perplexing questions of the hour. Must every back drawingroom be licensed? Is very one witnessing an amateur performance in a private house liable to arrest as a disorderly person? "The Act is very clumsy," explained an official witness before the Committee on Theatrical Li-censes in 1866. And he went on to state that 'no place which is not a real theatre can give a theatrical entertainment." He continued: "I believe that the singing of the charity children with takes place at St. Paul's once a year is illegal, and that every soul concerned might be prosecuted." Fancy the wholesale arrests of all the children, the Fancy the beadles, the clergy, and the congregation generally! What perils one undergoes and capes unawares! But perhaps the witness did protest too much. Yet I remember, years ago, crowding into St. Paul's on the occasion of the festival in question, the while a loudlunged verger peremptorily shouted, "Tickets in one hand, and half-a-crown in the other! It was certainly very like going into a theatre. Will the Dean think it necessary to obtain the Lord Chamberlain's licence? If he does, a curious result will follow. The Chamberlain's license carries with it a right to sell wines and spirits under the Act 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 39, and the cathedral will be reduced to the footing of an ordinary tayern! How wisely are we governed, and how beautiful is the simplicity of the laws of England

The Constitutional Club has put the various sections of the Conservatives into a good deal of confusion. There is a thorough-going, earnest, and self-sacrificing party, who want to make this new national organisation a political reality, not a social success. They ask for a low subscription, large numbers of country subscribers, offices for the "machine, a library, a hall capable of holding meetings, and a good supply of bedooms. To attract the Tory democracy is the new idea. There is another party who care more perhaps to save existing Conservative clubs from impending financial ruin than to start out on an entirely new departure. So at all events is

An effort is being made to get the Eton and Harrow match played at Sandown Park instead of at Lord's. The masters and parents are greatly in favour of such an arrangement, as Eton and Harrow at Lord's" has degenerated into a huge saturnalian pienic. Now, if one is to have a picnic, with cricket as an accessory, surely it would be far better for all concerned to have such on the greensward of Sandown, and in the vicinage of its charming Warren. I understand the executive at Sandown, with this view, are willing to make their cricket-ground second to none in England; and, in fact, they purpose creating at Sandown a splendid athletic ground, with a magnificent cinder-track, so that the place may be used by members for all kinds of sports on non-racing days.

Truly comical is the situation of a foreign gentleman experienced in the breeding of nares, who, noticing the advertisement of that old paperchasing club, the Thames Hare and Hounds, wrote to the honorary secretary. offering his services, and suggesting the propriety of establishing a company for the purpose of breeding "puss" on a stupendous scale. In the opinion of may economists the species of hare employed by paper-chasers is already produced in greater quantity than is good for the country.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF A COTTON MILL. The large twisting-mill in connection with Messrs. R. F. and G. Alexander Crofthead's thread works, near Neilston, Renfrewshire, was on Tuesday morning totally destroyed by fire. The building was seven stories in Brown's Hotel for Scotland.
Sir Rainald Knightley, M.P., has arrived at height, and contained much valuable machiRICHARD WAGNER.

The world is poorer by another great man. Richard Wagner died on Tuesday at Venice,

in his seventieth year; and thus suddenly, almost without warning, and in a city which, however full of poetical associations, is entirely alien to his genius, the greatest musician of our time disappears from the scene of his struggles and his triumphs. To us of the present day, whose experience of Wagner's music is that of a theatre filled with a rapt and enthusiastic crowd, it is difficult to recall the time when his name was one to be generally met with derision, and when, among some classes in Germany, and in England as well as in France, his musical ideas were commonly denounced as not so much revolutionary as nonsensical. One has to remember, however, how long it is since Wagner began to compose. It was in 1841 that he began "Rienzi," in Paris, and "The Flying Dutchman" followed immediately, while Tannhauser," which remains to this day his best-known opera, was composed in 1845. At this early date, and even for many years before it, he was possessed with the revolu-tionary ideas that found expression in his music, but which were based on a much broader foundation than a mere dissatisfaction with existing art. It happens that we possess an authentic account of Wagner's mental history in the record, which he contributed some three years ago to the North American Review, of what he calls, "The Work and Mission of My Life." From this interesting but high-pitched narrative it would seem that Wagner, very early in the day, set himself to reform not only German music, but German civilization as a whole. With characteristic German thoroughness he went below the outward symptoms, and aimed at a cure that should be radical. "I could not conceive of a national art entirely separated from the basis of our national culture; and this culture, the sum total of all the elements of Germany's political and social state, appeared to me, from an early point in my study of it, to be something unnatural, narrow, weak, and incapable of producing the true realiza-tion of any great national idea." In a word, Wagner, like so many of his generation, hated from the bottom of his soul the order of things that prevailed in Germany between 1815 and 1866—in the period when, as he said, "there was no true German life, no real German history." His insurrectionary fervour was stimulated by the events of 1830, while his musical sense was stirred by Beethoven's symphonics and by the romantic melodies of Weber. Then came a time when

he began to despair of Germany and German art; when Meyerbeer ruled the stage and a number of retrograde Princes kept intelligence under severe control. He went to Paris, "the centre of modern life," hoping to find there both stimulus and encouragement. Alas! he found neither; and after a time of struggle, during which he had to support himself by accepting work of any kind, he joyfully received the summons to return. His "Rienzi" had found favour at the Saxon Court, and he went home again, carrying with him the sketch of many of the operas which are now so familiar to our ears, After 1848 he had again to leave Germanythis time as an involuntary exile; and in his Swiss home, "finding full opportunity for the ininterrupted contem he produced not only two or three more operas, but a complete literary presentment of his theory both of music and of life. The great cycle of the "Ring of the Nibelungen" was the work of this period of retirement

from the world.

For many years the exile tried in vain for leave to return, even for only so long as to direct the performance of one of his own operas in his native land. He went away to Paris in 1860, and there the stormy reception of his "Tannhauser" convinced him that in the capital of civilisation convention was too strong for him. Nor were things much better when the home authorities at last relonted, and he was allowed "to show himself again in Germany, and as a German." "I felt more than ever," he characteristically says, "after my experience in (Imperial) Paris, the special course of the German artist; that of having no power behind him-of finding that his effort for the elevation of his art is taken only for personal ambition." After having had the authorities so deci-sively against him, he longed, in fact, to have them decisively on his side; and in 1864 his wish was gratified. The young King of Bavaria took possession of him, and from that moment Wagner's future was secure. He set to work to finish his "Nibelungen," and, as every one knows, produced it in 1876 in a special theatre at Baircuth, the leaders of the musical world crowding to hear it from every country of Europe. But from long before 1876 his works have been a staple entertainment in every German concert-room and theatre, and there is no composer, not even the greatest of past times, whose works are so eagerly listened to and so loudly applauded in the opera-houses of Germany. Nor is in the opera-houses of Germany. Germany alone Wagnerian. Last season, as every English music-lover remembers, the cycle was played in London, and was the great musical event of the year. Of the crowds which heard it, many no doubt found it a severer exercise than they could have wished; but, on the whole, its success was unquestioned, and every one recognised it as

a work of art of the highest and rarest kind.

Wagner had his full share of the egotism of

genius, and the reader of his autobiographical notes is somewhat painfully amused to see how plainly he lays it down that the great object of forming a national German school of music should be to qualify the students for the proper performance of his own works. They may be trained on the symphonies of Haydn and Beethoven, but the training is all to lead up to the perpetual and faultless performance of "Parsifal." Yet there is, after all. something sublime in self-assertion of this degree. Any creative artist, if he is worth anything, must believe in himself, as Michel Angelo did, and Milton, and Turner. On the strength of Wagner's creations, we may pardon him the immensity of his self-confidence. For there can be no doubt as to the magnitude, and, in the main, as to the beauty, of his creations. His object was to make music more profoundly real, and at the same time more widely appreciable, by bringing it closer to the other recognized modes of expressing human emotion. To do this he rejected at ance the falsity of Meryerbeer and the traditional mannerism of the whole school of Italian opera—Bellini, Verdi, and the rest. To his mind, a performance which was half spoken, while the characters at set intervals came forward to the footlights and trilled a lay to the audience, was worse than useless; it was simply silly. Music, he said, if it is to be seriously cared for, if it is to have any relation to the deeper interests of life, must be seen to be in close relation to feeling; it must be wedded to the words in indissoluble bonds, for both music and words are but different methods of communicating feeling. It is a theory which has already had a hard fight on its way to general acceptance, and even now it is far from being admitted universally. But none who sat and listened to "Siegfried" last year, or to the glorious closing scenes of Gotter-dammering," can doubt the reality of music in Wagner's sense, or can question its power, as he himself expresses it, "to unite mankind by an ideal bond." The man who first consciously held the theory, and who did so much to carry it out, deserves to be ranked among the great masters of the art of the world .- Times.

NEW INSPECTOR UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT. -Mr. W. J. Davies, formerly secretary of the Amalgamated Brass Finishers at Birming-ham, has received his certificate of appointment as an inspector under the Factories and Workshops Act, and will take charge of the Sheffield district.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13-14, 1883. THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY. Who were behind the men that now stand in the dock on the charge of having murdered Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish? Who set them in motion? Who provided them with money? It is pretty clear that Mr. Burke was singled out for murder upon grounds well understood by the Assassination Society; that no attempt on the life of Lord Frederick Cavendish was intended at the time; and that that gallant and unfortunate young nobleman, who had only just touched the Irish shore, paid the penalty of being accidentally in the company of the marked and doomed victim. But why was Mr. Burke to be murdered? And why was it decided that the "Cause of Ireland" would be furthered by his destruction? As the principal permanent official of the Castle, he represented the system and spirit of "centralisation," against which we are now hearing such violent invectives, uttered by persons of the highest distinction and by others near to persons of the highest distinction. If the Witness spoke the truth who affirmed that particular instructions were issued to attack "the tall man," it is perfectly plain that Mr. Burke, and Mr. Burke alone, was the person for whom the assassins were to wait. It is no private or personal vengeance these wretches were going to wreak. It was a political act they were going to perform, at the bidding of some political superior or other, and in order to further a political end. If we were afresh to run through the names of the prisoners we should find said to occupy any but a very humble position; and this one exception is hardly raised, in this respect, much above his fellows. But in that case the question once again pressingly arises-If the persons charged with the murder of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish are found guilty of the fearful crime imputed to them, what was the nature of the machinery that sent them on their pitiless errand, and from whom did they learn that it would be a good and useful thing to take the life of the Permanent Secretary? It is scarcely credible that men who might have sufficed to carry out, or even to initiate, a moonlight raid, were the adequate originators of a plot of the utmost daring, the utmost ingenuity, and the utmost horror. Even from what the public have heard of what must have been the proceedings of the persons who were implicated in the act of savagery, they must have been in possession of considerable means in order to carry out their intentions without immediate discoveryindeed, in order to evade raising suspicion of their intention before its fulfilment. But the more we reflect upon the deedits time, its place, its purpose, its particulars-the more struck we become by the amount of dexterous planning it necessitated. Long heads and long purses must have been at work to execute the design with precision and success in broad daylight, and in one of the best known spots of the Irish capital. It is well known that Mr. Burke disdained to take any precautions for the safety of his own person, and that he had hundreds of times exposed his life to the stroke of the murderer. But it was clearly laid down that the assassination was to be wrought in a particular manner, and the manner decided upon rendered it unavoidable that the actual assassins should have a number of accomplices. Surely, there is something very strange and peculiar in this multiplying of the number of individuals who were made accessories to the crime. All the features of the murder point to the conclusion that its perpetrators felt themselves to be in a strong position, surrounded by friends, backed by patrons more influential than themselves, and executing the behests of a sort of tranquil judicial tribunal. As a rule, assassinations are the work either of one individual or of a very small band of companions. But in the case of the killing of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish there is the strongest presumption that numbers of persons were engaged in the business, either directly or indirectly. In a word, we seem to be merely dealing at present with the agents of an Assassination Society, whose directors keep in the background. The suggestion deepens the horror with which the crime has been regarded; but it cannot be set aside simply because it is horrible. The greatest credit will be due to the police should it appear that they have brought home the guilt of the assassination to those who were actually present at it. But the people of this country will never be satisfied until this stream of murder is traced to its fountain head, and until we know

AN UNTOWARD COMPROMISE.

not only who struck the mortal blows.

who waved handkerchiefs and passed on

signals, who drove the assassins to the

spot of the murder, and who drove them

away, but likewise who they were that

procured, hired, or incited the final per-

formers in the dismal tragedy.-Standard.

The French Senate has behaved after its :accustomed manner. It has been robust in its profession and weak as water in its performance. So far as words go it pretenders as unjust in themselves and mischievous to those who enact them. which was greeted with shouts of "No, we would not." Then he asked the majority of

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3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr promise which concedes the obnoxious principle and gives effect to it by a machinery which aggravates the mischief anticipated from the Bill as originally framed by the Government. The amendment proposed by M. Léon Say enacts that any member of a family which has reigned in France who publicly acts as a Pretender. or makes a demonstration designed to put the State in jeopardy, shall be punished with banishment. This provision is objectionable, first, because it makes that a crime in a prince which is not a crime in any one else. In many cases, perhaps in most, the man who acts as a Pretender is less dangerous to the established order of things than the man who acts for a Pretender. General Monk had a greater hand in the Restoration than Charles II., and the Stuart Pretenders were usually the least formidable members of their own party. This objection might, it is true, be got over by limiting the offence to a demonstration directed against the safety of the State, and then making it equally punishable by whomsoever committed. Not to mention, however, that this would not be a law against the Orleans Princes, and so would have no chance of gratifying the mingled fear and rage which seems to animate the Chamber of Deputies, it would not touch the second objection to which the amendment is open-its excessive vagueness. What is a demonstration designed—ayant pour but -to endanger the safety of the State? It may mean anything under the sun. The most innocent steps may have this end attributed to them. The clause borrows from the original Bill one of its most flagrant faults by making intention and not action the measure of guilt. It is clear that, had this law been in force, the Chamber would have forced the Government to prosecute Prince Napoleon; and it is far from certain that the Republican majority would not hold that the Duc de Chartres has intended to endanger the safety of the State by allowing himself to be called "Monseigneur." Supposing the majority to be in this temper, M. Say's clause provides it with a weapon which it may use with tremendous effect against itself. The accused person is to be tried either by the Assize Court or by the Senate sitting as a court of justice. Under this clause the Government would be forced to put Prince Napoleon on his trial, and thus provoke all the evil consequences to the Republic which they foresaw must follow if his counsel were allowed to say over again, with an additional array of argument and wealth of illustration, what the Prince had said in his proclamation. Such a law will operate as a direct inducement to Pretenders to do something which will impel the Government to prosecute them. e nature of things they must believe that the country is weary of its rulers and anxious to replace them; and therefore that all they have to do to ensure success is to let it be sufficiently known that they are ready to meet the wishes of the country A proclamation posted on the walls will give them just the occasion they are in search of. The best forensic oratory of France will be at their command, and the speeches of their counsel will be only a thinly veiled attack upon Republican institutions. It is for the sake of such a compromise as this that MM. Say and Waddington and a contingent of Left Centre senators have consented to sacrifice the dignity of the Senate, and to disappoint the hopes which those who wish to see some stability introduced at the eleventh hour into Republican policy were disposed to build on it. Whether the Chamber will accept the strange olivebranch which at M. Say's instance the Senate has held out to it, is uncertain. Probably, however, the majority will feel a well-grounded confidence that, if one concession is rejected as inadequate, it will not be long before the Senate will be prepared with another; and so on until the irreducible minimum insisted on by

PROSPECTS IN EGYPT.

St. James's Gazette.

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard

the Chamber has been at last reached .-

telegraphed on Tuesday night :-The news from the Soudan continues to be far from reassuring. The mere fact of skirmishes taking place in the close vicinity of Khartoum shows that the whole peninsula between the two rivers is in a state of revolt. One tribe only appears to have remained loyal. There is little doubt that the slave dealers, seeing the lax manner in which Gen. Gordon's work was continued, only waited the opportunity offered by the late anarchy in Cairo to stir up disturbances. Meeting with much success, they actively pushed the move-ment, taking advantage of Mahdi to blend religious fanaticism with their own temporal interest in raising the whole province to rebellion. Nothing but the most energetic measures can avert the present danger, and it is evident that a strong repressive power will be needed long after the actual termina-tion of the present troubles. A Commission has already been named for the appointment of the minor functionaries in the New Courts. The question of the nomination of Judges is a difficult one, and it is doubtful if it will be found possible to find a sufficient number of persons conversant with Arabic, as was intended. Either European Judges ignorant of the language of the country must fill the posts, or else Arabic-speaking functionaries qualified by experience in the Courts, though not having been regularly admitted to the Bar, must be chosen.

IRISH UNANIMITY.

To one who looks down from a height upon a crowd below, all difference of stature and carriage appear dwarfed into one monotonous insignificance. So from an ordinary English standpoint the distinction of creed and conduct between the mob of Irish agitators is almost inappreci-

Who, for instance, could imagine that, at a special meeting of the free and independent Irish electors of Liverpool, in aid of the Irish Distress Fund, Mr. Kenny, M.P., would be rapturously applauded and Dr. Commins, M.P., hissed and hooted? It is true that a certain amount of local friction exists upon certain questions, but Irish patriotism, of which we hear so much, ought surely to be able—as Mr. Kenny, M.P., vainly implored the meeting-"to sink personal feelings" in the face of great national distress, and "not to expose themselves to the ridicule of their The audience were, however, opponents." The audience were, notice, determined to expose themselves, and certainly succeeded in carrying that determination into effect. When Dr. Commins, M.P., rose to thank "the majority" for thanking him for presiding, he told his hearers that they would keep clear of the police

"the meeting," Do you respect your-selves?" and was, as might have been expected, answered with shouts of "No!" further proceeded to explain that he did not care one straw for votes of thanks, but would continue to do his duty, and the meeting broke up in great confusion. This, then, is the grand spectacle of Ireland united under suffering and oppression. The country is threatened, we are told, with a famine; two active and intelligent Irish members convene a meeting of Irishmen at Liverpool to show the Saxon oppressors that Ireland can help herself; whereupon the meeting assembles, shouts, calls names, and breaks up in confusion. What further proof is needed that Irishmen sympathise with Irish distress, that they are united like brethren in the good cause, and that Home Rule is the only form of Government calculated to restore peace to that dislocated country-? Globe.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN ENGLAND. Arriving in London on Monday night, Prince Napoleon, accompanied by his younger son, Prince Louis, and a gentleman from Paris, drove to the Buckingham Palace Hotel. On Tuesday the party left London for a brief visit to the Ex-Empress Eugénie, at Farnborough, where they arrived by ordinary train a few minutes before two o'clock in the afternoon. It was not previously known in the village or even by the railway officials that such eminent visitors were expected, the only sign of preparation being the fact that the Duc de Bassano was in waiting for them with one of the carriages from the mansion of Farnborough-hill. There is no reason for stating that the Empress has identified herself in any way with the views of the Prince, nor had she had any knowledge of his famous manifesto previous to its publication. It is simply as a matter of courtesy that the Prince desired to devote his first visit in England to paying his respects to the widow of his Imperial cousin. The visit was a brief one, the interview being over in time to permit of the Prince and his son and attendant returning London by the train which left Farnborough at twenty minutes to five o'clock. The train arrived at Waterloo station at ten minutes to six o'clock, a little before its appointed time. The Imperial party were not recognised on alighting. In the evening the Prince and party dined at their hotel. He wished to enjoy quietness and privacy during his visit to London. Since the return from Paris the Empress has suffered from a cold, brought on by the unfavourable weather, but otherwise she is in fairly good health. A correspondent writes to the Times :- "I had an interview this (Tuesday) morning at Farn-borough-hill, the Empress's new residence, with M. Piétri, who emphatically informed me that Prince Napoleon was merely making a visite de famille, and led me to believe that the rumoured 'understanding' between the two august personages could not exist, inasmuch as the Empress never heard anything whatsoever about the Prince's manifesto until it had actually appeared in print, nor did she approve that now historical document. She gives more heed to the building of the new chapel and mausoleum than to the adventurous schemes of her Imperial cousin, Politically, it had no significance whatsoever, and it may reasonably be doubted whether Prince Napoleon ventured to lay before the Imperial lady any of the 'plans' with the invention and promulgation whereof he is credited by the don. I was told that he had made up his mind

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

to leave London that evening, instead of to-

morrow (Wednesday).'

Parliament, which was prorogued on the 2d of December, reassembles to-day. The usual political banquets on the eve of the meeting of Parliament took place last evening. The Marquis of Salisbury, as leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, will entertain at dinner a large party of his leading political friends at his residence in Arlingtonstreet, Piccadilly. Since the prorogation of Parliament changes have taken place in the Upper House by the death of Lord Wemyss and March, Lord Stamford and Warrington, Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory, Lord Gre-ville of Clonyn, and Lord Vaux of Harrowden. Lord Harrowby died on the 19th of November, while the late Parliament was sitting. His successor, Lord Sandon, M.P., will not take his seat in the House of Lords for some time. He has gone to Madeira, and does not return until after Easter. The only new peers created since Parliament was prorogued are Lord Wolseley and Admiral Lord Alcester, who will have to take the oath and subscribe to the roll of Parliament at the commencement of the session. The latter peer will return from the command of the Mediterranean Fleet at the end of the month. The Lord Chancellor, who has been advanced in the peerage under the "names, styles, and titles of Viscount Wolmer, of Blackmoor, in the county of Southampton, and Earl of Selborne, in the same county," will also have to take the oath and subscribe to the Parliamentary roll. Since the last Session of Parliament the Hon. Algernon Fulke Egerton has been elected member for Wigan, Mr. Samuel Smith for Liverpool on Lord Sandon's accession to the peerage, Mr. William O'Brien for Mallow in the place of Mr. William Moore Johnson, the Attorney-General for Ireland, elevated to the Irish Bench; Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke on his re-election, having accepted the office of President of the Local Government Board; and Lord Elcho for Haddingtonshire, on his father's accession to the peerage as Earl of Wemyss. New writs will be moved for at the commencement of the Session for Portarlington, vacant by the Hon. Bernard Fitzpatrick's accession to the peerage as Lord Castletown, of Upper Ossory; for the county Dublin, in the place of the Right Hon. Colonel Thomas Edward Taylor, deceased and for Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the place o Mr. Ashton W. Dilke, who has resigned his seat on account of continued ill-health. Other writs will have to be moved for Mayo, Tippe rary, and Londonderry; Mr. Isaac Newton, Mr. John Dillon, and Sir Thomas Maclure having expressed their intention of resigning their respective seats in Parliament.

THE MURDER IN SHROPSHIRE. - Since the discovery of the head of a girl in a pond at Apsley-park, near Wellington, the water has been partially drawn off, and yesterday morning two legs were discovered on the margin of the pool. They were wrapped as was also the head in a piece of gray alpacca. It is said that while living in Shrewsbury Mr. and Mrs. Mayers, the father and step-mother of the murdered girl, who are now under arrest were imprisoned for cruelty to her. The legs found, which have been identified as those of the missing girl, have been roughly severed at the thigh, and it is thought that they have been preserved in brine. The house in which the Mayers lived at Kinnersby, a little village on Preston Weald Moors, was let to them at Christmas last. They came with two children, and the neighbours state that ever since they came the murdered girl had been brutally ill-treated. The clothes of the deceased and a bed quilt were discovered by the police to be blood-stained, and from some of them an attempt has been made to wash out stains. The male prisoner was gardener to Mr. Ogle and was a well-behaved man. Mr. Ogle's valet states that he saw the deceased last Thursday week, when she was well, but much bruised. She had previously run away, because of ill-treatment, but had been persuaded to go back. Both the prisoners had been twice married. The wrapper in which the head was found was sewn with pink, drab, and white thread, and a quantity of similar thread is said to have been found at the prisoner' house. It is imagined that the discolouration of the head has been caused by subjection to heat, probably for the purpose of disguising identity.

THE MURDERS IN DUBLIN. EXPECTED FURTHER DISCLOSURES.

The Dublin correspondent of the Standard, writing on Tuesday night, says :- It is stated that evidence of an extraordinary character will be given on Thursday at the adjourned inquiry at Kilmainham, implicating persons of considerable political importance as having supplied funds to the conspirators. The evidence on this point, it is believed, will be, to some extent, documentary, and the name of a prominent person will be mentioned in connection with some cheques which passed into the hands of some members of the organiza-tion. Fitzpatrick, who was arrested in London recently, will be one of the chief witnesses, and it is believed he will be able to speak of the actual perpetrators of the double murder. He is said to have been one of those told off as watchers in the park at the time of the outrage. Strangely enough, it is said he will give evidence that only two men struck the Chief and Under-Secretary with knives. If there were others engaged they only held the unfortunate gentlemen while the knives were being used. It is further stated that the two men who will be identified as having made the attack are Kelly and Brady. The man Delany, who is undergoing penal servitude for attacking Mr. Justice Lawson, has offered to become an informer, but the authorities have not accepted his evidence. The carman, Michael Kavanagh, will identify Caffrey, who was arrested on Saturday night, as being the fourth man on the car when he drove the assassins into the park before the murders, and afterwards when they fled from the scene of the crime. Evidence will also be given to show the presence of the prisoners at Wren's public-house in Thomas-street mentioned by Kavanagh, and at the time stated by Kavanagh. Evidence will be given identifying several of the men in custody as having been seen loitering in the park before the murders and at the time of the murders. Attention has recently been recalled to the proceedings of the Irish Home Manufacturers' Association, of which Mr. Carey, T.C., one of the accused, was chair-The Association passed a resolution expressing horror at the park murders. At a subsequent meeting Carey, who presided, suggested the suspension of the standing orders to enable a resolution to be proposed lamenting the recent outrages in the city. He said it was their duty to express an opinion upon those frightful events. Their country was known before St. Patrick's time as a bar barous country, and he was certainly afraid it was going back to those early ages. Mr. M'Bride called Mr. Carey to order. He did not see why they should go outrage-monger-ing, or proclaiming that they were loyal subjects. Mr. Carey having vainly pressed his suggestion, eventually said that under the circumstances, as the opposition of one member was sufficient to prevent the suspension of the standing orders, the matter should drop. A resolution was adopted at the same congratulating the patriotic burgesses of Trinity Ward for having returned such a ractical supporter of Irish manufactures as Mr. Carey.

The murder inquiry will be adjourned from Thursday until Saturday, when the magistrates will be asked to commit the prisoners

Messrs. Sexton, M.P., Lalor, M.P., and William O'Brien, M.P., left Dublin to-night for London, to attend the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party to-morrow. Among other subjects will be discussed the alleged ill-treatment of Messrs. Healy, Davitt, and Quinn in prison, it being stated that the kept twenty-two hours every day in solitary confinement. The search for the weapons in the Grand Canal Company's Dock was continued to-day by divers from Kingstown. The gun boat Amelia, attached to H.M.S. Belleisle, has arrived in dock, and will direct dredging operations, which will be proceeded with to-morrow. The authorities have changed from the Drumcondra to the Clontarf township, the residence of the witnesses in the State prosecutions. In the House of Commons last Session questions were asked as to the unsanitary condition of the house in which the witnesses lived in Drumcondra, as many as thirty persons being in one small house. At their new abode a guard of constabulary is on duty. This precaution is the result of information that there was a plot to blow up the houses in which the witnesses

lived in Drumcondra. An action for assault and trespass, in which a Carlow farmer named Fenelon was plaintiff, and the Hon. J. Bunbury defendant, was tried in Dublin to-day. In August, about a hundred and sixty farmers within the dis-trict of the Carlow Hunt served a notice on the Master, which was also advertised and placarded, to the effect that no trespass on their lands would be permitted. In November the defendant, with other members of the club, attempted to force his way across the plaintiff's farm, and assaulted him .- The jury found for the plaintiff, and awarded £10 damages.

The body of a woman named Finey was found in a field near Swinford this morning. The deceased was a dealer. A large basket which she had with her on leaving the town is missing. There are marks of a severe struggle having taken place.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, TUESDAY.
The Queen accompanied by Princess Bea trice, arrived at the Castle at 1.30 p.m. to-day from Orborne. Her Majesty crossed over to Clarence Yard, Gosport, in the royal yacht Alberta, Captain Thomson. The suite in attendence consisted of Lady Southampton, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Evelyn Moore, Miss Bauer, General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B., Colonel the Hon. II. Byng, Captain Edwards, C.B., Mr. Sahl, and Dr. Reid. Lord Sudeley and Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsey, C.B., have arrived at the Castle as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster arrived at Grosvenor House from Eaton Hall on

Tuesday afternoon. The Duke of Sutherland is still in Egypt, and is quite well. Earl and Countess Manvers arrived at their residence in Tilney-street on Tuesday from

Thoresby Park, Notts, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of St. Germans have arrived in town from Port Eliot, Cornwall. The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere and family have arrived at Bridgewater House, St. James's, from Worsley Hall. The Earl and Countess of Darnley arrived

at their house in Hill-street from Cobham Hall, Kent, on Tuesday.

The Earl of Dysart has taken a house in

Jpper Seymour-street. Colonel the Hon. Thomas Grenville Chol-mondeley died at Abbots Moss, Northwich, Cheshire, at the end of last week. The de ceased was the second son of Thomas, first Lord Delamere, by Henrietta Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., and was born 4th August, 1818. He was educated at Rugby, and afterwards entered the army as ensign in the 43d Foot, of which regiment he became captain in 1843. For many years he was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Royal Cheshire Militia, and was lighted nant-colonel of the 3d Battaliox of the Cheshire Regiment. Colonel Cholmondeley married, in August, 1850, Katharine Lucy, second daughter of the late Sir Tatton Sykes, by

whom he leaves numerous issue. The Earl and Countess of Belmore have arrived at Brown's Hotel from Castle Coole. The Earl of Glasgow has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Folkestone for the opening Lady Erskine and Miss Erskine have left

Brown's Hotel for Scotland. Sir Rainald Knightley, M.P., has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Fawsley, Daventry. LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE "WORLD.")

I hear that, in view of eventualities, the Duc d'Aumale is negotiating with Lord Carlingford for the purchase of Strawberry Hill, where he was often a prominent guest in the brilliant days of his warm friend Lady

Waldegrave, whom he entertained at Chan-tilly during her last visit to France. Mr. and Mrs. F. Platt's "house-warming at Barnby Manor was one of the most success ful entertainments ever given in Yorkshire Dancing took place in a brilliantly-lighted pavilion, which ran the entire length of the mansion, and communicated with the draw-ing, dining, and billiard rooms. Forsyth's band attended from Manchester. The supper was both sumptuous and recherché, and the 200 guests included an unusually large number of pretty girls, amongst whom a niece of the hostess, aged "sweet sixteen," was generally voted the belle. Miss Stoughton, who came with Mrs. Manners Sutton, and Miss Macdougall, one of the county beauties, also attracted much admiration, and so did many handsome married women who wore splendid diamonds. Mr. Platt, as an ex-M.F.H., sported pink, like a great many of the male guests. A few nights afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Platt gave a children's fancy ball, at which their two little boys figured in the costume of the Herefordshire Hunt, and their sister as Winter.

A Lockerbie correspondent describes the recent Dumfries Hunt Ball as "unusually slow. The only incident was the very bad fall of a beautifully dressed Sandown habituée très décolletée, who marvellously escaped injury, and got out of her dilemma

very gracefully."

The Kildare Hunt Ball came off very successfully at Nasas Town-hall last week. The floor (or in hunting term "the going") was good, and so was the champagne, while Lid-del's corner was of course well filled. If the poet's metaphor of "the garden of girls" be accepted, perhaps the bouquet from Beauparc, including Miss Amy Lambart and the Hon. Mrs. Harry Bourke, was among the fairest but Dublin and Kildare itself contributed some very pretty flowers, and few mural ones There was a huge meet next day at Old Town; but foxes proved scarce, and sport was

not brilliant.

If ladies share with men the glories of the hunting-field they are also partakers of its pains and perils. Only the other day in England a lady was killed by her horse's rearing, and a lady in Gloucestershire was dragged a fearful distance. In Meath, within a very short period, of two lady "followers" one was well-nigh drowned by her habit-skirt catching in the pommel when her hunter fell into a swollen stream. Another put her shoulder out dropping into a lane. Both ladies were very good riders.

From all accounts the Galway Hounds better known as the "Blazers," seem to have headed the poll so far this season with one of the finest runs that has been in that or any other country for years. The point, as a crow flies, from where they found (Carnakelly) to where they ran to ground (Merlin Park) is fully fourteen Irish miles, some make it more, and as it was all over light pasture land the going was perfection; the hounds raced over it as these blazing ladies can race, only checking once for a moment, a great boon to those who were hard set to keep with them. This game fox never entered a single covert during three tillage fields, but set his face determined to get home, which he did by a great effort, though he almost lost his brush in the attempt. Only five saw the finish of this run, viz., Messrs. Joyce, Comyn, Tully, B. Persse, junior, and W. Persse. The reception of the hounds is now most cordial by all classes, the only regret, which is universal, being the absence of the popular Master from

the hunting-field. Sad to say, the hound-poisoning epidemic has again broken out in Ireland; and this time not in licentious Limerick, but in courtly Kildare. Little wonder, however, when such a dastardly system finds advocates in portions of the Irish press, and is not denounced in all

the English. What is a theatre? What constitutes stage-play? These are the perplexing questions of the hour. Must every back drawingroom be licensed? Is very one witnessing an amateur performance in a private house liable to arrest as a disorderly person?

Act is very clumsy," explained an official witness before the Committee on Theatrical Licenses in 1866. And he went on to state that "no place which is not a real theatre can give a theatrical entertainment." He continued: "I believe that the singing of the charity children with takes place at St. Paul's once a year is illegal, and that every soul concerned might be prosecuted." Fancy the wholesale arrests of all the children, the beadles, the clergy, and the congregation generally! What perils one undergoes and escapes unawares! But perhaps the witness did protest too much. Yet I remember, years ago, crowding into St. Paul's on the occasion of the festival in question, the while a loudlunged verger peremptorily shouted, "Tickets in one hand, and half-a-crown in the other!" It was certainly very like going into a theatre Will the Dean think it necessary to obtain the Lord Chamberlain's licence? If he does a curious result will follow. The Chamberlain's license carries with it a right to sell wines and spirits under the Act 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 39, and the cathedral will be reduced to the footing of an ordinary tavern How wisely are we governed, and how beauiful is the simplicity of the laws of England

The Constitutional Club has put the various sections of the Conservatives into a good deal of confusion. There is a thorough-going, earnest, and self-sacrificing party, who want to make this new national organisation a political reality, not a social success. They ask for a low subscription, large numbers of country subscribers, offices for the "machine," a library, a hall capable of holding meetings, and a good supply of bedooms. To attract the Tory democracy is the new idea. There is another party who care more perhaps to save existing Conservative clubs pending financial ruin than to start out on an entirely new departure. So at all events is

An effort is being made to get the Eton and Harrow match played at Sandown Park instead of at Lord's. The masters and parents are greatly in favour of such an arrangement, as 'Eton and Harrow at Lord's" has degenerated into a huge saturnalian picnic. Now, if one is to have a picnic, with cricket as an accessory, surely it would be far better for all concerned to have such on the greensward of Sandown, and in the vicinage of its charming Warren. I understand the executive at Sandown, with this view, are willing to make their cricket-ground second to none in England; and, in fact, they purpose creating at Sandown a splendid athletic ground, with a magnificent cinder-track, so that the place may be used by members for all kinds of sports on non-racing days.

Truly comical is the situation of a foreign gentleman experienced in the breeding hares, who, noticing the advertisement of that old paperchasing club, the Thames Hare and Hounds, wrote to the honorary secretary, offering his services, and suggesting the propriety of establishing a company for the purpose of breeding "puss" on a stupendous scale. In the opinion of may economists the species of hare employed by paper-chasers is already produced in greater quantity than is good for the country.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF A COTTON MILL The large twisting-mill in connection with Messrs. R. F. and G. Alexander Crofthead's thread works, near Neilston, Renfrewshire, was on Tuesday morning totally destroyed by fire. The building was seven stories in height, and contained much valuable machi-

RICHARD WAGNER. The world is poorer by another great man.

Richard Wagner died on Tuesday at Venice,

in his seventieth year; and thus suddenly, almost without warning, and in a city which,

however full of poetical associations, is entirely alien to his genius, the greatest musician of our time disappears from the scene of his struggles and his triumphs. To us of the present day, whose experience of Wagner's music is that of a theatre filled with a rapt and enthusiastic crowd, it is difficult to recall the time when his name was one to be generally met with derision, and when, among some classes in Germany, and in England as well as in France, his musical ideas were commonly denounced as not so much revo-lutionary as nonsensical. One has to remember, however, how long it is since Wagner began to compose. It was in 1841 that he began "Rienzi," in Paris, and "The Flying followed immediately, while Dutchman" 'Tannhauser," which remains to this day his best-known opera, was composed in 1845. At this early date, and even for many years before it, he was possessed with the revolutionary ideas that found expression in his music, but which were based on a much broader foundation than a mere dissatisfaction with existing art. It happens that we possess an authentic account of Wagner's mental history in the record, which he contributed some three years ago to the North American Re-view, of what he calls, "The Work and Mis-sion of My Life." From this interesting but high-pitched narrative it would seem that Wagner, very early in the day, set himself to reform not only German music, but German civilization as a whole. With characteristic German thoroughness he went below the outward symptoms, and aimed at a cure that should be radical. "I could not conceive of a national art entirely separated from the basis of our national culture; and this culture, the sum total of all the elements of Germany's political and social state, appeared to me, from an early point in my study of it, to be something unnatural, narrow, weak, and incapable of producing the true realization of any great national idea." In a word, Wagner, like so many of his generation, hated from the bottom of his soul the order of things that prevailed in Germany between 1815 and 1866—in the period when, as he said, "there was no true German life, no real German history." His insurrectionary fervour was stimulated by the events of 1830, while his musical sense was stirred by Beethoven's symphonies and by the romantic melodies of Weber. Then came a time when he began to despair of Germany and German art; when Meyerbeer ruled the stage and a number of retrograde Princes kept in-telligence under severe control. He went to Paris, "the centre of modern life," hoping to find there both stimulus and encouragement. Alas! he found neither; and after a time of struggle, during which he had to support himself by accepting work of any kind, he joyfully received the summons to return. His "Rienzi" had found favour at the Saxon Court, and he went home again, carrying with him the sketch of many of the operas which are now so familiar to our ears, After 1848 he had again to leave Germanythis time as an involuntary exile; and in his Swiss home, "finding full opportunity for the uninterrupted contemplation of his ideals," he produced not only two or three more operas, but a complete literary presentment of his theory both of music and of life. The great cycle of the "Ring of the Nibelungen" was the work of this period of retirement from the world.

leave to return, even for only so long as to direct the performance of one of his own operas in his native land. He went away to Paris in 1860, and there the stormy reception of his "Tannhauser" convinced him that in the capital of civilisation convention was too strong for him. Nor were things much better when the home authorities at last relented, and he was allowed "to show himself again in Germany, and as a German." "I felt more than ever," he characteristically says, "after my experience in (Imperial) Paris, the special course of the German artist; that of having no power behind him—of finding that his effort for the elevation of his art is taken only for personal ambition." having had the authorities so decisively against him, he longed, in fact, to have them decisively on his side; and in 1864 his wish was gratified. The young King of Bavaria took possession of him, and from that moment Wagner's future was secure. He set to work to finish his "Nibelungen," and, as every one knows, produced it in 1876 in a special theatre at Baircuth, the leaders of the musical world crowding to hear it from every country of Europe. But from long before 1876 his works have been a staple entertainment in every German concert-room and theatre, and there is no composer, not even the greatest of past times, whose works are so eagerly listened to and so loudly applauded in the opera-houses of Germany. Nor is Germany alone Wagnerian. Last season, as every English music-lover remembers, the cycle was played in London, and was the great musical event of the year. Of the crowds which heard it, many no doubt found it a severer exercise than they could have wished; but, on the whole, its success was unquestioned, and every one recognised it as a work of art of the highest and rarest kind. Wagner had his full share of the egotism of genius, and the reader of his autobiographical

For many years the exile tried in vain for

notes is somewhat painfully amused to see how plainly he lays it down that the great object of forming a national German school of music should be to qualify the students for the proper performance of his own works. They may be trained on the symphonies of Haydn and Beethoven, but the training is all to lead up to the perpetual and faultless performance of "Parsifal." Yet there is, after all Yet there is, after all something sublime in self-assertion of this degree. Any creative artist, if he is worth anything, must believe in himself, as Michel Angelo did, and Milton, and Turner. On the strength of Wagner's creations, we may pardon him the immensity of his self-confidence. For there can be no doubt as to the magnitude, and, in the main, as to the beauty, of his creations. His object was to make music more profoundly real, and at the same time more widely appreciable, by bringing it closer to the other recognized modes of expressing human emotion. To do this he reected at once the falsity of Meverbeer and the traditional mannerism of the whole school of Italian opera-Bellini, Verdi, and the rest. To his mind, a performance which was half spoken, while the characters at set intervals came forward to the footlights and trilled a lay to the audience, was worse than useless; it was simply silly. Music, he said, if it is to be seriously cared for, if it is to have any relation to the deeper interests of life, must be seen to be in close relation to feeling; it must be wedded to the words in indissoluble bonds, for both music and words are but different methods of communicating feeling. It is a theory which has already had a hard fight on its way to general acceptance, and even now it is far from being admitted universally. But none who sat and listened to "Siegfried" last year, or to the glorious closing scenes of the "Getterdammerang," can doubt the reality of music in Wagner's sense, or can question its power, as he himself expresses it, "to unite mankind by an ideal bond." The man who first consciously held the theory, and who did so much to carry it out, deserves to be ranked among the great masters of the art of the world.—Times.

NEW INSPECTOR UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT. -Mr. W. J. Davies, formerly secretary of the Amalgamated Brass Finishers at Birmingham, has received his certificate of appointment as an inspector under the Factor Workshops Act, and will take charge of the Sheffield district.

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PARIS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15-16, 1883.

THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE SESSION. It is always expected that a first night's debate in the House of Lords should be pleasant to hear and interesting to read. The Peers come back from a long holiday which has not been marred by the necessity of satisfying the curiosity of constituents; they are undisturbed by the fear of untoward incidents or acts of individual want of discipline; their speeches are directed to the matter in hand, and are not likely, as are those delivered in another place, to branch off into many different directions. On the present occasion, the Lords have a special advantage compared with the other House. The Autumn Session was for them a merely nominal affair, so that while the Commons were exhausting each other with irritating controversy, their Lordships were proving, as Lord Salisbury says, that "country life is not absolutely dead." . . . Lord Salisbury's speech on Thursday night was as trenchant as usual, though Lord Gran-

ville had afterwards little difficulty in robbing most of his criticisms of their The comparison of the Queen's Speech to the ordeal by fire-moving among burning questions without showing any trace of contact-is almost worthy of Lord Beaconsfield in his best days; and the references to the contradictory utterances of many prominent Liberals on both the Egyptian and the Irish questions were undoubtedly effective. But in so far as Lord Salisbury repeated his former criticisms of the Government's action in Egypt, he laid himself sive answer from Lord Granville, who had not forgotten the celebrated Edinburgh speech and its astonishing assertions. Lord Salisbury repeated on Thursday his charge of inconsistency and vacillation; but he forgot his own inconsistency, of which Lord Granville was able to give a glaring example Lord Granville's protest against the statement that we had bombarded the commercial part of Alexandria was also seasonable, though the statement was probably never taken seriously, even by those who heard it made. As regards the more pressing question of the Government policy with reference to Egypt, Lord Salisbury was successful in drawing from the Foreign Secretary as explicit a statement as can at present be made. There is to be no annexation of Egypt, Lord Granville says, for many reasons. First, the Government have all along promised not to annex. Then, Lord Palmerston and Lord Beaconsfield were both against annexation, so that à fortiori the present Ministry is opposed to it. Thirdly, Egypt is not like India, isolated from all Europe, but it is at the gate of Europe, and its soil "swarms with the inhabitants of Europe," so that a Government which should undertake the full political command of Egypt would find itself entering upon very difficult relations with many European States. But, on the other hand, there is to be no prompt abandonment of Egypt. "If," Lord Granville significantly said—"if we wished to wash our hands completely of Egypt, I am

The Standard says :- If the House of Lords was denied on Thursday the excitement of any incident like that which exercises the House of Commons in the person and claims of Mr. Bradlaugh, it had, at least, the satisfaction of welcoming to its councils the victor of Tel-el-Kebir, who took his seat as Lord Wolseley of Cairo. amid the warm congratulations of a large number of Peers, not the least hearty of whom was the Heir to the Throne. In fact an air of general good nature pervaded the House of Lords on its reassembling, and compliments were scattered with a freedom that testifies at least to generous traditions and excellent goodbreeding. The Lords are supposed to be an eminently critical body; yet there are occasions when they forget to be fastidious, and only remember to be indulgent. The preliminary speeches disposed of, the Leader of the Opposition rose to comment on the Queen's Speech; and it must be admltted that Lord Salisbury worried that document with pleasant goodwill. Point succeeded point with felicitous celerity, yet it was impossible not to feel that the noble Marquis was engaged in a playful exercise rather than in a serious assault. Perhaps those who only read his speech may infuse into it a severity of which it was entirely divested by the manner of the speaker. Lord Salisbury made merry enough over its vagueness, its novelties of language its "inuendoes," its seeming paralysis of purpose. But the analysis was conducted rather with zest than with virulence; and Lord Granville replied to Lord Salisbury without betraying any irritation. The Leader of the House was strictly accurate in saying that in order to bring any very grave charge against the Government. whether as regards Egypt or as regards Ireland, Lord Salisbury had to go back at least six months. During the last half - year, apparently, everything has been done that ought to have been done. The fact may be admitted; but it is too much to infer that therefore the Government are to be held free from all reproach. No doubt it is impracticable for Lord Salisbury to impeach the Government for having at length borrowed their policy from Opposition counsels: but it is hardly

convinced that other Powers would

intervene.—Times.

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; represach, not only of inconsistency, but a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, of having, in fact, produced the evils they 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

AND MR. BURKE. are now engaged in curing. There was something more than ingenuity in the suggestion of Lord Salisbury that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, by destroying the political influence of the landlords in Ireland, have brought themselves face to face with a discontented and disloyal people, with no protection against disloyalty and no barrier against sedition save coercion, imprisonment, and the curtailment of freedom of speech. The Conservative Party have extended, and will continue to extend, ample support to the Government in their conflict with the powers of evil in Ireland. But it would be unreasonable to expect the Conservative Party to refrain from pointing out the blunders by which Ireland was brought to

its present condition. The Daily News says that the debate on the Address in the House of Commons was for the most part a perfunctory piece of business. Mr. Acland, who moved the Address, spoke pointedly and well, and Mr. Buchanan, who seconded it, deserved the compliment Lord Hartington paid to him later in the evening in saying that the House would willingly have heard Mr. Buchanan for a much longer time. But the criticism of the Leader of Opposition had no great force or earnestness in it. Every one was glad to see Sir Stafford Northcote in his place, and to observe the good spirits, evidence of restored health and energy, which brightened his speech. But Sir Stafford Northcote seemed like one who is on the whole rather glad that he has not to put on too great an appearance of earnestness when setting about a business which he knows to be little better than a mere political ceremonial. Lord Hartington put some points very clearly in his reply to Sir Stafford Northcote. The Leader of Opposition who once declared that there could be no satisfactory way of dealing with the Bradquestion except by legislation cannot be profoundly earnest when he condemns in advance the legislation which the Government intend to introduce, but which is not yet explained to the House of Commons. The policy of the Government in Egypt is now fully before the world. The war, as Lord Hartington said, is over. The reorganisation of the army and of the police is going on, and with clearly defined objects. If the Opposition think the war to have been entirely unjustifiable, they have all its preliminaries, all its actual events, now fully before them. Nothing can ever add much to their knowledge of that subject so far as the English Government is concerned. No Simancas Castle revelations can throw any new flood of light on the motives or the actions of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. If the Opposition mean to challenge the policy of her Majesty's Ministers in Egypt now is the time to do it. If they do not intend to take any such course, then there seems neither practical advantage nor dignity in wasting time by merely nagging at a policy which they are not able to condemn. It was gratifyng to the House and to everyone to hear Lord Hartington's assurances on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's health. The Prime Minister remains at Cannes because his friends urge him to take a longer holiday, but he is in a physical condition which would allow of his return at any moment when his services were really required in the House.

THE BANK RATE.

On Thursday the Bank rate of interest was further reduced to 31/4 per cent., having remained at 4 per cent. for only three weeks. Men of business therefore eujoy the advantages of tolerably cheap money. During the autumn the Bank of England kept its rate of interest high above the ordinary money market:-

The fear was that otherwise America might take gold from England in order to supply the currency needed for the Fall trade. it happened, little gold was taken, and the precautions on the part of the Bank were excessive. Perhaps it was better that they were so: but the evil was that while the other banks took advantage of the high Bank rate to charge heavier interest than was called for in the miscellaneous business of the country, they yet worked sufficiently under it in the London market to prevent the attraction and competition of foreign money. If we lost little gold we also attracted little from abroad by the agency of the needlessly high Bank rate. Being now free from any reasonable fear of a foreign drain, the miscellaneous trade of the country is, with justice, accorded the easier terms for money which should be counted upon under the circumstances. The Directors of the Bank of England, therefore act with due regard to the interests of the trading public by reducing their rate of interest as soon as considerations of safety permit. The public have at the same time to emember that the Bank cannot always regulate the value of money. A sufficient reserve of cash has always to be kept, and it is the peculiar duty of the Bank of England to see that the reserve should be protected. Early measures and precautions for the prevention of an efflux of cash or for its attraction are necessary on the part of the Bank. It cannot, with proper regard for prudence, lend cheaply when its cash reserve is low, or when demands on it are foreseen. Abroad as well as at home everything appears quiet at the moment; but spring will bring the usual stir in business in all countries, and a reserve of 13 % millions is not too large.—Daily News.

EGYPTIAN REFORMS.

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Thursday night :-Lord Dufferin is staying at Helouan, and the political world is for the moment stagnant. It is not probable that much will be done till an answer has been received from the English Foreign Office relative to Lord Dufferin's exhaustive report and project on the subject of Egyptian reforms, which was sent home ten days ago. Should his schemes be approved

there will be an immense mass of detail re-

maining to be worked out; but there will be

no further delay here when once the notice of approval from home has arrived. This morning seven lots of the Domain Lands were sold at Alexandria. The highest offer previously made was seventy-one thousand pounds, but to-day Baron Menasce became the purchaser for eighty-fourthousand eight hundred pounds. Rumours of disasters to Egyptian troops in the Soudan continue to be persistently circulated, but as yet they are without official confirmation. It is confidently asserted that Barra has fallen, but the state-

ment should be received with caution.

THE GREAT PYRAMIDS .- The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:— Mr. Flinders Petrie, a descendant, we believe, of the discoverer after whom part of North Australia is named, is about to publish a work on the measurements of the Great Pyramids. These new and more accurate measurements appear to be utterly irreconciliable with those on which Professor Piazzi Smith, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland. to be expected that they should escape the has built up his strange theological theories.

thrown open a few minutes after 11 o'clock on Thursday morning to admit a large number of persons armed with police tickets of admission. Notwithstanding that the morning was a cold and cheerless one, many persons had taken up a position on the steps outside the Court-house. The crush and squeezing to get in was of a character seldom seen anywhere but at the pit entrance of a metropolitan theatre, as at the previous sittings of the magistrates about one-half of the people in Court were either police constables in uniform or detective officers. Keen expectancy was to be noticed on every face in Court, as although the exact nature of the evidence to be produced was not generally known the Crown officials made no secret of the fact that they had some startling revelations in connection with one of the most desperate deeds ever perpetrated even in Ireland to disclose. The counsel in the case were the same as appeared on the previous sittings. Before the proceedings commenced some excitement was caused in Court by a rumour that Fitzpatrick had "informed;" but, although not difficult to believe, nothing definite could be ascertained with regard to the course "Skin the Goat" will take. A few minutes after 12 o'clock eight of the elever prisoners who appeared in the dock last Saturday were brought into court from the adjoining gaol, and took up their position in adjoining gaoi, and took up their position in the spacious dock. They were now accom-by Tom Cassrey, arrested last Saturday night. The first witness was Patrick Cahill, and, in reply to Mr. Murphy, he deposed: I live at Lucan, and I came into Dublin on the 6th of May. I started back a little after 6 o'clock I was walking when I got to the park. I did not enter the gate, but went along the main road. When near the Chapelizod gate I . w a car coming down from the park. It was flying. It could not go faster. I had to get out of its way. I went to the right-hand side of the gate. There were four men and a driver. I saw the face of one of them; he was sitting on the off side in front. Mr. Murphy: Look round, and see if you can see that man now. Witness: That is the man, the third from the end. Witness pointed to Tom Caffrey, who smiled. Witness: He had a small beard then. I called out that if I saw a policeman I would charge them. Cross-

Michael Glynn, builder, of Lennox-street examined by Mr. Murphy.—I am a cricket player, and I was in the Park on the 6th of lay. It was between six and seven o'clock. was walking up towards the Phœnix Monument. I remember passing the polo ground. A little after passing it, I observed a car standing with the horse's head towards the Phonix. The car was very near the left hand side of the road. The driver was standing between the car and the footpath. I did not see his face. I continued my walk and observed four men. They were all lying down -two on their breasts to the left, and two on their sides to the right. I walked between the two couples. I just looked at the two to my left, but I could not say that I can recognise any of them. I continued my walk to the Phoenix, and returned to the polo ground. The Lord Lieutenant, on horseback, passed me quite closely. Another gentleman, also mounted, was with him. I was talking to a constable at the polo ground. I afterwards walked to the Gough Monument, and re-member seeing James Carey; I spoke to him. I see James Carey in the dock. Carey was sitting on a seat, and there was another man sitting beside him. He spoke to Carey about the sun, and matters of that sort. I left Carey still sitting there, and continued my course towards the Gough. Near the Gough I saw a car that had just stopped. When I saw it there was only one gentleman on it and the driver. I did not know him. He joined another gentleman who was walking on the footway (the gentlemen referred to were Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke.) They walked on towards the Phœnix.

examined by Dr. Webb: I made the state-

ment I have now made to the police in December last. Caffrey was sitting at the off side—the right side of the car. I am a

farmer. My brother-in-law and my father

live with me.

Thomas Huxley, in reply to Mr. Murphy, Guinness at Farnley, near Chapelizod, and on the evening of May 6 I left home to go into Dublin. I had another gentleman with me. We passed the Phœnix. I know the Chapelizod-road, and remember crossing it. After passing it I saw some men in the second clump of trees, near the footway. There were four or five of them. Mr. Murphy: Look around, and see if you can see any of the men you saw there. Witness: Yes; that second one. Mr. Murphy: That is Kelly. Kelly laughed, and commenced speaking to Brady. Witness: I walked on, and a little further on I saw a car and one man near it. I think I should know him again. I don't see him in the dock. I afterwards saw a gentleman on the footway. I saw Mr. Burke get off a car and join the gentleman. I and my companion walked on towards Dublin.

Patrick Murray deposed: I am a labouring man, and on the 6th of May last was engaged at Farnley, in the employment of a builder. After work I came through the park, past the Phœnix. Another man was with me. Near the Chapelizod-road we passed a man named Pat Tobin, and spoke to him. Further on we saw a number of men-five or six-in the second clump of trees. They seemed to be loitering. I did not take sufficient notice to recognise any of them. These men were scattered about. A little farther on I saw a car, and a man was standing at the horse's head. I could identify that man. I see him in the dock. It is the first man (Fitzharris). The identification of "Skin the Goat" caused considerable amusement in the dock. Caffery and Brady seemed to enjoy the situation im mensely. Witness continued: I heard of the murder when I was returning home.

William Meagle, brassfitter, Inchicore, was examined by Mr. Murphy. He deposed—I know a man named Fry, and in May last we were both employed at the Inchicore Railway Axle Works. After work on the 6th of May, Fry and I rode into the Phænix Park on bicycles, and entered the park by the Islandbridge gate. We passed the Under Secretary's Lodge. After passing the Phonix I rode in front of Fry. I noticed in the Park a gentleman with a little white dog. We passed him. I passed the Chapelizod-road, and I afterwards observed a horse and car standing on my right side of the road. I observed the driver of the car. He was sitting on the side of the car, with his back to the back of the car. Immediately after that I observed four men on the path, tressling like. I also saw two more tressling, and coming down the slope one of them fell. I observed the second of them, so that I would know him. Mr. Murphy .- Look round to see if you can identify him. After looking at the prisoners for some time, witness said, "There, right opposite me now—the man scratching The prisoner Fagan. - This Witness.—Yes. At this there was laughter in the dock. Witness looked round again, and said he could not identify any one. Examination continued.—I saw one of the men on the path, and I now identify him as Brady. Some further evidence having been given, the

Subscriptions are being forwarded Dublin from the Irish provinces for the defence of the men charged with the Phœnix Park assassinations. The promoters of the Fair Trial Fund" are contemplating a houseto-house canvass for subscriptions, and it is probable that additional counsel will be engaged for the accused.

inquiry was adjourned to Saturday.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor, attended by the Mace, entered the House exactly at two o'clock, and took his seat upon a bench at the front of the throne with the other Commissioners—Earl Sydney, the Earl of Cork, Lord Carlingford, and Lord Monson. At this time there were but few peers present, including the Duke of Bedford, the Bishops of London and St. David's, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Brabourne, Earl Delawarr, Lord Crewe, and Lord Saye and Sele. The Treasury and front Opposition benches were untenanted, but a considerable number of ladies occupied the back Opposition benches. Shortly after two o'clock the Speaker, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Chaplain, and accom panied by a large number of members, entered the House and stood at the bar, when the Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's Speech the text of which we have already published

as a telegram.

The Address in reply to her Majesty's Speech was moved by Lord Durham and

econded by Lord Reay. Lord Salisbury pronounced the Speech an impalpable and formless document, and complained of its silence upon many questions of general interest, such as, for example, the period at which our troops were to be withdrawn from Egypt. It was possible, however, that it might in reality be a masked battery, and that, ere long, in spite of its vagueness, the country would have cast upon it a flood of destructive legislation. The Egyptian policy of Ministers in the past he condemned as weak, vacillating, and self-effacing; and that of the present as one of hints and innuendoes, instead of a rigid definition of our position. As to Ireland, he readily gave credit to the Lord Lieutepant for the measures he had adopted; on the other hand, the Parliamen-tary proposals of the Government had been singularly wanting in success, while the views of its memb rs, being inconsistent with each other, gave encouragement to continued agitation. What he wished particularly to urge was that the concert of Downing-street should

be at one with itself. Lord Granville pointed out that the remarks of the noble Marquess led to the inference that he had not been able to find anything to complain of in the conduct of Ministers since the adjournment in August. In fact, the chief attack of the noble Marquess was based upon unwarrantable gossip and the putting together of after-dinner speeches. With regard to France and the question of Egypt, he could assure their Lordships that no one was more anxious than her Majesty's Ministers to preserve the best possible relations with France, but they also desired to render the Government of Egypt stable, and by that means advance the prosperity of the

The Duke of ABERCORN believed the Irish tenantry were now more discontented, dis-satisfied, and unsettled than they were when his Vicerovalty closed three years ago. Several other noble Lords having spoken, the Motion for an Address was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY. The opening of the Session in the Lower

Chamber was marked by the early arrival of a large number of members anxious to secure their accustomed places. The first to put in an appearance was Mr. Causton, the member for Colchester, who arrived shortly after nine o'clock a.m., and deposited his hat on the seat usually occupied by him in previous Sessions as a token of possession. By noon between sixty and seventy seats had been thus reserved, among those to appear on the scene before that hour being Mr. Labouchere, Baron H. de Worms, Colonel Alexander, Sir. J. Hay, and Mr Arnold. Shortly afterwards Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Thorold Rogers, Mr. Parker, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Rylands arrived, and they were followed in rapid succession by other hon. members, including Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Mr. Richard, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. H. Fowler, Earl Percy, Mr. Hicks, Sir E. J. Reed, Mr. A. Peel, Sir J. Mowbray, Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Chaplin, Sir R. Knightley, Mr. Heneage, Sir J. Pease. Mr. Pell, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Howard, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Muntz, Colonel Carington, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. P. Wyndham, Lord H. Lennox, Mr. Goschen, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Burt, Mr. Lyon Playfair, Sir H. Holland, Mr. Armitage, Mr. Hopwood, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Sir W. McArthur, Mr. Baxter, and Sir G. Balfour. The Irish party mustered strongly, amongst its members present being Mr. Biggar, Mr. G. Byrne, Mr. Corbet, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Kenny, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Callan, Mr. Marum, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Lalor, and Mr. R. Power. The Fourth party was fully represented with one exception, the absentee being Sir H. D. Wolff. Sir W. Hart Dyke and Mr. Gibson represented the Opposition, while Mr. O. Morgan was the sole occupant of the Treasury Bench. In the interval of waiting for the Speaker, party distinctions seemed to be obliterated, and members mingled pleasantly, and chatted in groups on the floor of the House. At seven minutes to two o'clock the Speaker entered the House, preceded by the Serjeant-at-Arms carrying the Mace, and attended by his Chaplain. Prayers having been said, the right hon, gentleman took his seat at the table, and hon. members filing past shook hands with him. At five minutes past two Sir W. Knollys, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was

announced, whereupon the Speaker took the Having advanced to the table, Black Rod said:
"Mr. Speaker,—The Lords, authorised by

virtue of her Majesty's Commission, desire the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the House of Lords to hear the

Preceded by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and followed by most of the members present, the Speaker accordingly proceeded to the Upper House, and upon his return soon afterwards the sitting was immediately suspended.

The Speaker again took the chair at a quarter-past four, when there was a full atendance of members. Mr. Bradlaugh occupied a seat below the Bar. At ten minutes past four Sir S. Northcote entered the House from behind the Speaker's chair, and was received with cheers from his supporters. The Marquis of Hartington, entering a few minutes afterwards, was greeted with loud Ministerial

MR. BRADLAUGH. On the Speaker taking a chair in the Commons at a quarter-past four, he read a letter which he had received from Mr. Bradlaugh, setting forth the circumstances under which the House had refused him permission to take his seat for Northampton, and stating the intention of the hon. member, accompanied by his introducers, to present himself at the table in order to do all the things that might be lawfully required of him to enable him to sit and vote as a member of the House.

Mr. LABOUCHERE here asked whether it was the intention of the Government in the present Session to bring in a bill to allow any ember of the House to make affirmation instead of oath; and added that, if that was their intention, Mr. Bradlaugh would not present himself to take the oath until the fate

Lord Harrington replied, amid mingled cheers and laughter, that the Attorney-General would that evening give notice for to-day that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Parliamentary Oaths Act, by enabling members who objected to take the oath to make affirmation.

A loud burst of cheers from the Conservative benches followed on Sir R. Cross giving notice that, when the bill came to a second reading, he should meet it with his strongest

MR. HEALY'S IMPRISONMENT. The Speaker read a letter from the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, informing him that Mr. Healy, member for Wexford, having failed to provide bail for his good behaviour, the Court had, on the 7th inst., ordered his arrest and imprisonment, and that he had been committed

to prison accordingly.

Lord Harrington, in moving that the letter should lie on the table, observed that the privileges of Parliament were not in any way affected by Mr. Healey's imprisonment. To this Mr. Parnell moved as an amendment that the letter should be referred to a Select Committee to inquire into the matter and report to the House thereon. After a short but warm discussion, the House divided, and having negatived the amendment by 353 to 47, agreed to the original motion.

NEW BILLS. ETC. An almost unexampled number of Notices of Motion, Bills, and Questions were given, amongst them of the Government, bills relating to Bankruptcy, the Patent Laws the amendment of the Ballot Act, LondoniCorporation reform, corrupt practices at elect ons, and the amendment of the Parliamentary Oaths Act of 1866; of a bill by Mr. Parnell for the amendment of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881; by Sir M. Beach, of a motion relating to the Transvaal Convention, and by Lord G. Hamilton, that he will call attention to the working of the Purchase Clauses of the Irish Land Act.

THE ADDRESS. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Mr. Acland, and

seconded by Mr. Buchanan.
Sir S. Northcote regretted the absence of the Premier, who had sustained such an enormous amount of labour during the last two or three years, that no one could be sur-prised at his being compelled to take a period of rest. With regard to the Speech from the Throne, explanations were needed respecting many matters. A word or two of sympathy in the present condition of the agricultural and industrial classes of the country would not have been out of place, and a promise of some more satisfactory measures might have been not inappropriate. As to the state of Ireland, the reference in the Speech ought to have savoured rather of regret than of con-gratulation; but he trusted that Ministers had learned from what had taken place, not only that it was necessary to have a firm and vigorous administration of justice, but that it was not desirable at the moment they were exercising vigour to exercise false hopes that further concessions were pending. Though the Government had strengthened their position, it was by a large sacrifice of their principles, and he advised them not to eopardise the advantage they had gained at such a cost by foolish endeavours to maintain a reputation for consistency.

Lord Harrington congratulated Sir Stafford

Northcote upon his restoration to health, and thanked him for his kind allusion to the Prime Minister, whose presence, he added, would not be imperatively required before Easter. With regard to the Egyptian Question, the time had surely arrived when the Opposition should make up its mind either to challenge the policy of the Government or prevent the time of the House from being further wasted by desultory criticisms and discussions which could settle nothing. With respect to Ireland, although Secret Societies still existed there, the Government were not only able to hold their operations in check, but had every hope and prospect of being able to trace their operations to their source.

Lord R. Churchill said that when last year the Leaders of the Opposition attempted to challenge the Egyptian policy of Ministers, the Premier resorted to all the arts of strategy

to evade discussion.

The debate lasted till midnight, when it

was adjourned to Friday. THE BRADLAUGH DEMONSTRATION. The great "National Demonstration to protest against the continued violation of Northampton's Constitutional Rights," convened by Mr. Bradlaugh, was held in Trafalgar-square on Thursday, and passed off, notwithstanding an apparently organised attempt to upset it, that at one time assumed somewhat threatening features, in a fairly orderly manner. From eleven o'clock in the morning a crowd began to gather both in the square and on the terraces surrounding, the majority of the latter being only mere sightseers. In the square itself it was clear that a great many of the early comers were real sympathisers with Mr Bradlaugh, as they wore the rosette denoting them as "stewards" or "captains." who had been duly appointed for the purpose of regulating the proceedings and keeping order. At ten o'clock the delegates from the provinces representing some 400 towns and other places in the United Kingdom, commenced to at either St. James's Hall or the Occidental Tavern, both of which were used as headquarters from which orders for the day's proceedings were issued. Here, as the delegates assembled, their names were taken down, and they, in the greater number of cases, at once proceeded to the scene of the day's proceedings. By mid-day the crowd had increased to a very large extent, and the square was nearly filled. About 60 police-constables of the A division, under their Chief Inspector were on duty, and patrolled in couples but their chief task consisted in keeping the people from climbing on to the base of the Nelson Column between the lions. As a rule the mob was good tempered, although there was occasionally some swaying the stewards told off for the purpose had no difficulty, by linking arms, in keeping a space clear for the platform to be erected. This was shortly after brought up and quickly fixed, it being one of those used on all such occasions, and easily put together with bolts. Very soon, however, this was wrecked, as a gang of men, evidently acting under some system of organisation, swayed the crowd until the platform was turned over and demolished, a very easy task, as its dimensions were not above twelve square feet. Hardly had this happened when a procession from the Tower Hamlets Working Men's about five or six hundred strong, headed by a band and a banner with the words 'Bradlaugh and Constitutional Rights" blazoned on it, came up, and finding how matters were going, formed a ring around the remnants of the platform, and promptly sent for something as a substitute. They in their turn were followed by another procession from the Hackney Political Association and another body, both of them with banners. So far the weather had kept fine, but about half-past twelve, when the square seemed filled to its utmost capacity, the rain commenced to fall. But there was no sign of wavering; on the contrary, the crowd grew until there must have been at the least some 30,000 people within view looking from the foot of the column towards the National Gallery. About a quarter to one there was great cheering on the arrival of Mr. Bradlaugh, who was accompanied by Mr. Councillor Adams, of Northampton, the Rev. Mr. Sharman, of Plymouth, and several other of his prominent supporters. With great difficulty the junior member for Northampton and his friends passed to the foot of the column, where the table had been placed. as the crowd surged and swayed in a very dangerous fashion that overpowered everything. Mr. Bradlaugh, who is gifted with an extraordinary faculty of controlling a mob, lifted his stick high above his head, and called

on his supporters to be "steady," and this shortly had the desired effect. An attempt was then made to form a ring around the platform, but this was defeated by the constant rushes; and, accordingly, Mr. Brad-laugh thought it best to commence proceed-ings some ten minutes before the appointed

was to accompany the demonstration. Here, about half-past twelve o'clock, a compact body of some 650 men appeared, headed by a very good band, under the command of their president, Mr. Browning, called the Tower Hamlets Radical Club. Besides a banner Hamlets Radical Club. Besides a banner giving their names, there was a tricolour of the Northampton colours—green, white, and mauve—bearing the motto, "Bradlaugh and Constitutional Rights." The area of the square was well filled with spectators, and as soon as this organised body made its approximate it has been specified as the square was the square was the square transfer of the square was the square transfer of the square pearance, it became a centre road which they converged, forming a dense mass. Scarcely had the leaders taken their places when there were indications of a want of that perfect sympathy which generally characterises those who "assist" at demonstrations. A gang of ill-looking roughs, who certainly were not working men, crushed round the Tower Hamlets Radicals and began the horse-play which is generally the prelude to some-thing worse, and their behaviour gradually grew more aggressive until at last they permeated the central body and smashed the table. The Radicals then seemed to realise that there was to be an organised attempt at disturbance, and took their measures with a coolness and promptitude which showed they were organised to deal effectively with any such attempt. The intruders were, without any apparent design, speedily and successfully hustled to the rear, and the Radicals, who were distinguishable by each wearing a rosette of the Northampton colours, linked arms, and forming a circle facing inwards, kept an open area efficiently and well, within which their band played po-pular and patriotic airs. The continued attempts of the aggressors severely tested the strength of the living circle at times, but it never gave way, and gave a still greater proof of the power of organisation by an incident which then occurred. About 20 minutes to one o'clock the Borough of Hackney Working Men's Club made its appearance on the west side of the Nelson Column, coming towards the centre of the square. The circle was now so compact that it appeared hopeless to get the handsome silken banner which headed the procession into the open area that was being maintained by the Tower Hamlets men. The president of the club, with the eye of a general, realised the situation, and with a mere sign to some of his members outside the linked circle, a sufficient number charged through the hostile element, got hold of the banner bearers, and, after a stiff tussle, got them safely into a sheltering haven in rear of the base of the column. Scarcely was this effected than there was a fresh commotion in the direction from which the banner had been extricated,

and then some 30 yards off, in the centre of another little circle, which some of the rosetted and indefatigable Radicals had made, Mr. Bradlaugh and a little knot of friends was seen fully a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for the demonstration to begin. He declined the invitations by signal to come and occupy the space cleared by the Tower Hamlets Radicals, and indicated that he was going to speak from where he was. The roughs now devoted their attention to the fresh centre of attention, and commenced trying with great persistence to break it up.
The genuine Bradlaughites, however, were too strong, as well as too highly organised. for any such attempt to be successful, though they succeeded in making things very unpleasant until the speaking began, when they seemed to come under the spell of oratory, and listened with as much attention as those they had come to obstruct, and wholly forgot to continue their offensive tactics. The appearance of Mr. Bradlaugh, who, as one of his delighted supporters declared, looked like "a real Tribune of the People," was hailed with hearty applause. At once bringing his powerful lungs into play, at a moment when the linked area keepers were being somewhat severely tested, he shouted, "I am strong enough to lock any one up who disturbs and I will do it, upon my honour." His attention was turned to a foolish woman, very well dressed, who, by some mystery, had found her way into the sorely tried circle. He addressed her, saying, "Madam, it is not safe for you to be here," "I cannot get out," was the answer. "I cannot undertake to protect you as well as myself, and you must go out," said Mr. Bradlaugh. "Make way for this lady," he shouted, and directly half a dozen stout demonstrationists got hold of her, surrounded her, and fought their way through the crowd to a place of safety. Another determined crush now took place, and in spite of the best efforts of the ring keepers the circle was driven in, when Mr. Bradlaugh good humouredly appealed to those behind by saying, "If you squeeze me to death there will be no contest." While the laugh which this occasioned was still ringing, he applied his great physical strength to restoring the integrity of e circle, and with no inconsiderable effect, for there was prompt retrogression at the point where he exerted himself. Seeing the propriety of bringing the demonstration to a climax as soon as possible, Mr. Bradlaugh called on Mr. Councillor Adams, of Northampton, to take the chair, or rather to get on

secure somewhere, and had brought into the Mr. Bradlaugh said that he stood there sunported by delegates from places as wide apart as Edinburgh, Glasgow, Plymouth, Liverpool, Southampton, Bristol, Portsmouth, Brighton, Norwich, to say nothing of the masses of the people of London. (Cheers.) He then said — The uncontradicted language used by Mr. Firth at Chelsea in the presence of Sir Charles Dilke, and the words of Mr. Mundella at Sheffield, render it certain that a bill will be at once introduced by the Government legalizing affirmation of allegiance. (Loud cheers.) On Tuesday my constituents, in anticipation of this possibility, gave me permission to wait the result of such a bill. I, as you know, sought to affirm, and sat and voted-(hear, hear)—on affirmation when I believed it to be my legal right. If, then, the Government today gives notice of the introduction of an Affirmation Bill, it is my clear duty to wait until that measure has been accepted or re-jected by Parliament." (Loud cheers.)

a table, which his adherents had managed to

The following resolution was then by the Rev. W. Sharman, Unitarian Minister of Plymouth:-That this meeting, protesting against the flagrant wrong done by the House of Commons in violation of Northampton's Constitutional right, calls upon the Govern-ment to enforce the law under which Northimpton is entitled to the voice and vote of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, one of its members, Mr. Charles Bradiaugh, one of its members, three times duly elected, to serve in the present Parliament." It was seconded and carried amid loud cheers. The proceedings were very short, and the demonstration was over by half-past one o'clock.

Salmon Fishing. — The net-fishing for salmon in the River Tweed began on Wednesday night, at twelve o'clock, but owing to the flooded state of the river several of the fisheries could not be worked, and very few fish were got by the first tide. Prospects, however, are considered good, and salmon disease has been very scarce in the Tweed this year. Salmon are selling at 1s. 10d. per lb. and trout at 1s. 6d. per lb. at Berwick. At a meeting of the Severn Fishery Board, held at Gloucester, on Thursday, the superintendent of the upper district reported that the high water had prevented any fishing since the opening on February 2, and that the late spawning season had been one of the least prolific since the formation of the board. In places where last year he had seen fifty however, are considered good, and salmon In places where last year he had seen fifty fish on the spawning beds he had this season seen only three. The Worcester committee made a like report as to the baduess of the Just in rear of the Nelson Column, facing towards the National Gallery, seemed to be portion of the river between Stourport and the spot selected for the little oratory which PARIS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1883.

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A Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15-16, 1883.

THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE SESSION. It is always expected that a first night's debate in the House of Lords should be pleasant to hear and interesting to read. The Peers come back from a long holiday which has not been marred by the necessity of satisfying the curiosity of constituents; they are undisturbed by the fear of untoward incidents or acts of individual want of discipline; their speeches are directed to the matter in hand, and are not likely, as are those delivered in another place, to branch off into many different directions. On the present occasion, the Lords have a special advantage compared with the other House. The Autumn Session was for them a merely nominal affair, so that while the Commons were exhausting each other with irritating controversy, their Lordships were proving, as Lord Salisbury says, that "country life is not absolutely dead." . . . Lord Salisbury's speech on Thursday night was as trenchant as usual, though Lord Granville had afterwards little difficulty in robbing most of his criticisms of their The comparison of the Queen's Speech to the ordeal by fire-moving among burning questions without showing

any trace of contact-is almost worthy of Lord Beaconsfield in his best days; and the references to the contradictory utterances of many prominent Liberals on both the Egyptian and the Irish questions were undoubtedly effective. But in so far as Lord Salisbury repeated his former criticisms of the Government's action in Egypt, he laid himself open to a conclusive answer from Lord Granville, who had not forgotten the celebrated Edinburgh speech and its astonishing assertions. Lord Salisbury repeated on Thursday his charge of inconsistency and vacillation; but he forgot his own inconsistency, of which Lord Granville was able to give a glaring example. Lord Granville's protest against the statement that we had bombarded the commercial part of Alexandria was also seasonable, though the statement was probably never taken seriously, even by those who heard it made. As regards the more pressing question of the Government policy with reference to Egypt, Lord Salisbury was successful in drawing from the Foreign Secretary as explicit a statement as can at present be made. There is to be no annexation of Egypt, Lord Granville says, for many reasons. First, the Government have all along promised not to annex. Then, Lord Palmerston and Lord Beaconsfield were both against annexation, so that à fortiori the present Ministry is opposed to it. Thirdly, Egypt is not like India, isolated from all Europe, but it is at the gate of Europe, and its soil "swarms with the inhabitants of Europe," so that a Government which should undertake the full po-

litical command of Egypt would find itself

entering upon very difficult relations with

many European States. But, on the other

hand, there is to be no prompt abandon-

ment of Egypt. "If," Lord Granville sig-

nificantly said-"if we wished to wash

our hands completely of Egypt, I am

convinced that other Powers would intervene."-Times. The Standard says :- If the House of Lords was denied on Thursday the excitement of any incident like that which exercises the House of Commons in the person and claims of Mr. Bradlaugh, it had, at least, the satisfaction of welcoming to its councils the victor of Tel-el-Kebir, who took his seat as Lord Wolseley of Cairo, amid the warm congratulations of a large number of Peers, not the least hearty of whom was the Heir to the Throne. In fact an air of general good nature pervaded the House of Lords on its reassembling, and compliments were scattered with a freedom that testifies at least to generous traditions and excellent goodbreeding. The Lords are supposed to be an eminently critical body; yet there are occasions when they forget to be fastidious, and only remember to be indulgent. The preliminary speeches disposed of the Leader of the Opposition rose to comment on the Queen's Speech; and it must be admitted that Lord Salisbury worried that document with pleasant goodwill. Point succeeded point with felicitous celerity, yet it was impossible not to feel that the noble Marquis was engaged in a playful exercise rather than in a serious assault. Perhaps those who only read his speech may infuse into it a severity of which it was entirely divested by the manner of the speaker. Lord Salisbury made merry enough over its wagueness, its novelties of language, its innuendoes," its seeming paralysis of purpose. But the analysis was conducted rather with zest than with virulence; and Lord Granville replied to Lord Salisbury without betraying any irritation. The Leader of the House was strictly accurate in saying that in order to bring any very grave charge against the Government, whether as regards Egypt or as regards Ireland, Lord Salisbury had to go

back at least six months. During the last

half - year, apparently, everything has

been done that ought to have been done.

The fact may be admitted; but it is too

much to infer that therefore the Govern-

ment are to be held free from all reproach.

No doubt it is impracticable for Lord

Salisbury to impeach the Government for

having at length borrowed their policy

from Opposition counsels; but it is hardly

reproach, not only of inconsistency, but of having, in fact, produced the evils they are now engaged in curing. There was something more than ingenuity in the suggestion of Lord Salisbury that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, by destroying the political influence of the landlords in Ireland, have brought themselves face to face with a discontented and disloyal people, with no protection against disloyalty and no barrier against sedition save coercion, imprisonment, and the curtailment of freedom of speech. The Conservative Party have extended, and will continue to extend, ample support to the Government in their conflict with the powers of evil in Ireland. But it would be unreasonable to expect the Conservative Party to refrain from pointing out the blunders by which Ireland was brought to its present condition.

The Daily News says that the debate on the Address in the House of Commons was for the most part a perfunctory piece of business. Mr. Acland, who moved the Address, spoke pointedly and well, and Mr. Buchanan, who seconded it, deserved the compliment Lord Hartington paid to him later in the evening in saying that the House would willingly have heard Mr. Buchanan for a much longer time. But the criticism of the Leader of Opposition had no great force or earnestness in it. Every one was glad to see Sir Stafford Northcote in his place, and to observe the good spirits, evidence of restored health and energy, which brightened his speech. But Sir Stafford Northcote seemed like one who is on the whole rather glad that he has not to put on too great an appearance of earnestness when setting about a business which he knows to be little better than a mere political ceremonial. Lord Hartington put some points very clearly in his reply to Sir Stafford Northcote. The Leader of Opposition who once declared that there could be no satisfactory way of dealing with the Bradlaugh question except by legislation cannot be profoundly earnest when he condemns in advance the legislation which the Government intend to introduce, but which is not yet explained to the House of Commons. The policy of the Government in Egypt is now fully before the world. The war, as Lord Hartington said, is over. The reorganisation of the army and of the police is going on, and with clearly defined objects. If the Opposition think the war to have been entirely unjustifiable, they have all its preliminaries, all its actual events, now fully before them. Nothing can ever add much to their knowledge of that subject so far as the English Government is concerned. No Simancas Castle revelations can throw any new flood of light on the motives or the actions of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. If the Opposition mean to challenge the policy of her Majesty's Ministers in Egypt, now is the time to do it. If they do not intend to take any such course, then there seems neither practical advantage nor dignity in wasting time by merely nagging at a policy which they are not able to condemn. It was gratifyng to the House and to everyone to hear Lord Hartington's assurances on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's health. The Prime Minister remains at Cannes because his friends urge him to take a longer holiday, but he is in a physical condition which would allow of his return at any moment when his services were really required in the House.

THE BANK RATE.

On Thursday the Bank rate of interest was further reduced to 31/2 per cent., having remained at 4 per cent. for only three weeks. Men of business therefore enjoy the advantages of tolerably cheap money. During the autumn the Bank of England kept its rate of interest high above

the ordinary money market:-The fear was that otherwise America might take gold from England in order to supply the currency needed for the Fall trade. it happened, little gold was taken, and the precautions on the part of the Bank were ex-Perhaps it was better that they were so; but the evil was that while the other banks took advantage of the high Bank rate to charge heavier interest than was called for in the miscellaneous business of the country, they yet worked sufficiently under it in the London market to prevent the attraction and competition of foreign money. If we lost little gold we also attracted little from abroad by the agency of the needlessly high Bank rate. Being now free from any reasonable fear of a foreign drain, the miscellaneous trade of the country is, with justice, accorded the easier terms for money which should be counted upon under the circumstances. The Directors of the Bank of England, therefore act with due regard to the interests of the trading public by reducing their rate of interest as soon as considerations of safety permit. The public have at the same time to emember that the Bank cannot always regulate the value of money. A sufficient reserve of cash has always to be kept, and it is the peculiar duty of the Bank of England to see that the reserve should be protected. Early measures and precautions for the prevention of an efflux of cash or for its attraction are necessary on the part of the Bank. It cannot with proper regard for prudence, lend cheaply when its cash reserve is low, or when demands on it are foreseen. Abroad as well as at home everything appears quiet at the moment; but spring will bring the usual stir in business in all countries, and a reserve of 13 % millions is not too large.—Daily News.

EGYPTIAN REFORMS. The Cairo correspondent of the Standard

telegraphed on Thursday night :-Lord Dufferin is staying at Helouan, and the political world is for the moment stagnant. It is not probable that much will be done till an answer has been received from the English Foreign Office relative to Lord Dufferin's exhaustive report and project on the subject of Egyptian reforms, which was sent home ten days ago. Should his schemes be approved there will be an immense mass of detail remaining to be worked out: but there will be no further delay here when once the notice of

approval from home has arrived.

This morning seven lots of the Domain Lands were sold at Alexandria. The highest offer previously made was seventy-one thousand pounds, but to-day Baron Menasco e the purchaser for eighty-fourthousand eight hundred pounds. Rumours of disasters to Egyptian troops in the Soudan continue to be persistently circulated, but as yet they are without official confirmation. It is confidently asserted that Barra has fallen, but the statement should be received with caution.

THE GREAT PYRAMIDS .- The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:-Mr. Flinders Petrie, a descendant, we believe, of the discoverer after whom part of North Australia is named, is about to publish a work on the measurements of the Great Pyramids. These new and more accurate measurements appear to be utterly irreconciliable with those on which Professor Piazzi Smith, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, has built up his strange theological theories. to be expected that they should escape the !

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY. The Lord Chancellor, attended by the Mace, entered the House exactly at two

o'clock, and took his seat upon a bench at the front of the throne with the other Commissioners—Earl Sydney, the Earl of Cork, Lord Carlingford, and Lord Monson. At this time there were but few peers present, including the Duke of Bedford, the Bishops of London and St. David's, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Bra-bourne, Earl Delawarr, Lord Crewe, and Lord Saye and Sele. The Treasury and front Opposition benches were untenanted, but a considerable number of ladies occupied the back Opposition benches. Shortly after two o'clock the Speaker, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Chaplain, and accompanied by a large number of members, entered the House and stood at the bar, when the Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's Speech, the text of which we have already published

The Address in reply to her Majesty's Speech was moved by Lord Durham and

seconded by Lord Reay.

Lord Salisbury pronounced the Speech an impalpable and formless document, and complained of its silence upon many questions of general interest, such as, for example, the period at which our troops were to be with-drawn from Egypt. It was possible, however, that it might in reality be a masked battery, and that, ere long, in spite of its vagueness, the country would have cast upon it a flood of destructive legislation. The Egyptian policy of Ministers in the past he condemned as weak, vacillating, and self-effacing; and that of the present as one of hints and innuendoes, instead of a rigid definition of our position. As to Ireland, he readily gave credit to the Lord Lieutenant for the measures he had adopted; on the other hand, the Parliamentary proposals of the Government had been singularly wanting in success, while the views of its members, being inconsistent with each other, gave encouragement to continued agi-What he wished particularly to urge was that the concert of Downing-street should

be at one with itself. Lord Granville pointed out that the remarks of the noble Marquess led to the inference that he had not been able to find anything to complain of in the conduct of Ministers since the adjournment in August. In fact, the chief attack of the noble Marquess was based upon unwarrantable gossip and the putting together of after-dinner speeches. With regard to France and the question of Egypt, he could assure their Lordships that no one was more anxious than her Majesty's Ministers to preserve the best possible rela-tions with France, but they also desired to render the Government of Egypt stable, and by that means advance the prosperity of the

The Duke of ABERCORN believed the Irish tenantry were now more discontented, dissatisfied, and unsettled than they were when his Vicerovalty closed three years ago. Several other noble Lords having spoken,

the Motion for an Address was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY. The opening of the Session in the Lower Chamber was marked by the early arrival of a large number of members anxious to secure their accustomed places. The first to put in an appearance was Mr. Causton, the member for Colchester, who arrived shortly after nino'clock a.m., and deposited his hat on the seat usually occupied by him in previous Sessions as a token of possession. By noon be-tween sixty and seventy seats had been thus reserved, among those to appear on the scene before that hour being Mr. Labouchere. Baron H. J. W. Colonel Alexander, Sir. J. Hay, and Mr. Arnold. Shortly afterwards Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Thorold Rogers, Mr. Parker, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Rylands arrived, and they were followed in rapid succession by other hon. members, including Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Mr. Richard, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. H. Fowler Earl Percy, Mr. Hicks, Sir E. J. Reed, Mr. A. Peel, Sir J. Mowbray, Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Chaplin, Sir R. Knightley, Mr. Heneage, Sir J. Pease. Mr. Pell, Mr. Edwards, Mr. J Howard, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Muntz, Colonel Carington, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. P. Wyndham, Lord H. Lennox, Mr. Goschen, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Burt, Mr. Lyon Playfair, Sir H. Holland, Mr. Armitage, Mr. Hopwood, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Sir W. McArthur, Mr. Baxter, and Sir G. Balfour. The Irish party mustered strongly amongst its members present being Mr. Biggar, Mr. G. Byrne, Mr. Corbet, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Kenny, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Callan, Mr. Marum, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Lalor, and Mr. R. Power. The Fourth party was fully represented with one excep the absentee being Sir H. D. Wolff Sir W. Hart Dyke and Mr. Gibson represented the Opposition, while Mr. O. Morgan was the sole occupant of the Treasury Bench. In the interval of waiting for the party distinctions seemed to be obliterated and members mingled pleasantly, and chatted in groups on the floor of the House. At seven minutes to two o'clock the Speaker en tered the House, preceded by the Serjeant-at-Arms carrying the Mace, and attended by his Chaplain. Prayers having been said, the right hon, gentleman took his seat at the on. members filing past shook

hands with him. At five minutes past two Sir W. Knollys, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was announced, whereupon the Speaker took the Having advanced to the table, Black Rod said :

"Mr. Speaker,-The Lords, authorised by virtue of her Majesty's Commission, desire the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the House of Lords to hear the

Commission read." Preceded by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and followed by most of the members present, the Speaker accordingly proceeded to the Upper House, and upon his return soon afterwards the sitting was immediately suspended.

The Speaker again took the chair at quarter-past four, when there was a full at-tendance of members. Mr. Bradlaugh occupied a seat below the Bar. At ten minutes past four Sir S. Northcote entered the House from behind the Speaker's chair, and was reeived with cheers from his supporters. The Marquis of Hartington, entering a few minutes afterwards, was greeted with loud Ministerial

cheers. MR. BRADLAUGH. On the Speaker taking a chair in the Com-mons at a quarter-past four, he read a letter which he had received from Mr. Bradlaugh, setting forth the circumstances under which the House had refused him permission to take his seat for Northampton, and stating the intention of the hon. member, accompanied by his introducers, to present himself at the table in order to do all the things that might be law fully required of him to enable him to sit and vote as a member of the House.

Mr. Labouchere here asked whether it

present Session to bring in a bill to allow any nember of the House to make affirmation instead of oath; and added that, if that was their intention, Mr. Bradlaugh would not present himself to take the oath until the fate of that measure had been decided. Lord Hartington replied, amid mingled cheers and laughter, that the Attorney-General

was the intention of the Government in the

would that evening give notice for to-day that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Parliamentary Oaths Act, by enabling members who objected to take the oath to make affirmation.

A loud burst of cheers from the Conserva tive benches followed on Sir R. Cross giving

notice that, when the bill came to a second

reading, he should meet it with his strongest

MR. HEALY'S IMPRISONMENT. The Speaker read a letter from the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, informing him that Mr. Healy, member for Wexford, having failed to provide bail for his good behaviour, the Court had, on the 7th inst., ordered his arrest and imprisonment, and that he had been committed

to prison accordingly.

Lord Hartington, in moving that the letter should lie on the table, observed that the privileges of Parliament were not in any way affected by Mr. Healey's imprisonment. To this Mr. Parnell moved as an amendment that the letter should be referred to a Select Committee to inquire into the matter and report to the House thereon. After a short but warm discussion, the House divided, and having negatived the amendment by 353 to 47 agreed to the original motion.

NEW BILLS, ETC.

An almost unexampled number of Notices of Motion, Bills, and Questions were given, amongst them of the Government bills relating to Bankruptey, the Patent Laws, the amendment of the Ballot Act, London Corporation reform, corrupt practices at elections, and the amendment of the Parliamentary Oaths Act of 1866; of a bill by Mr. Parnell for the amendment of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881 by Sir M. Beach, of a motion relating to the Transvaal Convention, and by Lord G. Hamilton, that he will call attention to the working of the Purchase Clauses of the Irish Land Act.

THE ADDRESS. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Mr. Acland, and

seconded by Mr. Buchanan. Sir S. Northcote regretted the absence of the Premier, who had sustained such an enormous amount of labour during the last two or three years, that no one could be sur-prised at his being compelled to take a period of rest. With regard to the Speech from the Throne, explanations were needed respecting many matters. A word or two of sympathy in the present condition of the agricultural and industrial classes of the country would not have been out of place, and a promise of some more satisfactory measures might have been not inappropriate. As to the state of Ireland, the reference in the Speech ought to have savoured rather of regret than of con-gratulation; but he trusted that Ministers had learned from what had taken place, not only that it was necessary to have a firm and vigorous administration of justice, but that it was not desirable at the moment they were exercising vigour to exercise false hopes that further concessions were pending. the Government had strengthened their position, it was by a large sacrifice of their principles, and he advised them not to eopardise the advantage they had gained at such a cost by foolish endeavours to maintain

a reputation for consistency.

Lord Harrington congratulated Sir Stafford Northcote upon his restoration to health, and thanked him for his kind allusion to the Prime Minister, whose presence, he added, would not be imperatively required before Easter. With regard to the Egyptian Question, the time had surely arrived when the Opposition should make up its mind either to challenge the policy of the Government or prevent the time of the House from heins further wested time of the House from being further wasted by desultory criticisms and discussions which could settle nothing. With respect to Ireland, although Secret Societies still existed there, the Government were not only able to hold their operations in check, but had every hope and rospect of being able to trace their operations to their source.

Lord R. CHURCHILL said that when last year the Leaders of the Opposition attempted to challenge the Egyptian policy of Ministers, the Premier resorted to all the arts of strategy to evade discussion.

The debate lasted till midnight, when it was adjourned to Friday.

EDUCATION AND CONTAMINATION. The report of the Lords' Committee concerning the traffic in English girls brought out distinctly in an indirect way several curious and painful facts which had only been known before to police inspectors, detectives, and School Board visitors. Of course the visitors knew perfectly well the character of some houses from which children were forced to attend school. But the act of 1870 is strictly drawn; and it practically provided that the children of respectable persons of the artisan and lower middle classes should be placed in the same desks with well-dressed little creatures who came from very disreputable places. Inspector Keene's evidence put another serious difficulty before the School Board. He showed that numbers of young children within school age are secretly kep for the worst purposes, and that these little unfortunates do not go to school at all. the Board had a double difficulty; they were obliged to ensure the attendance of these unlucky children, or neglect the distinct provisions of the Act. The Blue Book seems to have taken the By-Laws and Industrial Schools Committee by surprise, and to have placed the members in an awkward dilemma Under the Industrial Schools Act the little girls who are kept in the places which Inspector Keene described can be dealt with so as to prevent the contamination of other children; but the case is different with the young people who merely live in questionable houses and who are willing to attend school when ordered. If it could he proved that any one of this last-named class associated with bad characters, then the Board would have a chance; but the needful proof is most difficult to obtain. The Board has acted vigorously and promptly in certain cases, but so far its is partially paralyzed. When six or seven little girls are found in one house, the keeper of the house comes under the eye of police and the children may be rescued But supposing that a School Board visitor knows of a house where five or six loose women live, and supposing that he has "scheduled" three or four children who live in that house, the case is different. visitor may be certain in his own mind that the women are of bad character: he may feel quite sure that the children see and hear daily things that no child should see or hear. Yet his duty is plain. The house is to all appearance perfectly respectable; the inmates annoy no one and cause no disturbance.

Now the children of decent artisans are mostly brought up decently. The mechanic marries an honest girl of his own grade, and these women are usually very careful. But when an innocent child of this class is placed beside some precocious creature who has graduated in vice, the chances of bad results are, unfortunately, very great. There is no dangerous knowledge unfamiliar to the lost little beings of whom we venture to speak yet these same little beings are compelled to go to school, and the Board has no power whatever to prevent their being placed in companionship with the innocent children of anxiously careful and wholesome-minded As for the teachers, they know only women. too well that effective supervision is all but impossible. Whenever great social changes like the Education Act are begun, unforeseen complications generally ensue; but it is long since so puzzling a problem was presented to reformers as this. Bearing upon the case certain curious facts have been noted by sundry observers, and one of these facts is pificant. It is now almost undoubted that the girls in elementary schools are more in-clined to loose language than are the boys. It has happened that part of the Government grant has been stopped because the inspector has seen too much proof of this on the school walls. There is no apparent reason for the difference except that girls are more impressionable than boys. But seeing that they are thus impressionable, it is all the more deplorable that any new unhealthy influence should be introduced to make matters worse .- St. James's Gazette.

POLITICAL ITEMS. (FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

RIVOLI.

We understand that Mr. Gladstone has not yet indicated the date of his probable return to England. We hear that the proceedings of the

Danubian Conference are not unlikely to come to an end about the middle of next week. It s still uncertain whether the Conference will reach any practical conclusi We understand that Sir William Harcourt will not introduce the London Municipality

Bill until the second reading has been taken of the Bills which it is intended to refer to the Grand Committees. It is understood that Alderman Sir F. Truscott's Committee will instruct the Re-

membrancer to ask the Home Secretary for a copy of his proposed London Government Bill, so that negotiations may forthwith be entered upon. A spirit of conciliation is manifest among those who, in this matter, represent the interests of the City.

The number of notices of motion given in

the House of Commons on Thursday night-128—far exceeded the largest number ever given on the opening night of any previous

It being represented to Mr. Bradlaugh, as he sat under the gallery of the House of Commons on Thursday night, that it would be in he interests of peace and order if he left the House, he at once complied with the sugges-The Irish members do not, we understand,

propose to take any part in the debate on the Address until after the discussion on the part of English members is exhausted. Mr. Parnell will then move his first resolution, on which it is probable a division will be taken on Monday ight. There is a second to follow, and the Address is not likely to be agreed to before

A rumour reached the House of Commons on Thursday night that two Irish members had been arrested in connection with the inquiry now going on at Kilmainham Court House. Up to a late hour the Attorney-General for Ireland had not received any confirmation of this report.

We learn that Mr. W. E. Forster has iven private notice of his intention to ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, on Monday next, whether the Government will lay on the table the correspondence relative to the affairs of Basutoland which took place between Gen. Gordon, late Commandant-General at the Cape, and the Governor or Ministry of the Cape Colony.

By a recent diplomatic arrangement the

term for which Ambassadors are appointed is five years, subject to renewal. It is said that Sir Augustus Paget, her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, having completed this term, is about to be recalled and placed on the retired It is rumoured that Sir Henry Layard, who has not yet served the period necessary for him to retire on an Ambassador's pension will succeed Sir Augustus Paget.

A correspondent at Mauritius, whose letter is dated Jan. 9, says that the mail steamer due there on Jan. 12 was expected to bring important news concerning Madagascar. She was to bring troops to Seychelles to be transferred to the French Government steamer Forfait. The writer also states that the French Senator for Réunion had lately visited the north-west coast of Madagascar to inquire into the profor the above colony.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

There is no certainty when the Debate on

the Address will conclude, but the Govern ment hope that it will not extend beyond

The Half-past Twelve Rule does not now apply to Motions for leave to bring in Bills, and it is believed that no serious or prolonged resistance will be offered to the introduction of the Affirmation Bill. The second reading of the Bill will however, lead to a lengthened debate and a keen opposition.

In the Bill dealing with the Municipal Go-

vernment of London it will be proposed to confer on the new municipal body control over the licensing of public-houses in the Metropolis.

The appointment of Sir A. Otway as Chairman of Committees will not probably take place for some days. On the occasion that the House goes into Committee Lord Hartington will move that Sir A. Otway take the chair, and if the Motion is agreed to he be-Chairman of Committees. It is not probable that his election will be opposed but we believe that there will be some dis cussion in regard to the position of the Chairman and his relations to the Government.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, THURSDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearne, and the Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont Lady Southampton, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Lord Sudeley, Baron Stockhausen, and Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay, C.B. The Queen and Princess Beatrice walked and drove this morning. The Duchess of Albany walked out, and their Royal Highnesses the

Duke and Duchess of Connaught drove. The infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught was christened at Windsor Castle on Friday afternoon. The guests, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Bishop of London, Lord Wolseley, Sir W. Harcourt, and Earl Sydney, left Paddington about noon by special Great Western train for Windsor, and upon arriving, at twenty-five minutes to one, drove to the Palace. The Bishop of London officiated at the ceremony, which took place in the Private Chapel, and was witnessed by the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Albany the Duke of Cambridge, and other guests. The Prince was named Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert.

The Prince of Wales, attended by the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson and Mr. Knollys, arrived at Marlborough House on Thursday morning from the Continent.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by

the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and attended by Miss Knollys, Mlle. Vau-thier, Fraulein Noëdel, and Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, arrived at Marl-borough House on Thursday from Sandring-

Lieut-Colonel Clarke has succeeded the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince of Wales. The Earl of Zetland left his house in Arlington-street for his seat in Yorkshire on

Countess Russell has taken 47. Brookstreet, till Easter, and is expected to arrive on Lord and Lady Cardross and family have

left town for Exning House, near Newmarket. Lord and Lady Eustace Cecil arrived in Eccleston-square on Thursday from their seat Lord Carrington arrived in Whitehall-yard on Thursday from Dublin.

Lord Leconfield left Chesterfield-gardens on Thursday for Petworth House, Sussex. Lord Henry Thynne, M.P., has left Doverstreet for Maiden Bradley, Bath. Lady Borthwick and family have arrived in

Eaton-place from Brighton. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., and Mrs. Goschen arrived at their house in Portland-place from Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst, on Thursday.

The Early of Lytton has arrived at Brown's

Hotel from Knebworth House.

The Countess de Constanti has arrived at

A Colombo correspondent, writing on the 24th of January, says:—"The presence of the Egyptian exiles in Ceylon has been the means of eliciting some facts bearing on the recent occurrences in Egypt. One of these has reference to the intention of the National Government to destroy the navigation of the Suez Canal, which appears to have been regarded with more than doubt, it having been urged that Arabi would not care to incur the hostility of all the Maritime Powers of Europe, which he would have done had he taken such a step. The report circulated at one time to the effect that preparations were being made with torpedoes and dynamite were at the time treated as idle inventions but the state of the stat treated as idle inventions, but conversations with those who are now in Ceylon and able to speak on the subject with authority show that not only was it intended, but that arrangements had been made, under the supervision of the Governor of Damietta, for that purpose; nor is any concealment of the fact at-tempted. M. de Lesseps, fearing loss to his Company should the traffic be stopped, assured Arabi that the British would not dare to enter the Canal against the wish and without the consent of France, and that if the Canal were damaged by the National Government their cause would most assuredly lose the support of the French. These arguments appear to have set Arabi's mind at rest on the score of a flank movement via Ismailia, and the dynamite-torpedo project was countermanded at a critical moment. Having given his word to the rebel Chief that no enemy's ships of war could dare to enter the neutral waters of the Canal, M. de Lesseps felt indignant when he saw them actually within the Canal. He hastened on board the flag ship and demanded to see the Admiral, wishing to avoid a wordy conflict with an irate Canal official, sent word from his cabin to the effect that he was just going to dinner, and therefore could not possibly see M. de Lesseps. Two or three hours later the Frenchman again went on board, only to be told that the Admiral was just going to bed. To the present time our Government are without any but the most meagre instructions regarding the exiles. The Anglo-Egyptian arrangements for the maintenance of the political refugees contemplate the payment of one pound sterling a day for each family, an altogether inadequate allowance in the case of most of them, who are accompanied by a dozen children and women. It is, however, more than probable that the local authorities will represent to the British Government the inadequacy of this allowance, and suggest a slight increase. The exiles are all charmed with Ceylon and so much of its scenery as

thither, and also make a pilgrimage to Adam's Peak, which is held in high veneration by Mahometans as well as by Buddhists." Mr. F. R. Dias, writing from Trinity Hall, Cambridge, sends to a contemporary the following account of Arabi and the other exiles, which is just to hand from Ceylon:-" They do not seem to have been received with open arms by the enthusiastic Mahometan part of the population. Houses were engaged for them by Government; the arch-rebel is in-stalled in Lake House, and his compatriots elsewhere. The Lebbes have cheated Arabi to such an extent that he has given orders to the guard stationed at his gate to admit no one but the Colonial Secretary. The exiles waited by appointment on the Governor at Queen's on the 23d January. They were received in the Governor's private room. After inquiring about the state of health, etc., of themselves and families, the Governor gave them to understand that he was about to make a report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and asked them if they had any requests to make. Speaking on behalf of him-self and fellows, Arabi's reply was that they were well pleased to remain all their lives in Ceylon, which was a far more beautiful island than they had ever expected it to be and that they had every reason to thank Allah for the liberal way in which the Ceylon Government had made arrangements for their comfort. They also expressed a great desire to have their sons admitted as boarders in a Government College, which the Governor promised to attend to without delay. The interview terminated by the exites cordially thanking the Governor for the kindness shown

they have seen, which is not a great deal. They have invitations from the leading Moor-

men of Kandy, our mountain capital, to visit them, and they will probably take a journey

Music-Halls .- Among the Bills to be introduced this session by private members is one designed to improve the character of music-hall entertainments. The Bill has been prepared by an association of music-hall proprietors themselves. The fact seems to be that as long as music-hall singers are allowed the liberties they now enjoy, the songs they sing are not likely to improve. The licence per-mitted in one hall must be imitated in others if the latter wish to maintain their popularity. The remedy is to be found, as the more respectable of the music-hall proprietors think, in requiring all songs to be licensed before they can be sung on the stage; and with this object the Bill provides for the appointment of a public censor whose duty it will be to examine all new songs submitted to him, and either authorize them or refuse his sanction. The censor would be to music-halls what the Lord Chamberlain is to theatres. In order to enforce obedience to the law, and prevent evasion of the Act by impromptu singers, it is proposed also to appoint inspectors of music-halls, charged with the duty of reporting abuses. As to the pay of these officials, the proprietors suggest that a good fee should henceforth be levied whenever a licence is granted or renewed by the magistrates, and smaller fee charged for the licensing of any new song. Out of the fund so raised would be paid the salaries of the censor and inspectors. It is a good sign that the music-hall proprietors are ready to agee to so self-denying an ordinance. Their Bill has also a proviso for fining both proprietor and performer whenever an offence against the Act is committed. To fine both culprits in such cases would be often a more reasonable thing than to arraign the proprietor only before the licensing sessions, and offer him the simple alternative of proving the charge false or forfeiting his licence for a whole year .- St. James's

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF LONDON. —
The Daily News is informed that Mr. Broadhurst will move in the ensuing session for the following important returns:-1. A return from the surveyor of the several vestries and district boards of the metropolis, the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, and the Metropolitan Board of Works, of all sewers in existence with their respective jurisdictions, the date and erection of such sewage works and their connection with any main drainage, together with the present state of repair and the estimated cost of any necessary works for the completion of a scheme for the drainage of the whole metropolis, so far as it affects their area of administration. 2. A return from all surveyors of the same authorities of the state of all roads and subways under their jurisdiction, the pre-sent state of repair, and the cost of placing such in adequate repair. 3. A return for a joint report in concert with a medical officer of health of any street improvement for the amelioration of the dwellings of the poor, of lithight on press to be added to the poor, of districts or areas to be condemned as unfit for human habitation, and generally as to the sanitary condition of areas under their supervision, with a view to their improvement, and with suggestions for their development. The Daily News understands that Mr. Broadhurst will represent to the Home Secretary that under the proposed Municipal Bill the new authority should be clothed with power, as railways and the School Boards now are, to compulsorily acquire freehold sites for the Claridge's Hotel from Nice.

Sir Walter and Lady Hughes have left
Brown's Hotel for Brooklands, Southampton.

to compulsorily acquire freehold sites for the erection of workmen's dwellings in the metro-polis.

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MGreat-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17-18, 1883.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

The Spectator says :- The Government programme, as revealed in the Queen's Speech, is not inspiriting. There are only two first-class political bills, and of these, one, for all its importance-which we entirely acknowledge-is only a local bill; while the other, though almost imperative, relieves only a single interest. Though we admire the bill for the self-government of London, we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that London is not England, still less the United Kingdom; that the bill will not interest the whole community, as a bill reforming county government would; and that the wishes of the whole population-that of London excepted-are again disappointed or postponed. We are the more disappointed, because we fear the true reason of delay has been a difference of opinion in the Cabinet as to the advisability of extending county self-government to Ireland. Lord Hartington is opposed to the plan, Mr. Chamberlain is friendly to the plan, and the two sections whom they represent have agreed to wait, in the hope that, with Ireland restored to order, the difference between them may become of no importance. We prefer Mr. Chamberlain's view; but we would rather Ireland waited than that the whole United Kingdom did. We might have had the County Bill, even with Ireland omitted from it. We believe the disappointment throughout the country will be sincere, and will not be assuaged by the spectacle of the severe, and therefore interesting, battle which is sure to be waged over the reform of London.

The Saturday Review says :- It may be doubted whether the intentions of the Government are consistent with Lord Durham's sanguine anticipations. There is every reason to believe that the framers of the Tenants' Compensation Bill are actuated at least in some degree by motives of party expediency. The postponement of a County Government Bill, for which there is neither public necessity nor popular demand, would be less unsatisfactory if it had not been withdrawn to make room for a more questionable measure. The Tenants' Compensation Bill would not have been introduced, except with the political object of securing to the Liberal party the votes of the farmers. Little or nothing was said in either House on the most important bill of the session, except in Lord Reay's able and ambitious speech. Alderman Fowler may perhaps not be a wholly impartial interpreter of the general feeling and opinion; but he is probably justified in his statement that the destruc tion of the Corporation is thoroughly unpopular in the metropolis. Lord Reay unintentionally used the strongest argument against the new municipality when he stated that the Lord Mayor and the assembly over which he is to preside will be as important as the Chamber of an independent State.

The Economist says :- The session begins with an ample promise of legislative activity. It is many years since Parliament has assembled under conditions so favourable to the dispatch of business, and to the settlement of the most pressing of the social and industrial problems which accumulate so rapidly in a community like ours. The absence of definite party issues, the probable disappearance of the Bradlaugh imbroglio, and the lull in Irish affairs, which enables us for the moment to dispense with further exceptional legislation, are negative advantages which the present Parliament enjoys for the first time now that it is entering upon its fourth session. If we add to them the active stimulus to legislative work which is supplied by the growing discontent of the people of Great Britain at the barrenness of the last few years, and the increased facilities which the new procedure gives for the accomplishment of the task, we are justified in anticipation from the session of 1883 a large and useful addition to the pages of the statute book.

FRIDAY NIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF

COMMONS. The Times presumes that the debate in the House of Commons on Friday night, which had an air of singular unreality and languor, was an illustration of the important discovery lately made, that the business of an Opposition is to oppose; and, naturally enough, the note of serious and direct opposition was raised in the first instance, not by the responsible leaders of the Opposition, who, if we may judge from the speech of Mr. Bourke, were somewhat embarrassed by the amendment, but by a member accustomed to act with the ingenious discoverer of the novel principle. Regarded, indeed, as a formal and serious discussion of an important question of foreign policy, the whole debate was, as Sir Charles Dilke described it, a singularly odd one. Speaker after speaker rose to support the same proposition, and each took not only different, but in many cases, contradictory grounds to the others. For a long time the front Opposition bench sat silent and embarrassed. When at last Mr. Bourke rose, though it was plain enough that he did not agree with the Government or approve its policy-as, indeed, it was not to be expected that he should-it was impossible to discover from his speech whether the responsible leaders of the Opposition intended to support the amendment or not. This is not the way in which opposition can be successfully or even effectively conducted. A direct and formal vote of censure is intelligible enough; but no sort of good can come of mere criticism reiterated to weariness, and never sustained by a direct attempt to join a practical issue.

The Standard also regards what was lone in Parliament on Friday night as little else than a mere waste of time, and, if no more discussions can be originated, the country will soon be impatient for the close of the debate on the Address. The policy of the Government should, of course, be criticised and challenged with the utmost fulness, but opportunities for doing this will present themselves in the debates on substantive motions, of some of which notice has been already given. Nothing, therefore, would really be lost, and much valuable time would be saved, if the reply to the royal message were voted with little further postonement.

The Daily News remarks that there was apparently little new to say about Egypt; what little there was does not seem to have had much attraction for most of the speakers. The object was evidently not so much to put forward or to extract any new ideas concerning the Egyptian policy of the Government as to make a successession of speeches round and about Egyptian affairs. A few forlorn figures, sometimes only two or three in number, were dispersed over the desolate benches. Seldom, indeed, did anybody listen to the speaker in possession, and seldom, too, did the speaker in possession seem to care whether anybody listened to him or not.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The Saturday Review says : - After putting up for some months with a Ministry which, because it did nothing, was called a Ministry of Affairs, the French are now learning to do without a Ministry altogether. From the moment when Prince Napoleon's bill-stickers began to ornament the hoardings and bare walls of Paris the Cabinet ceased to exist, and, in consequence of M. Fallières's illness, a virtual resignation has been followed by an actual one. But for the deputation of merchants and manufacturers which has been imploring M. Grévy not to let this state of things go on any longer, it might seem as though France was more at ease without a Cabinet than with one. The one result of the prolonged crisis of the last few weeks seems to be the disillusionment of Frenchmen in the matter of M. Grévy. As long as Gambetta lived there were always some who believed that M. Grévy was only biding his time. Gambetta's death has been speedily followed by a Ministerial interregnum of unusual duration, and by a threatening of conflict between the two Chambers. But M. Grévy is biding his time still. In the opportunities he seems to think that it is impossible to outstay the market. Whether M. Grévy's determination not to take the only step that can by possibility give France a decently strong Minis try is due to timidity or to calculation, it is hard to say. It is not unlikely that, if M. Grévy and the Senate agreed to a dissolution, and then allowed the elections to go under the guidance of such a Ministry as the nation has lately been accustomed to see in office, the complexion of the new Chamber might not greatly differ from that of the present Chamber. But then the minority which has faith in M. Grévy-if such a minority any longer exists-has never supposed that he would leave the elections to take care of themselves in this fashion. The idea has rather been that he would choose a Ministry according to his own mind, and then appeal to the electors to say whether it was also to their mind.

The Statist holds that the most hopeful feature of the French crisis is the action that has at last been taken by the commercial classes of Paris to impress upon the Government, and through it upon both Houses of the Legislature, the necessity of putting an end to the crisis and reassuring public opinion. In a country trained for generations in habits of self-government. public opinion would long ago have made itself felt, and the present crisis would have been impossible. It is hopeful that now, at last, the great trading classes are bestirring themselves. A deputation of the traders and manufacturers of the capital has already waited upon President Grévy to point out the serious injury that is being done to the economic interests of France by the prevailing uncertainty, and it is said that a petition in the same sense is being prepared by the bankers. If this good example is followed, we do not doubt that the pressure of public opinion will speedily put an end to the crisis, for the Chamber or Senate will have to give way. But the cessation of the crisis is not enough. What is really wanted in France is a majority that will support some settled policy. The existing Chamber has proved itself incapable of governing. The proper course now to be followed is a dissolution. There appears to be a strong feeling growing up in Paris that M. Grévy is too weak for the occasion, that he ought long ago to have intervened; but we are inclined to doubt the correctness of this opinion. To us, it seems that M. Grévy is acting rightly. What is really wanted in France, as we have said, is a Chamber that will support some policy or other. It is possible that if M. Grévy had dissolved too early, the constituencies would not have recognised the ineptitude of the present Chamber, and would therefore have returned the old members. But by the course that has been followed, it is being made plain to the humblest intellect that the Chamber is so split up into fractions that it is incapable of supporting any policy, or keeping in office any Ministry for a sufficient length of time. When this once becomes plain, we cannot doubt that the people will recognise the necessity of giving a majority to some side.

An Alarming Weather Prophecy.—A prediction which has been published, that a terrible gale will occur in March, and that it will not be safe for ships to be on the water between March 5 and 31, having caused alarm in the minds of smackowners as to the safety of their property, Mr. Emmett, underwriter, of Ramsgate, wrote to the Meteorological Office, London, on the subject, and received the following reply: "The prophecy to which you allude emanates from some man in the Finance Department of the Canadian Government. It is utter nonsense. No living man can predict the weather two days beforehand, much less six months. The idea that the Admiralty have ordered ships to be in port is also absurd and utterly false."

THE PHOENIX PARK MURDERS.

CARRY TURNED INFORMER.

A few members of the public managed to secure police passes for the Kilmainham Court-house on Saturday morning. The arrangements of the police were admirable, and those who had business connected with the investigation were provided with comfortable seats. A few ladies occupied places in the various galleries, and, as usual, there was a strong contingent of police and detectives in court. A cold and inclement morning prevented anything like the usual crowd collecting outside the Court-house, in the hope to catch a glance of the prisoners as they came from the gaol to the Court-house; but the most intense excitement and keen expectancy existed amongst those who had been so fortunate as to obtain seats inside. This was owing, no doubt, to the many vague rumours which have been afloat during the last few days as to informers.

Exactly at twelve o'clock Mr. Keys and Mr. Woodlock took their seats on the bench, and Mr. Keys, in a heated tone of voice, complained of a statement that at the last sitting of the magistrates he had kept the Crown waiting for twenty minutes. Mr. Anderson, Crown solicitor, claimed the authorship of the statement, and a rather unbecoming wrangle between the Bench and the Crown took place. Matters having been amicably arranged, the prisoners, 20 in number, were placed in the dock; all the prisoners at preent in custudy, in fact, with the exception of James Carey, were in the dock. Almost immediately the prisoners had taken up their position in the dock they appeared to notice the absence of the Town Councillor, Jas. Carey, and the expression on their faces, as they realised the cause of his absence, was one of intense terror. The names of the prisoners having been called over, and the prisoners having answered, Jas. Carey was brought into court, and mounted the table to the witness chair, amidst the greatest excitement, the prisoners hissing h

James Carey, in reply to Mr. Murphy, said -In 1861 I became a sworn member of the Fenian organisation, and was a member also in 1867. I was a member then of the Dublin Directory. In 1878 a meeting of the Directory took place at my house; I knew some of them. Mr. Murphy.—Tell us the names of some of them.—Witness.—There were so many of them. Mr. Bracken was one. Mr. Murphy.—Do you know Dan Curly? Witness.—Yes. Was he on the Directory?
—Never to my knowledge, The Witness spoke in an exceedingly low voice, and was constantly asked to speak up, some of the prisoners calling out, "Keep out your voice." Dr. Webb, for the defence, objected to a number of names being suggested to the Witness, who in the eyes of the law was an infamous witness. Mr. Murphy said that expression was a most improper one at this stage. Mr. Keys reminded Dr. Webb that there was not a jury present. He was obliged to admit the evidence. Examination conti-nued.—One portion of the time Mr. Thomas Brennan, secretary of the late Land League, was the secretary to the Brotherhood. know some of the men who acted as chairmen of the society. We had to elect some chairmen in consequence of others being promoted. Among these I remember Thomas Brackan and James O'Connor. I was myself treasurer of the Brotherhood, and Brennan was secretary for about a year during this time. In 1878 I recollect an election for the representation of the province. I was a candidate for the post. I took the house 10, Peter-street, for the Brotherhood, and was responsible for the rent. At that time the funds of the society were in a very bad state. The prisoner Dan Delany remarked, "You pocketed the money." Examination continued.

—We used to hold court-martials, and up to 1879 we used to hold them about informers. Up to that time we never arranged the death of any other person but a supposed informer. In 1880, Edward M'Caffery brought to his house a man named Walsh, from the North of England. Walsh told me what the object of his visit was. Walsh said his object was to establish a society that would make history. He said four names had been submitted to them in London: these four were to form the society in Dublin, and he at the head of it. My name was one of them. I knew a man named Lucas, and a man named Phelan, who was a railway guard in England. Walsh asked me my opinion of them, and I gave it. M'Caffery left me alone after some time, and Walsh asked me if I was willing to join, and I said I was. He then repeated to me some words from a paper, and we both held a knife during the time. I had my right hand on it. It was an ordinary penknife. As far as I can remember the words he repeated were, "I do of my own free will, without any mental re-servation whatever, consent to obey all the orders given to me by the Irish Invincibles

said they were to be picked from the Fenian organisation, and were to be all picked men. The prisoners laughed loudly, and one of them called out "He's one of them; a Town Councillor." Mr. Murphy.—Constable, try and keep order there as far as you can, amongst the persons to whom this is such a pleasant proceeding. Cross-examined.—James Mullett was chosen chairman. Walsh told us the object of the society was to remove all the tyrants in the country. He told us that it had been already arranged to remove some persons. The first name was Mr. Forster. Earl Cowper was the next. That was all on that occasion. After we had removed these he told us we were to select the others to be re-

not to seek or ask more in carrying out such

orders, a violation of which shall be death.

In a few days after that Walsh came round

to my house again, and he was accompanied

by James Mullett, Dan Curley, and Edward

M'Caffrey. Walsh told us we were the four

men for Dublin. He further said the number

of members of this society over Ireland, Scotland, and England did not exceed 250. He

moved ourselves. He gave us £50 on that occasion, which Jas. Mullett took charge of; up to that time we had never had so much money. We only had the pence the men contributed. Mr. Burke's name was added to the number to be removed, but I think it was first suggested by ourselves. I went to see about taking a house on Cork Hill. It was to be taken in order to shoot Earl Cowper. On the first week in December, 1881, I re-membered going to the Park. Prior to that I did not know Mr. Forster's appearance. was accompanied by Daniel Curley, and we met in the Park with James Mullett and Walsh. I know the Chief Secretary's Lodge. and we saw Mr. Forster and Mr. Burke' brother come out of it. I went to the Park once with Walsh. We four, after that, selected some men for this organi-sation. At that time I had not sation. At that time I had not been a member of the Fenian Brotherhood for three years. I only selected one man, named Larry Lindon, and he selected two other men, named Stephens and Leonard. Peter Doyle was also chosen. M'Caffrey selected one man, I believe. don't know who he was. Daniel Curley selected some men. Curley was a Fenian Centre at that time, and selected about 20 men for the new society. James Mullett selected some men. I only know one for certain that he selected. It is Joe Brady (Brady smiled). At this time there were 30 members of the society. I have known all the prisoners in the dock as members except Patrick Whelan. The day I was in the Park I remember going to the Angel Hotel. Walsh was with us. After that time I came to know a man named P. J. Sheridan, of Tubbercurry. Walsh introduced us to a man at the Angel, who we afterwards discovered was disguised, and I was told he was P. J. Sheridan. He was

disguised as the Rev. Father Murphy.

Joe Brady ejaculated to the Crown Prosecutor—"Same name as yourself." And the prisoners laughed. We all went into the park again to learn Mr. Forster's appearance.

Leave wa troduction of the Gove ruptcy Laws Act Amendm

I met this man on another occasion at the Midland Hotel. He was again disguised. We asked him why he did not send over the arms he had promised, and he said he would see about it when he got back to London. [The concluding part of the examination will be found under our Latest telegrams.]

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.
In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord
Salisbury referred to the charges of inconsis-

tency and inaccuracy brought against him by

the Foreign Secretary in debate on the previous night. The noble Earl stated that in his (Lord Salisbury's) speech at Edinburgh, he had held up the Government to reprobation because they had asked the permission of Europe to invade Egypt, and having received a refusal, they had proceeded to take it. But the fact was that he had not used the word "Egypt," but had referred to a "country," meaning the portion of territory adjacent to the Suez Canal. The question was, did the Government ask the consent of Europe to invade the Canal; did they receive a refusal, and did they proceed to take it? And there was no doubt that they did, as reference to the papers, extracts from which he read, amply testified. Again, he (Lord Salisbury) had expressed approval of the conduct of Lord Spencer in Ireland, and the noble Earl had twisted that expression into a general commendation of the Irish policy of Ministers. As a matter of fact, he (Lord Salisbury) did not generally approve of that policy, but took exception to many of their acts in regard to Ireland, and reserved to himself the right to criticise them at the prepare moment

criticise them at the proper moment.

Lord Granville, in vindication of his criticism, pointed out that, as regarded Ireland, the noble Marquess had travelled over all the ground covered by the Queen's Speech, without complaining of the acts of the Irish Government; and had also praised the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant. He felt himself justified, therefore, in using the language to which exception was taken. As to the alleged misrepresentation on the Egyptian question, France and England had jointly applied to Europe for a mandate to enable some particular Power to exercise control over Egypt. Europe, however, refused to make such a distinction, and left England and France to act as they thought best in their own interests. England alone had never made the application, and consequently had never met with a refusal.

Their Lordships adjourned at Ten Minutes ast Five.

In the House of Commons, on the Motion of Lord R. Grosvenor, a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the room of Mr. A. H. Dilke, resigned.

Mr. Rylands gave notice that on an early occasion he should call attention to the present state of the national expenditure, and move a Resolution. The intimation was received with loud and protracted cheers.

Replying to Mr. Coope, Mr. Shaw Lefevre

Replying to Mr. Coope, Mr. Shaw Lefevre said it was not intended to replace the statue of the Duke of Wellington on the reconstructed arch at Constitution Hill; but no decision had yet been arrived at as to its destination.

Lord Hartington informed Colonel Walrond that the subject of appointing a Minister of Agriculture and Commerce had recently been under the consideration of the Premier, but that the Cabinet had not yet come to any decision respecting it.

Mr. Newdegate having elicited, by a question put to the Speaker, that there was no rule or order in existence which precluded Mr. Bradlaugh from presenting himself at the table and having the oath of allegiance or the equivalent affirmation administered to him, proceeded to ask the Marquess of Hartington whether the Government would undertake to prevent Mr. Bradlaugh from taking that course while his case was still before the Courts of Law and pending the decision of Parliament on the Affirmation Bill of which notice had been given.

Lord Hartington replied that any step necessary to prevent Mr. Bradlaugh from coming to the table did not fall within the province of the Government, but was rather a matter for the House itself.

matter for the House itself. The adjourned debate on the Address in reply to her Majesty's Speech was resumed by Mr. A. Balfour, who expressed his concurrence in the principle of Sir W. Lawson's Amendment, but objected to it that, if carried, it would necessitate the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt. He moved an Amendment upon the Amendment assuring her Majesty of the support of the House in such measures as might be necessary for the satisfactory settlement of the affairs of Egypt, but expressing regret that steps were not taken at an earlier period that would have avoided a war. This Amendment having been seconded by Mr. Northcote, Mr. Richard spoke in general condemnation of the policy of Ministers in Egypt. He was followed by Mr. Chaplin, who argued that, with the exercise of foresight and courage, a war might have been averted. Mr. Bourke said that, after perusing all the papers, he had come to the conclusion that there was not the smallest necessity for the war. Sir C. Dilke vindicated the Ministerial policy, and as to the future, he said the Government had received very satisfactory assurances from the Governments of Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia, and he had no reason to suppose that Turkey objected to the action that was being taken. The silence of France he attributed to the transitional state of the Government in

that country.
Sir S. Northcote, in dwelling on the Amendment of Sir W. Lawson, said he could read it in no other sense than as referring to the present and prospective conduct of the Government, and not to their past action. meant that if the Government continued their endeavours to reconstitute and reorganise the Government of Egypt, the House expressed a hope that it would not be effected by means of the employment of the British troops; but a more dangerous or mischievous proposal he could not conceive. It would be an unfair weakening of the hands of the Government, would place a false construction upon the policy of the country, and give a sequel fresh anarchy and confusion. He should therefore vote against the hon. Baronet's Amendment, but as in giving the vote he might create the impression that he approved of and concurred in the Ministerial policy, he should put on record his dissent from that policy in respect of the blunders and errors they had committed, and which had brought about a war that might and ought to have been

avoided by supporting the Amendment of Mr. Lord Hartington declared that if Sir W Lawson's amendment would weaken the hands of the Government, that of Mr. Balfour would disable them from conducting the affairs of the country at all. The Leader of the Opposition had taken up an extraordinary position on the question for whereas the right hon. Baronet had known for months all that could have been known regarding the policy of the Government, and every step they had taken in the matter, he had deliberately refrained from action. The Government regretted as much as any one could do that it was necessary to draw the sword; but they believed that, having been compelled to do so in defence of the interests and engagements of this country, the results achieved had been satisfactory. Sir W. Lawson's amendment having been put and negatived, the House divided on the amendment of Mr. Balfour, which was defeated by 179 to 144.

On the motion of Sir W. Barttelot, the debate on the Address was then adjourned.

Leave was subsequently given for the introduction of numerous bills, including those of the Government relating to the Bankruptcy Laws, Patents for Inventions, Ballot Act Ameadment, Unreformed Municipal Cor-

porations, Procedure and Appeal in Criminal Cases, and Corrupt and Illegal Practices at

The Motion of the Attorney-General that the House should go into Committee on the Parliamentary Oaths Act was opposed, but was agreed to on a division by one hundred and sixty to seventy. In Committee the Attorney-General moved that the Chairman be directed to move the House that leave be given to bring in a bill enabling a member to make affirmation instead of taking the oath. A brief but animated discussion followed, the proposal being opposed by several Conservative members; but a Motion from the same quarter to report progress was negatived by one hundred and fifty-six to sixty-nine. The Leaders of the Opposition having left the House at the close of the debate on the Address, did not take part in the division.

The House next divided on the division.

The House next divided on the Motion that the Chairman should leave the chair, which was also rejected by one hundred and fiftyone to sixty-eight. Further discussion ensued, in the course of which Lord Hartington condemned the opposition as simple obstruction. This was emphatically denied, and another division was taken on the question that progress be reported, which was defeated by 145 to 64. Eventually, however, progress was reported, on the understanding that the discussion should be resumed on Monday after the Debate on the Address. The House adjourned at Five Minutes past Three.

FROM THE CROSS BENCHES.

SATURDAY MORNING.
Members of the Travellers' Club would probably remember the gilt and graceful figure on the top of the Column of July in the Place de la Bastille, at Paris. There is a forward, lithe movement in it which suggests that Liberty, having completed the destruction of the Bastille, is now going westward to burn the Tuileries. There was something that re-called this figure in the attitude of Mr. Northcote as, at a quarter past one this morning, he sped across the floor of the House of Commons from the doorway in the direction of the Mace. He was not going to administer the oath to himself, nor was there any prospect that he would presently return in the embrace of the Sergeant-at-Arms. the embrace of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Sergeant-at-Arms, in fact, was not in the House, nor was the Speaker in the chair, nor the Mace on the table. All the benches were empty, the floor was clear, and there were no obstacles in the way of Mr. Northcote covering the distance in whatever number of seconds he found possible. truth is he was in dire personal peril. The House was in Committee, and the proposal before it was that the Chairman should move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Parliamentary Oaths Act. Mr. Northcote had been in the ayes lobby in consultation with Mr. Trevelyan, and had not noticed the lapse of time till he discovered he was about to be locked in. The situation was one of unusual peril. Sir Stafford Northcote, in company with the other leaders of the Opposition, had inaugurated the Session by their return to those tactics which formed a prominent feature in the business of last year. The Conservative tail was wagging the head in the

matter of opposition to the Oaths Bill at the unaccustomed stage of the first reading. Parliamentary and official instincts forbade the Leaders to take part in such a proceeding. They were prepared to fight the Bill on the second reading, but they were not to be out done by Bradlaugh in orderliness, and would not take part in the obstruction. therefore, left the House at the first signal of the fight, and had, thereby, incurred some slighting remarks from their followers. Stafford Northcote being thus in a position of a suspect, it would never do for Sir Stafford's son, by whatever accident, to find himself actively supporting the introduction of the obnoxious measure. This is how it came to pass that at this early hour of the morning Mr. Northcote was discovered speeding across the floor of the House, breathlessly gaining the door of the low lobby as it was about to

After this the Committee settled down with grim determination to spend the night, if need were, in renewed battle on familiar ground The sitting through the earlier hours of the night had been uncommonly dull. There had been a make-believe battle over Address. This was a real fight, and the change in the aspect of the House was strongly marked. The Liberals, who had been driven out by the wearisome talking round nothing, returned in force, and closed up their ranks to the right chair. The Irish members-every man with his bill-mustered in strong force, and proved a valuable assistance to the captainless Conservatives. It there was no captain there were several lieutenants, and it would be difficult to decide as to the precise relative position of each. The towering genius of Lord Randolph Churchill would of course have settled the matter had he been present. But there are limits to human endurance, and Lord Ran-dolph, having beat the Government about the head on various subjects mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, had retired to rest. In his absence Mr. Arthur Balfour figured a little prominently. But the member for Hertford was under a cloud. On the previous night, the very first of the new Session, he had taken the reins out of Sir Stafford Northcote's hands, and brought about a premature debate on the Egyptian Question. Last night he had proposed an amendment of his own in substitution of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's, but had not found it very well received. Even Mr. Gorst his own familiar friend, the legal adviser o the party, had turned against him, and had expressed a preference for Sir Wilfrid Lawson's amendment, which subsequently Mr. Chaplin denounced. Mr. Bourke spirit over him, and Sir Stafford Northcote showed that he could not on any account be supported by the Conservative party. This was not a hopeful commencement of an attempt to supply the Opposition with another leader, and now Mr. Balfour timidly retired when Sir William Harcourt fastened upon him and asked him to give a pledge on behalf of

Mr. Chaplin would have done better, and, indeed, did. He took up his position on the Front Bench, and from time to time awed an exuberant majority with terrible through his eye-glass. The Front Opposition Bench being vacated by its rightful occupant, the natural spirit of emulation drew thither more than one heavenborn leader. Mr. James Lowther had scorned to fly at the first sound of battle, as his colleagues had done. He admitted the responsibility of his late official position, but he felt impelled to have at least one round with the enemy. So he stopped for the first division, and thereafter regretfully left the House. Into his place dropped Lord Henry Lennox, in the newest bridal clothes, the shiniest of shoes, and the glossiest of hats. Lord Henry was put up to move one of the alternate motions for gress, which he did with native grace, bowing low to Mr. Playfair in the chair, and respectfully saluting every portion of the House, not forgetting the Irish members, who joined in the genial cheer which greeted the appearance of the noble lord after an interesting event. With hands lightly resting on the table and body engagingly bent forward, Lord Henry began—"On behalf of La—" and there abruptly stopped. There is too much reason to fear that the force of recent associations had been too strong for him. Hearing once more the cheers of an assembled company, and, finding himself on his feet, Lord Henry was about to respond, for another and himself, to an imaginary toast. It was probably the haste in correcting this little slip which led him into another, when he pro-ceeded to say that he "must do his little to obstruct a most obnoxious Bill." Obstruction it is well known is a Parliamentary offence, and here was Lord Henry, with many bows

and wreathed smiles, openly avowing his intention to commit it.

Lord Henry Lennox was not troubled for

further contributions to the debate. But there were not lacking others whose hands were further removed from the rosy clouds. There was Mr. Onslow, content with a seat behind was Mr. Onslow, content with a seat behind the Front Opposition Bench. "As long as we have breath in our body," he thundered, "we are determined—more than determined—we have made up our minds to oppose this Bill." The House laughed a good deal at this. Why Mr. Onslow evidently did not this. Why, Mr. Onslow evidently did not understand. There was Alderman Fowler, uplifting his voice as the lamented Jumbo was wont to trump at disturbing epochs in his daily life. The Alderman, after delivering his defiance from his accustomed place, and beholding the nakedness of the Front Opposition Bench, strode down and took up the position vacated by Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Chap-lin was there first, and might have secured this prominence. But he, with natural diffidence, took the extreme end of the seat by the gangway, and when Lord Henry Lennox glided up he, too, seated himself in this quarter. At the remote end, under the shadow of the chair, was Mr. Beresford Hope, who from time to time reminded the Committee of his presence by strolling up to the table, firing a shot, and retiring. Both on Thursday and Friday night Lord Hartington, in some simular circum-stances, had displayed a like disinclination to plant himself in the seat of the Leader. Scarely any amount of physical impulsion could induce the noble lord to take Mr. Gladstone's place, which would have been vacant for many hours but for the absence of mind of Sir William Harcourt, who naturally dropped into it. Alderman Fowler, having none of these scruples, but rather enjoying the opportunity, at once made for the the brass-bound box. There he sat, broad-chested and beaming, from time to time making the papers on the table before him quiver with his deep-chested "Yah, yah, Yah!" Under his inspiriting leadership the fight was kept up till two o'clock in the morning, when the majority capitulated, and, as Mr. Newdegate solemnly cjaculated, putting his hat the wrong way on in the excitement of the moment, "Desecration is averted for

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

seventy-two hours." - Observer.

WINDSOR CASTLE, FRIDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Southampton and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Her Majesty visited her Royal Highness the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein on Wednesday afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Albany drove out. Princess Beatrice, attended by Mile. Norele, visited the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, at Cumberland Lodge. Her Majesty drove this morning, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale have left St. James's-place for Yester,

The Marquis of Headfort has left town for Headfort House, Kells, Ireland.

The Marquis of Londonderry left Londonderry House, Park-lane, on Friday evening, for Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey have left Great Stanhope-street for Middleton Park, Bicester.

The Ferl of Destroyall has left to the first stanhope of the s

The Earl of Dartmouth has left town for Patshull Hall.
Viscount and Viscountess Cranbrook has left Grosvenor-crescent for Hemsted Park,

Staplehurst.
Viscount Eversley and the Hon. Miss Shaw
Lefevre have arrived at 114, Eaton-square,
from Heckfield.

Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., and Lady Lopes and Miss Lopes have arrived in town from Maristow House, South Devon. Sir Herbert and Lady Maxwell have arrived at 10, St. James's-place.

LORD DUFFERIN ON REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS FOR EGYPT.

In the parliamentary papers issued on Fri-In the parliamentary papers issued on Friday upon the Egyptian question is a despatch from Lord Dufferin, in reply to a request from Earl Granville for Lord Dufferin's opinion as to "the establishment in Egypt of institutions favourable to the prudent development of liberty." On November 18 Lord Dufferin replied that, as far as he could learn, the general current of opinion was un-favourable to the immediate reconstitution of such a body as the Chamber of Notables: a certain quality which can best be expressed by the term 'childishness' seems to characterise the Egyptian people; and that they should proceed at once to exercise with discretion full-blown constitutional functions, which occasionally come to a deadlock in highly-organised communities, is not to be expected." The noble Earl, after discussing other considerations to the same effect, proceeds :- With this view, it seems to me that we should try to introduce the representative principle into the Government of Egypt, and here I think we should go to India in order to learn how this may be effected. I understand that an experiment of the same kind has been made there with considerable success, and that the constitution of a Council of State, endowed with the privilege of discussing the measures of the Government, of examining the Budget, and of vetoing propositions for any increase of the taxation, has been found to work satisfactorily. Some plan of the same kind might, I think, be adopted here. Were each province to send a representative elected by a reasonable suffrage, we should be able to form, with the representatives of the towns, a council of some thirty members. To these, perhaps, might be added the heads of the native religious communities, though upon this point am not yet prepared to pronounce a decided opinion. Smaller councils of a similar kind might also be established in the rurul districts. A council thus constituted would be quite in harmony with the habits and traditions of the people, and would not look like a plant of Western growth transferred to an uncongenial soil.

I am not prepared to say, however, that it might not be possible to go a step further, and to supplement the proposed Council by a somewhat larger and more popularly constituted body, who might be summoned on special occasions for consultative purposes, when large measures affecting the interests of all classes are about to be inaugurated. In any event, it is obvious that it will be wise for us to move with caution. In the meantime, the establishment of these institutions would be a safe and certain step in the path of progress, and would afford to the fellaheen population an effective security for the maintenance of their present rights and for a gradual improvement in their future status.

A STRANGE MISTAKE.—Last week we heard of a Marine who was reported as killed at Tel-el-Kebir turning up at Chatham and having some difficulty in persuading the authorities that he was not dead. A far stranger story comes from Manchester. When the South Lancashire Regiment was lying in Limerick a man deserted and one died on the same day. By some strange jumble the name of the dead man had "deserted" marked against it, while the real deceased was buried in the name of the deserter. Within the past few days the recorded dead man has surrendered at Manchester, and is anxious to be sent back to his corps to be dealt with according to law for having improperly left his regiment. No doubt this man can be easily identified and tried; but how about the poor fellow who has been interred in the wrong

name ?- Broad Arrow.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18-19, 1883.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS AND

THE LAND LEAGUE. Carey's narrative of the actual murder in Phoenix Park is in harmony with the evidence of the informer Kavanagh, and of the untainted witnesses who observed the party lying in wait, or caught sight of the attack from a distance. His statement that the knives used in the work of butchery -two of a batch of ten sent over, as he alleges, from London-were broken in pieces, and the fragments burned, is noteworthy. The weapons employed in the outrage on Mr. Field, according to Kavanagh's conjecture, were thrown into the Ringsend Canal basin, where they have not yet been found; but the witness did not profess to be sure that the parcel contained knives at all. With the knivessurgical instruments of peculiar fashionwere sent, as Carey swears, revolvers and a repeating rifle. It remains to be seen whether the purchase of these weapons can be traced. Undoubtedly, the knives found in Carey's house and the revolver seized in the hand of Delaney when he was about to attack Mr. Justice Lawson. came from London. From this point pass to the most interesting, the present, the most portion of Carey's evidence. He incriminates, in the course of his narrative, a number of persons connected with the Land League and its branches. He knew Mr. Thomas Brennan, he states, as one of the chiefs of the Fenian Brotherhood. This is the same person who afterwards was the paid secretary of the Land League, a colleague of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sexton on the Executive, a companion of Mr. Parnell on his American pilgrimage, one of the traversers at the State trials, one of the popular "martyrs" under Mr. Forster's Coercion Act, and one of the signatories of the "No-Rent manifesto." Mr. Brennan's speeches were among the most daring delivered on the Land League platform; he it was who reminded a mob of peasants that "France when she was getting rid of her landlords did not give them compensation, but twenty feet of rope." Another Land League organizer, Mr. P. J. Sheridan, was, according to Carey, concerned in spreading the assassination plot in the provinces in the disguise of a priest, and was especially interested in "dealing with" Mr. Clifford Lloyd. This person, associated with the Land League chief on the Executive, was one of those whose services Mr. Parnell had the courage to offer to the Government, at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations, for the purpose of restoring order. It will not be forgotten that Mr. Forster, who knew much and suspected more of the antecedents of Sheridan, indignantly declined the proposal. He stated, in the House of Commons, that, in his belief, Sheridan had been going about the country organising outrages, and although his warning was repelled by the fatuous confidence of the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues, it remains on record, and stands in judgment against the insensate policy of making a pact with the forces of lawlessness and crime. Carey's evidence tends to show that political disaffection and agrarian outrage, Fenianism, Ribandism, and the Land League, were connected, at least by personal links, and that the "Irish Invincibles" had relations with them all. Whether the money for the work of the conspiracy came directly from America or was contributed out the Land League funds is left an open question, but there can be no doubt that the conspirators when imprisoned as "suspects" received pecuniary aid from the League in the same way as the persons arrested for the Lough Mask murder. Carey's statement that the wife of a man named Byrne, Secretary of a "Land Confederation of Great Britain," brought over the knives, the revolvers and the repeating rifle is worthy of the attention of the members of the House of Commons and other Irish patriots who mix themselves up in organisations of the objects of which, it is to be presumed, they know very little. It is time, indeed, for Mr. Parnell and his party to do something, if they can, to clear themselves of the discredit of association with the enterprises in which Mr. Sheridan and his like acquired their power. They will, perhaps, assert that Carey's evidence is unworthy of credit, though this will scarcely lie in the mouth of Mr. O'Brien, the recently elected member for Mallow, who proposed Carey for election as a Town Councillor for Dublin. Mr. O'Brien was led up to the table of the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon by Mr. Parnell, amid the rapturous cheering of the Land League party, just as his friend Mr. Carey was welcomed in the Dublin Council by the advanced members of that body. The suspicions created by Carey's evidence, apart from any question as to the actual share of Brennan, Sheridan, Byrne, and others in the plot, can only be set at rest by a thorough-going disclosure of the accounts of the Land League, subject to an independent audit. Until a vindication of this kind is forthcoming the Land League will continue to lie under grave suspicion of secret relations with criminal

conspiracies of the foulest type. The

agrarian outrages, which enforced the un-

written law of the Land League and pro-

cured for the outrage-mongers the "in-

fluence" they impudently boasted of, were

murders, and perhaps even more cowardly. It now seems probable that the same inspiration will be detected in both, if not the same agencies. What is to be thought of Mr. Parnell's offer to place the influence of Messrs. Davitt, Egan, Sheridan, and Boyton at the disposal of the Government for the restoration of order? What is to be thought of the statesmanship which, in spite of the warnings of those most intimately acquainted with Irish administration, leaped at Mr. Parnell's conditions of peace? Some Ministers of the Crown, in the teeth of Mr. Forster's statement, were bold enough to declare that they saw no reason why the Government should not avail itself of the services of the outrage-monger Sheridan. Unless Carey can be made out a false witness, this imbecility will be punished by a public humiliation. It is not by any means certain that further disclosures may not accentuate the lesson. Carey may have an opportunity of identifying the mysterious "No. 1," who set the machinery of crime at work. Among the possible "surprises" to which the Crown counsel alluded on Saturday, there may be other identifications of a startling ki O'Donnell, whose prescience is remarkable in these matters, and who sounded a note of warning before the Phœnix Park tragedy, insisted so strongly last week on the danger of admitting informers' evidence that it was impossible not to be impressed with the conviction that the secrets of the prison-house were on the point of being let loose. But, whatever informers may tell us, there is one thing which needs no further evidence, and that is the futility of striving to appease a disturbed community by proffering concessions to lawlessness in any shape or form. In Ireland especially, where all forms of disorder have their mysterious sympathies and connexions, the attempt to use the enemies of the law in restoring the authority of the law must be not only futile but disastrous.

The Standard says: -To put the matter plainly, the account that Carey gives of the operations which led up to the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, if it be true, connects Fenianism and its worst offshoots with the organising force of the Land League Party. During the years which immediately preceded the formation of that body, Thomas Brennan, whose name is familiar to every one as Secretary of the Land League, was, we are told, an active and leading member of the Dublin Branch of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. Indeed, for a whole year he was the Secretary. Here, then, is one very distinct bond between the new creation, which simulated Constitutional form, and the old secret confederacy which worked with blind hatred against the very existence of English authority in reserve to the intolerant policy of the Ireland. But this is not all. Mr. Brennan, it might possibly be pleaded, had been converted from the policy of force by the success of a policy of agitation. Mr. Parnell may have made terms with the agrarian movement, and ultimately stood as its leader, only after he had satisfied himself that its methods were legal and its agency pure. At any rate, from anything approaching to direct contact with men reasonably suspected of complicity in deeds of blood he would have shrunk. But a comparison of Carey's statement with a notorious incident in the political history of Mr. Parnell suggests matter for explanation from the member for Cork. In the famous Memorandum which Mr. Forster produced to supplement the Ministerial and Home-rule version of the Kilmainham transaction it was recorded that Mr. O'Shea (who acted as the intermediary in the communications which were not "negotiations") recapitulated Mr. Parnell's views as to the manner in which he could, if released, help the Liberal Party. As an illustration of the way in which the conspiracy which had been used to get up Boycotting and outrage would be used to put them down, Mr. O'Shea remarked that Mr. Parnell hoped to make use of a certain person and get him back from abroad—as he knew all its details in the West. The person in question was a man of the name of Sheridan, and was described by Mr. Forster as a released Suspect, who under disguises had hitherto eluded the police, coming backwards and forwards from Egan in Paris to the outrage-mongers of the West of Ireland. Mr. Parnell admitted, in his explanatory statement in the House of Commons, that he did not propose to make use of Sheridan, and, while he impeached the justice of Mr. Forster's estimate of that person's character, described him in words of his own which for our present purpose are very important. "During the Land League movement Mr. Sheridan," he said, "had been one of the chief organisers of the League in Con-Well, what we want to know, naught.' and to know from Mr. Parnell's own mouth, is whether this "chief organiser" -this person through whom the Irish Leader hoped to work so much in the way of diminishing outrage, is the same P. J. Sheridan, of Tubbercurn, whom Carey of some regiments constituted illementions, and of whom his account is this: -That he came in disguise to Dublin a few months before the Phœnix Park murders; that he met there the leading members of the Assassination Circle, and, having apparently prospected the ground with a view to the "removal" of Mr. Forster, went back to "extend a branch of his down the country." Subsequently he passed through Dublin, on his way to London, having made arrangements for the murder of Mr. Clifford Lloyd "and men like him." Nay, as if to connect every branch of the agrarian organisation with the criminal conspiracy, Carey alleges that the knives imported for the use of the assassins were brought from London by the wife of the Secretary to the Land Confederation of Great Britain, a body which, if we mistake not, was started under the auspices of a Home Rule member who, at the outset, had scruples about throwing in his lot with the Irish Organisations. These are personal details, but the general description Carey gives of his Society is even more compromising to those who claim to have had voice and part in the effective counsels of the Land League. Before November, 1881, the Dublin Fenians depended wholly on their own resources, and, as these were meagre, their action was slight, being confined to the execution, or plots for the execution, of traitors. But towards the end of that year a man came from England, provided retreated so far already, would continue to with the indispensable funds. He formed retreat to the end. This confidence was within their ranks a society of choice very nearly justified. On the first and

spirits, under the style of the "Irish

Invincibles." These were the men whom

only the Irish Branch of an Association of some hundreds of desperadoes spread over the United Kingdom. Communications with the English leaders were kept up not only by men like Sheridan and Byrne, but by special emissaries, whose names have not hitherto been known in connection with the Land League campaign. The scheme of assassination was apparently settled in concert with a director who was obviously of higher social grade than the rank and file. Though the Counsel for the Crown hinted that he might possibly be put forward for identification, we know him as yet under the mysterious title of 'No. 1." Funds through these sources were ample; and the belief of Carey and many of the Circle was that they came from the Land League. Certainly, they were effectively used. Hitherto the Land League members have contested themselves with vague condemnation of crime and persistent denunciations of every process of law devised to baffle it. If they now refrain from seizing the opportunity of personal exculpation, it will be manifestly incumbent on the Leader of the House of Commons, or, if he decline it, on the Leader of the Opposition, to raise the question by a direct appeal to the Irish Benches.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE. The news from France is serious, as the contest between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies appears to have fairly broken out. The edition of the Proscription Bill which had M. Barbey for its author, and which had been adopted by the Ministry and the Chamber as an equivaleat for the original proposal of M. Floquet, has been found by the Senate to differ so little from the measure which had already been rejected that it has been rejected also. If a bare majority of the Senate are to be congratulated upon their courage, it is impossible to say much of the dignity with which the contest has been conducted. It is clear that the Jacobins were not far wrong in calculating that the resisting power of the Left Centre w uld be found to grow less and less as the conflict was prolonged. The Senate has just managed to save its reputation by a majority of only five votes, and this will no doubt be insisted upon by the party which demands the proscription of the Princes as a significant contrast to the enormous majority by which the Chamber of Deputies accepted M. Barbey's proposal. It is something, indeed, that even at the last moment men like MM. Say and Waddington have come to understand that the disgrace to themselves was too great and the peril to social order and security too imminent for them to lend themselves without some Justice and the République Française. But it is proverbially difficult to rally after a headlong retreat, and the weakness of the majority by which the Proscription measures have now been rejected can only be regarded as the natural result of the feebleness with which the Senatorial Left Centre abandoned the firm ground of right on which they at first proposed to take their stand and consented to the cowardly and dishonest compromise of the Say-Waddington amendment. When the original Bill of the Government reached the Upper House, the conscientious convictions of the Senators at so tyrannical a proposal revealed themselves in the spontaneous choice of a committee in which eight out of nine of the members were pledged to maintain the policy of equality and freedom. Tempted by the bribe of office which the instability of the Ministry seemed to place within their reach, or, it may be, impelled by that insatiable craving for compromise which is the besetting sin of moderate Liberalism, the Senators of the Left Centre, having the balance of power in their hands, timorously consented to an arrangement which differed in little but its wording from the original Proscription Bill itself. If the Jacobins in the Chamber had been wise, they would have hastened to accept the Say-Waddington proposal as a practical concession of their hateful demands. What, indeed, was the difference between the majority of the Deputies when the Say-Waddington amendment had reached the Lower House? The Deputies had entrusted the Ministry with the power of expelling the Princes and their families forthwith. The Senators were content to permit the expulsion to take place whenever it could be charged against the Princes that they had committed any act "calculated to jeopardise the safety of the State" or revealed an intention of appealing to the country. What act could not be interpreted in the elastic sense required to justify a decree of expulsion? In examination before a committee of the Chamber General Thibaudin, the Minister of War, expressly stated that in his opinion the invitations to the Chantilly Hunt given by the Duc D'Aumale to the officers gal solicitation "calculated to influence 'the spirit of the army against the Republic.' With this specimen of the manner in which the Ministry was capable of interpreting the most inoffensive conduct, there can be no doubt that within a fortnight-within twenty-four hours-after the acceptance of the Senatorial compromise by the Chamber of Deputies it would be in the power of the Ministry to drive every member of the Houses of Bourbon and Bonaparte from the soil of France. So convinced were we of the utter hollowness of the pretended compromise that we expressed the hope, while entertaining the expectation, that the Chamber would reject the poor-spirited concession of the Senate. We stated that it would be better for the interests of the country that the issues should be clearly set before it and that no pretence of moderation or conciliation should be allowed to conceal from any Frenchman the naked brutality of the policy of Terrorism and Proscription. Full of confidence in their own numbers, full of contempt for an Upper House which had weakly yielded to their clamours, the Deputies resolved to spurn the Say-Waddington amendment and to insist on thrusting back on the Senate an arrangement practically identical with the one it had ventured to reject. It was openly boasted by the Jacobins that the Senate, which had

main article, by which it was provided

that the simple decree of the President of

Farrell described as the "Inner Circle;" the Republic could expel from France every

every whit as wicked as the Phœnix Park | but, according to Carey, they were | member of a former reigning family "whose manifestations and acts would be calculated to jeopardise the safety of the State," only 142 votes could be mustered in opposition to 137 given in favour of Proscription. But, small as the majority is, it formally places the two Houses of the French Legislature in a state of war, and the crisis which has been latent for so many weeks is now forced to declare itself in an acute stage. The full significance of the event will not, however, be apparent unless the Ministry, impelled by mob dictation, should take the step, which the Jacobins already begin to recommend, of expelling the Princes from France, and depriving such of them as are officers of their rank in the army or navy by a simple decree in the absence of any law whatever. In the meantime, the Ministry has resigned, and the President has sent for M. Ferry, who may or may not be able to form a Ministry.—Morning Post.

WAGNER'S FUNERAL.

Comtemplating the obsequies of Wagner the mind turns naturally to those of his great predecessors, and is interested by a parallelism between the Beyreuth master and that other against whom he never wearied of saying contemptuous things. Mendelssohn was stricken down suddenly, "tired, very tired," and taken "home" to rest. Leipsic honoured him as Venice honoured Wagner, and Berlin received the one as Munich and Beyreuth received the other, even to playing the same solemn march—that consecrated by Beethoven to the dead heroes of all time. In Mendelssohn's case, it is true, there were imposing religious rites, unobserved by the friends of Wagner; but both masters went down to the grave attended by the visible homage of great cities, and by the regrets of a world unexpectedly bereaved. To look back into the past is, however, to be struck more by contrast than similarity. We think of Franz Schubert, that marvellous genius who might have been inspired and taught by the seraphim, dying in his humble room in Vienna, and being buried so quietly and obscurely that even some of his friends were not made acquainted with the arrangements. One of these, on the very day of the interment, called at a cafe expecting to meet his convive, and was saluted by the waiter, "Your honour is soon back from the funeral!" A band of young men had that afternoon carried the dead musician to Wahring, and laid him near the side of Beethoven. There was no public recognition; nothing beyond private sorrow for the loss of one who, though he left his family worldly goods to the value of fifty shillings and no more, bequeathed to the world priceless artistic treasures, of which we are all legatees. Thirty-seven years earlier the same city of Vienna witnessed a spectacle, infinitely pitiful—one against which the very stones might have cried out. The sexton of St. Mark's, beyond the Maria Hilf lines, had dug a grave in the humblest part of the cemetery, where undistinguishable mounds marked the resting-place of unhonoured poverty, and thither, after low mass in a side chapel of St. Stephen's, wended a poor, almost squalid, funeral procession. The way was long, the wind blew, and the rain fell, so, one by one, the mourners quietly deserted, and went home, leaving the corpse unattended save by hirelings. These hurried it into the grave, making no sign by which the spot could ever be recognised, and thus was buried Mozart-the divine Mozart-among absolute musicians the master of masters, whose like has never been seen by a world, to the tender mercies of which it will, perhaps, never be entrusted. We turn with pleasure from this sad and humiliating picture to the honourable and noble doings of Sunday, marking not only the difference of effect but the lesson it teaches. Little more than ninety years have passed since Mozart was carried to what can only be called in mockery his last home, and there are yet many living who remember when two hundred carriages and thousands of persons followed Beethoven to the graveyard in Wahring village. During the interval what progress has art, as represented by artists. made in the world's esteem? We are not even yet just to these gifted ones. Only the other day, for example, we opened our eyes and saw Anton Dvôrak, who had 'come to forty year" without honour. Nevertheless, we are better than our

"INFORMERS" IN IRELAND.

fathers, as the universal homage paid to

the dead Wagner sufficiently proves .-

Daily Telegraph.

It is impossible to feel more strongly than the Spectator does how melancholy a fact it is that the Government in Ireland cannot punish even heinous crimes like assassination without recourse to the aid

of informers, all of whom are paid in some way, either by rewards, or pardons, or promises of special protection :-It is perhaps the very worst of all the symptoms of social disorder in that unhappy land that means so utterly detested alike by the rulers and the ruled should, nevertheless, be found indispensable. If only the instinct of justice could be relied on in Ireland, if only juries were certain to keep their oaths, and witnesses to speak the truth, and the population to aid in punishing all offences against the universal conscience, all other evils would be curable, and the Government might wisely determine to rely solely on ordinary law, to overlook or learn from discontent, and to make war on treason only when it descended armed into the streets. Our Irish history is stained so deep with unjust trials as half to excuse the Irish feeling that law is an unscrupulous foe. But that stain has passed from our Administration. In political trials in Ireland at present there are no such agents; no terror is sought, and no class, as such, is even an object of suspicion. Apart altogether from the question of the personal character of the statesmen who compose it, it must be the first object of the Irish Government to ascertain the truth. The present rulers of Ireland are at least able men, by the confession of those who assail them, and able men must know that in a society so disorganised, so suspicious, and so full of traditions of wrong -true traditions, many of them-even the punishment of the guilty would be less effiacious than an overwhelming conviction in the Irish mind that the actually guilty had been found. Every consideration of policy, as well as of conscience, binds the Irish Administration, when the evidence of informers is received, to make sure that it is true, to give the accused the fairest conceivable trial, to hearken earnestly to any rebutting evidence as to identification; and we do not doubt that this will be done, all the more because the Government, in the discharge of its duty to society, has been compelled, contrary to its instincts, to rely upon the necessarily sus-

pected, if not necessarily tainted, evidence of informers.

THE DUBLIN MURDERS. The Daily Telegraph has received from

Dublin Correspondent the following particulars respecting the individual who styled himself "No. 1," and who organised the Assassination Committee and supplied it with money and weapons to carry out the murders which were planned and executed in Dublin during

the last eighteen months. He says they have been obtained from the most reliable sources, and will throw a flood of light on the chief instigator and originator of the Assassination Committee in Dublin, whose name never transpired and whose movements, as related by Carey in his evidence, were enshrouded in such mystery. As will be seen by the evidence this individual never allowed his name to transpire. He always signed himself "No. 1," and was designated by the members of the organisation "General." He is an Irish-American, but resided in France and Germany occasionally. During the last year and a half he has been in the habit of visiting Dublin at frequent intervals, and stopping long and short periods. While in the metropolis he used invariably to stop either at one of the principal hotels in the City, or at a well known marine hotel, situated a short distance outside Dublin and near to Blackrock, where

DESCRIPTION OF "No. 1."

Carey, in his evidence, deposed to having had an interview with him last summer. This individual had, apparently, unlimited at his disposal, and an inquiry addressed by a large business establishment in Dublin, with which he had some financial transactions, to a large banking firm in Paris, given by him as a reference, was replied to in the following manner: "The gentleman in question has seemingly unlimited means derived from large drafts in his favour from America." "General ——" is a man of America." "General ——" is a man of about fifty years of age, 5ft. 10 ½ in. in height, well preserved, full face, cleanly shaved except a long fair moustache, which is inclined to be reddish military. to be reddish; military bearing, and walks slightly lame on the right leg from the effect of a wound he received during the Franco-Prussian War, in which he served in the capacity of a minor officer in the Franc-Tireurs, and he has also seen some service in the American War. During last summer he was in the habit of visiting Dublin frequently, and it is now found that the periods at which he is known to have been in the city coincided with the dates Carey states he had interviews with him. His last appearance in Dublin was about two months ago, and since then all trace has been lost of him. The police, since Carey has furnished them with the information, are diligently endeavouring to get on his track, but have succeeded in doing little more up to the present than get-ting the dates of his visits, as furnished by the registers at the two hotels referred to; but they are confident of obtaining enough informa-

nent or in America, where they believe him The startling disclosures in the Dublin trials on Saturday caused an intense amount of excitement in London. The implication of the Land League with the Assassination Society, as alleged by the witness Carey, came with the greatest surprise upon those who sympathised with the grievances of Irish tenants and were fain to discredit the whole story. But the unceasing watching of certain pro inent members of the late Land League leads to the conclusion that the police have more than a suspicion of certain culpability. Reports were current in London on Saturday that an Irish member of Parliament had actually been arrested, but no confirmation was received, although it is asserted that the police have warrants for the arrest of certain gentlemen now in England.

tion to trace his whereabouts on the Conti-

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. Sexton, M.P., left London by the night mail for Dublin on Saturday. The departure of members of the Irish Parliamentary party so soon after the re-assembling of Parliament, and almost at the moment Mr. Parnell intends to introduce his amendment to the Address to her Majesty, by which the party propose to challenge the recent policy of the Government in Ireland, has given rise to the most varied conjectures. Mr. Frank Byrne, whose name was mentioned by Carey, is the secretary of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain. Recently he suffered from chronic rheumatism, and three weeks since proceeded to the South of France, where he now

FROM THE CROSS BENCHES. SATURDAY MORNING. Members of the Travellers' Club would pro-

pably remember the gilt and graceful fig on the top of the Column of July in the Place de la Bastille, at Paris. There is a forward, lithe movement in it which suggests that Liberty, having completed the destruction of the Bastille, is now going westward to burn the Tuileries. There was something that recalled this figure in the attitude of Mr. Northcote as, at a quarter past one this morning he sped across the floor of the House of Comfrom the doorway in the direction of the Mace. He was not going to administer the oath to himself, nor was there any prospect that he would presently return in the embrace of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Sergeant-at-Arms, in fact, was not in the House, nor was the Speaker in the chair, nor the Mace on the table. All the benches were empty, the floor was clear, and there were no obstacles in the way of Mr. Northcote covering the distance in whatever number of seconds he found possible. truth is he was in dire personal peril. The House was in Committee, and the proposal before it was that the Chairman should move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Parliamentary Oaths Act. Mr. Northcote had been in the ayes lobby in consultation with Mr. Trevelyan, and had not noticed the lapse of time till he discovered he was about to be locked in. The situation was one of unusual peril. Sir Stafford Northcote, in company with the other leaders of the Opposition, had inaugurated the Session by their return to those tactics which formed a prominent feature in the business of last year. Conservative tail was wagging the head in the matter of opposition to the Oaths Bill at the unaccustomed stage of the first reading. Parliamentary and official instincts forbade the Leaders to take part in such a proceeding. They were prepared to fight the Bill on the second reading, but they were not to be outdone by Bradlaugh in orderliness, and would not take part in the obstruction. They had, therefore, left the House at the first signal of the fight, and had, thereby, incurred some slighting remarks from their followers. Stafford Northcote being thus in a position of a suspect, it would never do for Sir son, by whatever accident, to find himself actively supporting the introduction of the obnoxious measure. This is how it came to pass that at this early hour of the morning Mr. Northcote was discovered speeding across the floor of the House, breathlessly gaining the door of the low lobby as it was about to

After this the Committee settled down with grim determination to spend the night, if need were, in renewed battle on familiar ground. The sitting through the earlier hours of the night had been uncommonly dull. There had been a make-believe battle over the This was a real fight, and the Address. change in the aspect of the House was strongly marked. The Liberals, who had been driven out by the wearisome talking round nothing, returned in force, and closed up their ranks to the right chair. The Irish members-every man with his bill-mustered in strong force, and proved a valuable assistance to the captainless Conservatives. If there was no captain there were several lieutenants, and it would be difficult to decide as to the precise relative position of each.

The towering genius of Lord Randolph
Churchill would of course have settled the

matter had he been present. But there are limits to human endurance, and Lord Ran-dolph, having beat the Government about the head on various subjects mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, had retired to rest. In his absence Mr. Arthur Ballour ligured a little prominently. But the member for Hertford was under a cloud. On the previous night, the very first of the new Session, he had taken the reins out of Sir Stafford Northcote's hands, and brought about a premature debate on the Egyptian Question. Last night he had proposed an amendment of his own in substitu-tion of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's, but had not found it very well received. Even Mr. Gorst, his own familiar friend, the legal adviser of the party, had turned against him, and had expressed a preference for Sir Wilfrid Law-son's amendment, which subsequently Mr. Chaplin denounced. Mr. Bourke groaned in spirit over him, and Sir Stafford Northcote showed that he could not on any account be supported by the Conservative party. This was not a hopeful commencement of an attempt to supply the Opposition with another leader, and now Mr. Balfour timidly retired when Sir William Harcourt fastened upon him and asked him to give a pledge on behalf of

Mr. Chaplin would have done better, and, indeed, did. He took up his position on the Front Bench, and from time to time awed an exuberant majority with terrible glances through his eye-glass. The Front Opposition Bench being vacated by its rightful occupant, the natural spirit of emulation drew thither more than one heavenborn leader. Mr. James Lowther had scorned to fly at the first sound of battle, as his colleagues had done. He admitted the responsibility of his late official position, but he felt impelled to have at least one round with the enemy. So he stopped for the first division, and thereafter regretfully left the House. Into his place dropped Lord Henry Lennox, in the newest bridal clothes, the shiniest of shoes, and the glossiest of hats. Lord Henry was put up to move one of the alternate motions for progress, which he did with native grace, bowng low to Mr. Playfair in the chair, and respectfully saluting every portion of the House, not forgetting the Irish members, who joined in the genial cheer which greeted the appearance of the noble lord after an interesting event. With hands lightly resting on the table, and body engagingly bent forward, Lord Henry began—"On behalf of La—" and there abruptly stopped. There is too much reason to fear that the force of recent associations had been too strong for him. Hearing once more the cheers of an assembled company, and, finding himself on his feet, Lord Henry was about to respond, for another and himself, to an imaginary toast. It was probably the haste in correcting this little slip which led him into another, when he pro-ceeded to say that he "must do his little to obstruct a most obnoxious Bill." Obstruction it is well known is a Parliamentary offence, and here was Lord Henry, with many bows and wreathed smiles, openly avowing his in-tention to commit it. Lord Henry Lennox was not troubled for

further contributions to the debate. But there were not lacking others whose hands were further removed from the rosy clouds. There was Mr. Onslow, content with a seat behind the Front Opposition Bench. "As leng as we have breath in our body," he thundered, we are determined-more than determined -we have made up our minds to oppose this Bill." The House laughed a good deal at Bill." this. Why, Mr. Onslow evidently did not understand. There was Alderman Fowler, uplifting his voice as the lamented Jumbo was wont to trump at disturbing epochs in his daily life. The Alderman, after delivering his defiance from his accustomed place, and beholding the nakedness of the Front Opposition Bench, strode down and took up the position vacated by Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Chaplin was there first, and might have secure this prominence. But he, with natural diffidence, took the extreme end of the seat by the gangway, and when Lord Henry Lennox glided up he, too, seated himself in this quarter. At the remote end, under the shadow of the chair, was Mr. Beresford Hope, who from time to time reminded the Committee of his presence by strolling up to the table, firing a shot, and retiring. Both on Thursday and Friday night Lord Hartington, in some simular circum-stances, had displayed a like disinclination to plant himself in the seat of the Leader, Scarely any amount of physical impulsion could induce the noble lord to take Mr. Gladstone's place, which would have been vacant for many hours but for the absence of mind of Sir William Harcourt, who naturally dropped into it. Alderman Fowler, having none of these scruples, but rather enjoying the opportunity, at once made for the seat before the brass-bound box. There he sat, broad-chested and beaming, from time to time making the papers on the table before him quiver with his deep-chested "Yah, yah, YAH!" Under his inspiriting leadership the fight was kept up till two o'clock in the morning, when the majority capitulated, and, as Mr. Newdegate solemnly ejaculated, putting his hat the wrong way on in the excitemen of the moment, "Desecration is averted for seventy-two hours."-Observer.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

(FROM THE "OBSERVER.") It is not at all easy to discover the raison d'être of such a production as that given at the Olympic on Saturday afternoon. The play chosen—a clumsy and inartistic version of Guy Mannering—has in itself little to recommend it. The character forced into prominence as the title-rôle affords its representative few opportunities of distinguishing herself; for Meg Merrilies has little to do save deliver her prophecies with due solemnity at intervals during the first two acts, and aid their confused fulfilment in the third. Sir Walter Scott has generally been unfortunate in the adapters of his novels, but few of these have done their work so badly as the author of the melodrama—we believe an old one— Meg Merrilies; or, The Gipsy's Prophecy.-The performance of the piece on Saturday was very indifferent. Such a figure as the Dominie Sampson of Mr. Hilton is a sad travesty of a delightful original; and though in the hands of Miss Lucy Buckstone, Mr. Rosier, and others, the more conventional dramatis personæ fared somewhat better, no real interest was roused in the well-known characters and their doings.
As the old Gipsy, Miss Ward had made herself look picturesquely repulsive, and by the earnestness of her acting she rendered her embodiment fairly impressive. But her Scotch accent was too intermittent and her diction too refined to allow her to realise Meg Merrilies as she is known to our imagination. With the German original from which Mr.

H. Hamilton adapted his farcical comedy Our Regiment we are not acquainted; but it can scarcely be a piece worth the trouble of translation. Its dramatic value would seem to be of the slightest, inasmuch as its exaggerated characterisation-which may, of course, miss something of its significance on the stage of another country—is not accompanied by any ngenuity of construction or novelty of comic incident. The whole fun, such as it is, de-pends upon the dislike entertained by a couple of retired tradesmen for soldiers and clergymen respectively. Of course, the girls of the two households perversely accept the attentions of a pair of cavalry officers and a curate, or rather pay their addresses to these young men. Mr. Hamilton's heroines are not ladies, though they do not seem intended to be anything else. They are constantly saying and doing things that set one's teeth on edge, and finally they mate appropriately enough with suitors who do not hesitate to use bad language in their presence. In spite, how-ever, of its defects, and of the fact that it is ever, of its defects, and of the fact that it is spun out to an inordinate length, Our Regiment produced a good deal of merriment when produced at the Vaudeville one afternoon last week. The best impersonations for which it provided opportunity were those of a vacuous

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LONDON, FEBRUARY 18-19, 1883.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS AND THE LAND LEAGUE. Carey's narrative of the actual murder in Phœnix Park is in harmony with the evidence of the informer Kavanagh, and of the untainted witnesses who observed the party lying in wait, or caught sight of the attack from a distance. His statement that the knives used in the work of butchery -two of a batch of ten sent over, as he alleges, from London-were broken in pieces, and the fragments burned, is noteworthy. The weapons employed in the outrage on Mr. Field, according to Kavanagh's conjecture, were thrown into the Ringsend Canal basin, where they have not yet been found; but the witness did not profess to be sure that the parcel contained knives at all. With the knivessurgical instruments of peculiar fashionwere sent, as Carey swears, revolvers and a repeating rifle. It remains to be seen whether the purchase of these weapons can be traced. Undoubtedly, the knives found in Carey's house and the revolver seized in the hand of Delaney when he was about to attack Mr. Justice Lawson, came from London. From this point pass to the most interesting, for the present, the most be portion of Carey's evidelicate dence. He incriminates, in the course of his narrative, a number of persons connected with the Land League and its branches. He knew Mr. Thomas Brennan, he states, as one of the chiefs of the Fenian Brotherhood. This is the same person who afterwards was the paid secretary of the Land League, a colleague of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sexton on the Executive, a companion of Mr. Parnell on his American pilgrimage, one of the traversers at the State trials, one of the popular "martyrs" under Mr. Forster's Coercion Act, and one of the signatories of the "No-Rent manifesto." Mr. Brennan's speeches were among the most daring delivered on the Land League platform; he it was who reminded a mob of peasants that "France when she was getting rid of her landlords did not give them compensation, but twenty feet of rope." Another Land League organizer, Mr. P. J. Sheridan, was, according to Carey, concerned in spreading the assassination plot in the provinces in the disguise of a priest, and was especially interested in "dealing with" Mr. Clifford Lloyd. This person, associated with the Land League chief on the Executive, was one of those whose services Mr. Parnell had the courage to offer to the Government, at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations, for the purpose of restoring order. It will not be forgotten that Mr. Forster, who knew much and suspected more of the antecedents of Sheridan, indignantly declined the proposal. He stated, in the House of Commons, that, in his belief, Sheridan had been going about the country organising outrages, and although his warning was repelled by the fatuous confidence of the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues. it remains on record, and stands in judgment against the insensate policy of making a pact with the forces of lawlessness and crime. Carey's evidence tends to show that political disaffection and agrarian outrage, Fenianism, Ribandism, and the Land League, were connected, at least by personal links, and that the "Irish Invincibles" had relations with them all. Whether the money for the work of the conspiracy came directly from America or was contributed out of the Land League funds is left an open question, but there can be no doubt that the conspirators when imprisoned as "suspects" received pecumiary aid from the League in the same way as the persons arrested for the Lough Mask murder. Carey's statement that the wife of a man named Byrne, Secretary of a "Land Confederation of Great Britain, brought over the knives, the revolvers, and the repeating rifle is worthy of the attention of the members of the House of Commons and other Irish patriots who mix themselves up in organisations of the objects of which, it is to be presumed, they know very little. It is time, indeed, for Mr. Parnell and his party to do something, if they can, to clear themselves of the discredit of association with the enterprises in which Mr. Sheridan and his like acquired their power. They will, perhaps, assert that Carev's evidence is unworthy of credit, though this will scarcely lie in the mouth of Mr. O'Brien, the recently elected member for Mallow, who proposed Carey for election as a Town Councillor for Dublin. Mr. O'Brien was led up to the table of the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon by Mr. Parnell, amid the rapturous cheering of the Land League party, just as his friend Mr. Carey was welcomed in the Dublin Council by the advanced members of that body. The suspicions created by Carey's evidence, apart from any question as to the actual share of Brennan, Sheridan, Byrne, and others in the plot, can only be set at rest by a thorough-going disclosure of the accounts of the Land League, subject to an independent audit. Until a vindication of this kind is forthcoming the Land League will continue to lie under grave suspicion of secret relations with criminal conspiracies of the foulest type. The agrarian outrages, which enforced the unwritten law of the Land League and procured for the outrage-mongers the "influe.nce" they impudently boasted of, were every whit as wicked as the Phœnix Park murder's, and perhaps even more cowardly. It now seems probable that the same inspiration will be detected in both, if not the same agencies. What is to be thought of Mr. Parnell's offer to place the influence of Messrs. Davitt, Egan, Sheridan, and Boyton at the disposal of the Government for the restoration of order? What is to be thought of the statesmanship which, in spite of the warnings of those most intimately acquainted with Irish administration, leaped at Mr. Parnell's conditions of peace? Some Ministers of the Crown, in the teeth of Mr. Forster's statement, were bold enough to declare that they saw no reason why the Government should not avail itself of the services of the outrage-monger Sheridan. Unless Carey can be made out a false witness, this imbecility will be punished by a public humiliation. It is not by any means certain that further disclosures may not

accentuate the lesson. Carey may have

an opportunity of identifying the mysterious

"No. 1," who set the machinery of crime

at work. Among the possible "surprises" to which the Crown counsel alluded on Saturday, there may be other identifications of a startling kind. Mr. O'Donnell, whose prescience is remarkable in these matters, and who sounded a note of warning before the Phœnix Park tragedy, insisted so strongly last week on the danger of admitting informers' evidence that it was impossible not to be impressed with the conviction that the secrets of the prison-house were on the point of being let loose. But, whatever informers may tell us, there is one thing which needs no further evidence, and that is the futility of striving to appease a disturbed community by proffering concessions to lawlessness any shape or form. In Ireland especially, where all forms of disorder have their mysterious sympathies and connexions, the attempt to use the enemies of the law in restoring the authority of the

law must be not only futile but disastrous. The Standard says :- To put the matter plainly, the account that Carey gives of the operations which led up to the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, if it be true, connects Fenianism and its worst offshoots with the organising force of the Land League Party. During the years which immediately preceded the formation of that body, Thomas Brennan, whose name is familiar to every one as Secretary of the Land League, was, we are told, an active and leading member of the Dublin Branch of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. Indeed, for a whole year he was the Secretary. Here, then, is one very distinct bond between the new creation, which simulated Constitutional form, and the old secret confederacy which worked with blind hatred against the very existence of English authority in Ireland. But this is not all. Mr. Brennan, it might possibly be pleaded, had been converted from the policy of force by the success of a policy of agitation. Mr. Parnell may have made terms with the agrarian movement, and ultimately stood as its leader, only after he had satisfied himself that its methods were legal and its agency pure. At any rate, from anything approaching to direct contact with men reasonably suspected of complicity in deeds of blood he would have shrunk. But a comparison of Carey's statement with a notorious incident in the political history of Mr. Parnell suggests matter for explanation from the member for Cork. In the famous Memorandum which Mr. Forster produced to supplement the Ministerial and Home-rule version of the Kilmainham transaction it was recorded that Mr. O'Shea (who acted as the intermediary in the communications which were not "negotiations") recapitulated Mr. Parnell's views as to the manner in which he could, if released, help the Liberal Party. As an illustration of the way in which the conspiracy which had been used to get up Boycotting and outrage would be used to put them down, Mr. O'Shea remarked that Mr. Parnell hoped to make use of a certain person and get him back from abroad-as he knew all its details in the West. The person in question was a man of the name of Sheridan, and was described by Mr. Forster as a released Suspect, who under disguises had hitherto eluded the police, coming backwards and forwards from Egan in Paris to the outrage-mongers of the West of Ireland. Mr. Parnell admitted, in his explanatory statement in the House of Commons, that he did not propose to make use of Sheridan, and, while he impeached the justice of Mr. Forster's estimate of that person's character, described him in words of his own which for our present purpose are very important. "During the Land League movement Mr. Sheridan," he said, "had been one of the chief organisers of the League in Con-Well, what we want to know naught. and to know from Mr. Parnell's own mouth, is whether this "chief organiser" -this person through whom the Irish Leader hoped to work so much in the way of diminishing outrage, is the same P. J. Sheridan, of Tubbercurn, whom Carey mentions, and of whom his account is this:-That he came in disguise to Dublin a few months before the Phœnix Park murders; that he met there the leading members of the Assassination Circle, and having apparently prospected the ground with a view to the "removal" of Mr. Forster, went back to "extend a branch of his down the country." Subsequently he passed through Dublin, on his way to London, having made arrangements for the murder of Mr. Clifford Lloyd "and men like him." Nay, as if to connect every branch of the agrarian organisation with the criminal conspiracy, Carey alleges that the knives imported for the use of the assassins were brought from London by the wife of the Secretary to the Land Confederation of Great Britain, a body which, if we mistake not, was started under the auspices of a Home Rule member who, at the outset, had scruples about throwing in his lot with the Irish Organisations. These are personal details, but the general description Carey gives of his Society is even more compromising to those who claim to have had voice and part in the effective counsels of the Land League. Before November, 1881, the Dublin Fenians depended wholly on their own resources, and, as these were meagre, their action was slight, being confined to the execution, or plots for the execution, of traitors. But towards the end of that year a man came from England, provided with the indispensable funds. He formed within their ranks a society of choice spirits, under the style of the "Irish Invincibles." These were the men whom Farrell described as the "Inner Circle; but, according to Carey, they were only the Irish Branch of an Association of some hundreds of desperadoes spread over the United Kingdom. Communications with the English leaders were kept up not only by men like Sheridan and Byrne, but by special emissaries, whose names have not hitherto been known in connection with the Land League campaign. The scheme of assassination was apparently settled in concert with a director who was obviously of higher social grade than the rank and file. Though the Counsel for the Crown hinted that he might possibly be put forward for identification, we know him as yet under the mysterious title of "No. 1." Funds through these sources were ample; and the belief of Carey and many of the Circle was that they came from the Land League. Certainly, they were effectively used. Hitherto the Land

League members have contested them-

selves with vague condemnation of crime

and persistent denunciations of every pro-

cess of law devised to baffle it. If they

now refrain from seizing the opportunity | Ministry. - Morning Post.

of personal exculpation, it will be manifestly incumbent on the Leader of the House of Commons, or, if he decline it. on the Leader of the Opposition, to raise the question by a direct appeal to the Irish Benches.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE. The news from France is serious, as the contest between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies appears to have fairly broken out. The edition of the Proscription Bill which had M. Barbey for its author, and which had been adopted by the Ministry and the Chamber as an equivalent for the original proposal of M. Floquet, has been found by the Senate to differ so little from the measure which had already been rejected that it has been rejected also. If a bare majority of the Senate are to be congratulated upon their courage, it is impossible to say much of the dignity with which the contest has been conducted. It is clear that the Jacobins were not far wrong in calculating that the resisting power of the Left Centre would be found to grow less and less as the conflict was prolonged. The Senate has just managed to save its reputation by a majority of only five votes, and this will no doubt be insisted upon by the party which demands the proscription of the Princes as a significant contrast to the enormous majority by which the Chamber of Deputies accepted M. Barbey's proposal. It is something, indeed, that even at the last moment men like MM. Say and Waddington have come to understand that the disgrace to themselves was too great and the peril to social order and security too imminent for them to lend themselves without some reserve to the intolerant policy of the Justice and the République Française. But it is proverbially difficult to rally after a headlong retreat, and the weakness of the majority by which the Proscription measures have now been rejected can only be regarded as the natural result of the feebleness with which the Senatorial Left Centre abandoned the firm ground of right on which they at first proposed to take their stand and consented to the cowardly and dishonest compromise of the Say-Waddington amendment. When the original Bill of the Government reached the Upper House, the conscientious convictions of the Senators at so tyrannical a proposal revealed themselves in the spontaneous choice of a committee in which eight out of nine of the members were pledged to maintain the policy of equality and freedom. Tempted by the bribe of office which the instability of the Ministry seemed to place within their reach, or, it may be, impelled by that satiable craving for compromise which is the besetting sin of moderate Liberalism, the Senators of the Left Centre, having the balance of power in their hands, timorously consented to an arrangement which differed in little but its wording from the original Proscription Bill itself. If the Jacobins in the Chamber had been wise, they would have hastened to accept the Say-Waddington proposal as a practical concession of their hateful demands. What, indeed, was the difference between the majority of the Deputies when the Say-Waddington amendment had reached the Lower House? The Deputies had entrusted the Ministry with the power of expelling the Princes and their families forthwith. The Senators were content to permit the expulsion to take place whenever it could be charged against the Princes that they had committed any act "calculated to jeopardise the safety of the State" or revealed an intention of appealing to the country. What act could not be interpreted in the elastic sense required to justify a decree of expulsion? In examination before a committee of the Chamber General Thibaudin, the Minister of War, expressly stated that in his opinion the invitations to the Chantilly Hunt given by the Duc D'Aumale to the officers of some regiments constituted illegal solicitation "calculated to influence "the spirit of the army against the Republic. With this specimen of the manner in which the Ministry was capable of interpreting the most inoffensive conduct there can be no doubt that within a fortnight-within twenty-four hours-after the acceptance of the Senatorial compromise by the Chamber of Deputies it would be in the power of the Ministry to drive every member of the Houses of Bourbon and Bonaparte from the soil of France. So convinced were we of the utter hollowness of the pretended compromise that we expressed the hope, while entertaining the expectation, that the Chamber would reject the poor-spirited concession of the Senate. We stated that it would be better for the interests of the country that the issues should be clearly set before it and that no pretence of moderation or conciliation should be allowed to conceal from any Frenchman the naked brutality of the policy of Terrorism and Proscription. Full of confidence in their own numbers, full of contempt for an Upper House which had weakly yielded to their clamours, the Deputies resolved to spurn the Say-Waddington amendment and to insist on thrusting back on the Senate an arrangement practically identical with the one it had ventured to reject. It was openly boasted by the Jacobins that the Senate, which had retreated so far already, would continue to retreat to the end. This confidence was very nearly justified. On the first and main article, by which it was provided that the simple decree of the President of the Republic could expel from France every member of a former reigning family 'whose manifestations and acts would be calculated to jeopardise the safety of the State," only 142 votes could be mustered in opposition to 137 given in favour of Proscription. But, small as the majority is, it formally places the two Houses of the French Legislature in a state of war, and the crisis which has been latent for so many weeks is now forced to declare itself in an acute stage. The full significance of the event will not, however, be apparent unless the Ministry, impelled by mob dictation, should take the step, which the Jacobins already begin to recommend, of expelling the Princes from France, and depriving such of them as are officers of their rank in the army or navy by a simple decree in the absence of any law whatever.

In the meantime, the Ministry has resigned,

and the President has sent for M. Ferry,

who may or may not be able to form a

WAGNER'S FUNERAL.

Comtemplating the obsequies of Wagner the mind turns naturally to those of his great predecessors, and is interested by a parallelism between the Beyreuth master and that other against whom he never wearied of saying contemptuous things. Mendelssohn was stricken down suddenly, 'tired, very tired," and taken "home" to Leipsic honoured him as Venice honoured Wagner, and Berlin received the one as Munich and Beyreuth received the other, even to playing the same solemn march—that consecrated by Beethoven to the dead heroes of all time. In Mendelssohn's case, it is true, there were imposing religious rites, unobserved by the friends of Wagner; but both masters went down to the grave attended by the visible nomage of great cities, and by the regrets of a world unexpectedly bereaved. To look back into the past is, however, to be struck more by contrast than similarity. We think of Franz Schubert, that marvellous genius who might have been inspired and taught by the seraphim, dying in his humble room in Vienna, and being buried so quietly and obscurely that even some of his friends were not made acquainted with the arrangements. One of these, on the very day of the interment, called at a café expecting to meet his convive, and was saluted by the waiter, "Your honour is soon back from the funeral!" A band of young men had that afternoon carried the dead musician to Wahring, and laid him near the side of Beethoven. There was no public recognition; nothing beyond private sorrow for the loss of one who, though he left his family worldly goods to the value of fifty shillings and no more, bequeathed to the world priceless artistic treasures, of which we are all legatees. Thirty-seven years earlier the same city of Vienna witnessed a spectacle, infinitely pitiful—one against which the very stones might have cried out. The sexton of St. Mark's, beyond the Maria Hilf lines, had dug a grave in the humblest part of the cemetery, where undistinguishable mounds marked the resting-place of unhonoured poverty, and thither, after low mass in a side chapel of St. Stephen's, wended a poor, almost squalid, funeral procession. The way was long, the wind blew, and the rain fell, so, one by one, the mourners quietly deserted, and went home, leaving the corpse unattended save by hirelings. These hurried it into the grave, making no sign by which the spot could ever be recognised, and thus was buried Mozart-the divine Mozart-among absolute musicians the master of masters, whose like has never been seen by a world, to the tender mercies of which it will, perhaps, never be entrusted. We turn with pleasure from this sad and humiliating picture to the honourable and noble doings of Sunday, marking not only the difference of effect but the lesson it teaches. Little more than ninety years have passed since Mozart was carried to what can only be called in mockery his last home, and there are yet many living who remember when two hundred carriages and thousands of persons followed Beethoven to the graveyard in Wahring village. During the interval what progress has art, as represented by artists, made in the world's esteem? We are not even yet just to these gifted ones. Only the other day, for example, we opened our eyes and saw Anton Dvôrak, who had come to forty year" without honour. Nevertheless, we are better than our fathers, as the universal homage paid to the dead Wagner sufficiently proves .-Daily Telegraph.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, SATURDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Southampton. The Duchess of Albany, attended by the Hon. Mrs. R. Moreton, drove, and his Royal Highness Prince Leopold Duke of Albany walked out, attended by Major Waller. Her Majosty walked and drove this morning, attended by Lady Southampton, and rincess Beatrice rode out with the Hon. Evelyn Moore. To-day being the birthday of the Duchess of Albany, the band of the Coldsteam Guards, under the direction of Mr. C. Thomas, serenaded her Royal Highness. Earl Sydney, Lord Steward, had an audience of the Queen to-day to present an Address from the House of Lords in reply to her Majesty's Speech from the Throne. SUNDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, drove out yesterday afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Albany also drove. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Albany and the Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Lady Southampton, the Baroness Loebell, the Hon. Mrs. R. Moreton, Sir William Jenner, Bart. K.C.B., Captain Edwards, C.B., Mr. Sahl, and the Master of the Household. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Albany, the Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and the members of the Royal Household attended Divine service in the private chapel this morning. The Very Rev. Connor, Dean of Windsor, officiated.

The Prince of Wales was present at a special meeting of the trustees of the British Museum in the Lord Chancellor's Rooms, at the House of Lords, on Saturday morning. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Miss Knollys and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, visited Mr. Whistler's second exhibition of "Etchings and Dry Points" of Vene-tian scenes at the rooms of the Fine Art Gal-

lery, in Bond-street, on Saturday afternoon. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were present at a performance given at the St. George's Hall on Saturday evening by members of the German Athenæum, in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations in the Rhine districts. General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar

arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday a visit to the Prince and Princess of on a v Wales. The Prince of Leiningen visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Sunday morning, and remained to luncheon.

The Duke of Northumberland has left Grosvenor-place for Albury Park, Guildford. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos has returned to Wotton-house, Aylesbury.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and Lady Georgina Drummond-Moray have arrived at 115, Eaton-square, from Ragley,

The Marquis of Exeter has gone to Burghley House, near Stamford. Earl Fortescue and Lady Susan Fortescue have arrived in town from Castle Hill,

Lord and Lady Borthwick have arrived at 10, Curzon-street. England after an extended stay in the countries to the east of Mossamedes. He has not only enjoyed ample sport, but in the course of various expeditions, one of which took him across the Cunene, has collected much geo-

graphical information.

THE DUBLIN MURDER CONSPIRACY. FURTHER EXAMINATION OF CAREY.

ARRESTS IN LONDON.

The Dublin correspondent of the Standard wrote on Monday:—Although no further startling disclosures were expected this morn-ing, police permits for admission to the court were as eagerly sought after as ever, the curiosity to see the informer Carey running exceedingly high. As on previous days, the court was filled principally with newspaper men, police-constables, and detectives; but galleries were, as usual, occupied by a ew ladies and some well-known citizens of Dublin. Prior to the commencement of the proceedings the one topic of conversation was the arrest of Mrs. Frank Byrne. This appears to be as great a surprise as anything that has hitherto been disclosed in court, as Mr. Byrne was well known and respected by a large section in Dublin. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. O'Brien, Q.C., again prosecuted; and the prisoners were represented by Dr. Webb, Q.C., Mr. Adams, Mr. Killen, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Tinder, Mr. M'Cune, and others. Shortly after twelve o'clock the prisoners, 21 in number, were again placed in the deck. Lea ber, were again placed in the dock. Joe Brady and Dan Curley were the first to enter the dock, and the former shook hands cor-dially with the other prisoners as they entered. Joe Brady took up his old position in the corner. The defiant air which characterised his conduct during the first few days of the inquiry was, as on Saturday, absent. This morning he appears a new man, and thoroughly broken down. Tim Kelly was in consultation with his solicitor for some moments, and immediately afterwards conferred with Lawrence, Hanlon, and Brady. As the informer Carey passed the dock James Mullett struck at him, and succeeded in touching his head. Carey turned round as if to expostu-late, but was pushed forward to the table by a detective. The prisoners howled and hissed at him, and amongst the remarks made by them were: "Go it James," "Our future Lord Mayor," "Ye villain," and so forth. Mr. Murphy said if order was not observed in the dock, he should have to ask that the prisoners should be put in the dock separately. Order was then obtained, separately. Order was then obtained, and Mr. Walsh, solicitor, proceeded to examine the witness for Kelly.

James Carey, having taken his seat on the table, in reply to Mr. Walsh, said,—I joined the Brotherhood in the year 1861. When I joined I was sincere, and never intended to betray my comrades. Some of the other members were less sincere than I was. The object of the Brotherhood was to assist in separating Ireland from England. I had no selfish motive whatever in joining. All I did I considered was for the good of Ireland. I was always treasurer of the Brotherhood with the exception of about six weeks, until 1879, when I left them on some personal grounds. I had some disputes with the members. They did not accuse me of misappropriating the funds. I joined the Invincibles because I thought I should be serving my country. At the time I joined the country was in a bad state. The popular leaders of the people were in prison. The Coercion Act was in force. Persons might be thrown into prison at any moment, and it was because I despaired that we should never obtain reby Constitutional means that I joined dress the Invincibles. I had no personal animosity against Mr. Foster, although I did not approve of his course, and I do not think that he men in the dock had any animosity against him. I was perfectly astonished when I heard that Lord F. Cavendish had been murdered. I did not even know he was in the Park that day. None of the men in the Park knew he was to be there.

Do you consider it to have been a terrible mistake to assassinate Lord Frederick Cavendish ?-I know nothing about it. When did you make up your mind to give information? When I found everybody else doing so. While you were in prison?—Yes; about two days ago. On Thursday last one of the prisoners refused to shake hands with me.

On behalf of Brady the cross-examination

was resumed by Mr. M'Cune.-I am a member of the Home Trades Manufacturing Association. There was a meeting shortly after the attempted murder of Mr. Field. I was chairman of that association at that time. I did not move a resolution at that meeting condemning the recent outrages in the city I suggested such a resolution when that meet ing was held. I was not a member of the Invincibles. I had ceased to be a member at last. I had tendered my resignation in June, 1882. It was accepted, but not fully confirmed. Whilst the resignation was being confirmed I was a passive member. The resignation was confirmed in June by the gentle-man I have called "No. 1." I don't know him. He has not been caught yet. It was confirmed at Blackrock. I am not prepared to swear that I saw George Smith in the Park either on the 5th or 6th of May. The evidence with regard to Smith I gave on Saturday referred exclusively to Joe Smith. Reexamined by Mr. Murphy.—After reading an article in the Freeman's Journal of May 2, we decided to assassinate Mr. Burke on the 3d. Sensation.) The depositions of the witness were then

read over, and he made a slight correction with regard to minor details. Amongst other things he interrupted where his evidence with regard to Mrs. Frank Byrne was read, and qualified it with the statement "he was told the woman who brought over the knives, etc. was Mrs. Frank Byrne. Further on the witness desired to leave out the name Mullett in that part of his evidence where he said he (Mullet), Curley, and M'Caffrey met No. 1 very often. Dr. Webb objected to this course, pointing out that when the witness had told him he had read his evidence in the papers he had found out that Mullett was in prison at the time he said he was meeting No. 1, and he (Dr. Webb) submitted that the prisoners were entitled to have the benefit of this discrepancy. Mr. Murphy concluded that the witness was perfectly entitled to correct his depositions if they contained errors. Besides this, the only persons who could hit witness on this point were the prisoners at the bar and No. 1, and he would be delighted if Dr. Webb would produce No. 1 to upset the evi-dence on this point. For his part he would give every assistance in his endeavour to produce No. 1. Eventually Mr. Murphy consented to allow the depositions to stand as they were. At the conclusion of the reading of the depositions Carey was taken out by a private door, so that he had not to walk past the dock. As he signed his depositions, Curley called out, "Don't put 'T.C.' to that." Fitzharris said, "Leave us a lock of your hair before you go." Another prisoner said, "Oh do come this way;" and a fourth remarked Where is your cocked hat?" During all this time there was considerable merriment in Joseph Neil, a labourer, was then called

and examined. He stated that he was walking through the Phœnix Park on the 6th of May in the evening, and he saw a cab there Standing by the cab was a man whom he now identified as Fitzharris. Cross-examined by Dr. Webb.—He had been in the court every day the inquiry had been going on, and the first time he saw Fitzharris after the 6th of May was in the dock on Saturday week last -Re-examined.-I recognised Fitzharris the very moment I saw him in the dock. Mr. Murphy then asked that Joseph Brady, Timothy Kelly, Thomas Caffrey, and Patrick Delaney should be put forward in the dock. This having been done, Mr. George Godden, park ranger, was recalled, and said—I was examined before, and stated that I was passing through the Chapelizod Gate, and saw a car approaching. At this part the road is almost in the shape of an "S." I saw two men on the car so as to recognise them, and I have already identified Brady. The other man I now identify as Thomas Caffrey. His appearance is not the same now as it was then; his hair was Brennan are at present in America, and that

long, his beard was longer, and he had a white muffler on. (When witness pointed to the dock Kelly invited identification by putting up his hand, and saying "Me," but the witness of the saying the s ness replied in the negative, and identified Caffrey.) Mr. Murphy.—That is all I have to ask you. Dr. Webb.—I ask that man nothing. ask you. Dr. Webb.—I ask that man nothing.
Mr. Murphy then asked to have all the prisoners committed for trial, except Whelan and Joe Smith. Whelan was in prison at the time Bailey was murdered, and although he should ask for his committal on the charge of treasonfelony still he would accept reasonable bail. Mr. Tincler, for Whelan, asked for his release on his own recognisances, on the ground that he had been in prison a long time, and

would have nowhere to go but the poorhouse. Mr. Murphy said there was quite an arsenal found at Whelan's house in Brabazon-street; and while he was in prison with regard to it Baily, who gave information to the police, was assassinated in Skinner's-alley; so that the case was a serious one. But they would take reasonable bail. In the meantime, his prison treatment, would, of course, be altered. Mr. Keys asked whether Joe Smith was to be discharged. Mr. Murphy.—No. You need not trouble yourselves about him. It would be a very inconvenient thing for him if he were discharged. Mr. Keys said it would now be necessary to read all the depositions over in the presence of the prisoners.

Dr. Webb said before that was done he should like to make a few remarks. He and his learned friends had decided not to expose their defence, or lay bare their hands, or comment on any of the evidence with one single exception. James Carey had objected to being styled an informer, and technically he was right, but he was something infinitely worse. He was an accomplice. ("Hear, hear," from the prisoners; Curley remarked ("He was the principal.") Witnesses of this kind were described in all the text-books as infamous witnesses. That was the only com-ment he would make upon the evidence. Another remark he wished to make was this. He wished to appeal to the better natures of the noble members of the Press, and remind them that public indignation required no fan-ning. This was a pending case, and that comment upon the evidence would be an out-rage on public justice. Mr. Murphy said he did not think it necessary to reply. All that might be very seasonable on another occasion, but he did not see what it had to do with the committal. The Court then adjourned until Tuesday, when the depositions will be read

Another Dublin correspondent writes:-The revelations in Kilmainham courthouse on Saturday by Town Councillor Carey have caused an excitement little less than that experienced throughout Ireland when the news of the assassinations of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke became known on the 7th of May last. Carey is now universally execrated by every class, loyalist, Fenian, and Land Leaguer. In November last he was the po-pular idol of one of the municipal wards of ublin. Now, if he were permitted to leave Kilmainham gaol without police protection he would be torn to pieces by an infuriated people. Everybody recognizes him as one of the prime movers in the assassination conspiracy, as one who has been the willing instrument to lead miserable wretches to crime and ruin, and as one who, finding himself going to the gallows as fast as the evidence of approvers and independent witnesses could take him, turns upon his comrades, and placing the halter upon other necks, saves his own. Carey three years ago was a humble working mason, but when arrested he was a pretty considerable owner of property, and was known by his former mates as man Carey," who lounged about with a cigar always in his mouth. The disclosures of Saturday from his own lips make it not dif-ficult to discover the golden mine from which he reaped such great benefit.

Between Thursday and Saturday last the Crown accepted Carey as an informer. Carey crown accepted Carey as an informer. Carey has a wife and family who occupy a large house in Denzille-street, Dublin, which they let out in tenements. Up to Saturday the door had upon it a brass plate, containing the words "James Carey, T.C.," in bold letters. This plate on Saturday, however, was hurriedly taken off. Immediately on her husband's arrest Mrs. Carey disclaimed any knowledge of the murder conspiracy, and knowledge of the murder conspiracy, and maintained that her husband had never acquainted her with any of the proceedings which have been now brought to light. This, however, was not believed, as one witness deposed that Mrs. Carey accompanied her husand into the loft where the police discovered two knives which belong to ten supplied to the Irish Invincibles for the work of assassination. During last week Mrs. Carey was observed to make frequent visits to Dublin Castle, where she had interviews with prominent officials, and the only inference to be drawn from this is that she acquainted the Crown with the important testimony that could be given by her husband, and the authorities, hoping to connect with the conspiracy persons of prominent position, resolved after much consideration to accept Carey as a witness. The Lord Lieutenant, Earl Spencer, was consulted on the matter, and he, after some hesitation, fell in with the views of the Crown counsel. This, I believe, may be accepted as the true explanation of Saturday's surprise. It was readily seen that Carey's new position would provoke great indignation against him and his family, and shortly after the inquiry commenced at Kilmainham on Saturday number of police and marines were marched down to Carey's house to protect Mrs. Carey and children from violence. No demonstration, however, was made, and at night the force of police were withdrawn, two marines, however, being left on guard.

The implication of the Land League by Carey has produced quite a panic among the Land Leaguers, and great efforts are being made to induce people to believe that Carey's evidence is nothing but a clever concoction. The property he now possesses they charge him with having purchased with blood-money. In connection with the grave allegations made by Carey in his evidence that a leading member of the Land League was mixed up in the murder conspiracy, and that the funds were provided by the League, it may be well to mention that a few days after the Phœnix Park murders a proposal was made in the Freeman's Journal that a reward of £1,000 should be offered by the League for the conviction of the assassins. Mr. Patrick Egan, the treasurer, who was then in Paris, wrote immediately that if this were done he should at once resign. As a consequence of this threat the proposition was abandoned

Among the crimes which probably may be charged to the Irish Invincibles are the murder of the Huddys, the massacre of the Maamtrasna family, the killing of Mr. Herbert, of Mrs. Smythe, Mr. Burke at Loughrea, Mr. Bourke and his military escort at Ardrahan, the Castle Island murder, the shooting of Dooloughty, the murder of a Letterfrack policeman, the Dublin tragedies, including the Seville-place, Skipper's-alley, and other murders, and the shooting of a city detective.

Mrs. Byrne, the wife of the secretary of the Land and Labour League of Great Britain, was arrested on Sunday at her residence, was arrested on Sunday at her residence, Gothic-villas, Peckham, on a charge of conspiracy to murder Government officials in Ireland. She was mentioned by Carey in his evidence on Saturday in Dublin as having brought over weapons for the use of the prisoners on two occasions. Her sister taken into custody at the same time, and both were conveyed to the Peckham police-station, where they were placed in separate cells. The sister was discharged in the evening. The police searched the house for docume after the arrest, and took away some which are believed to be of an unimportant cha-

racter.

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A Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19-20, 1883.

THE SILENCE OF THE LAND LEAGUERS.

The House of Commons experienced a bitter disappointment on Monday. All day men had been asking each other whether Sheridan, who was described by the approver Carey, in the course of the inquiry at Kilmainham Court House on Saturday last, as having acted as intermediary between the Irish Invincibles and their London allies, was the person referred to by Mr. Parnell last April as the man "he hoped to make use of and get back from abroad, as he would be able to help him to put down the conspiracy or agitation, as he knew all its details in the West." Naturally, the question was put to the Government soon after the House met; and Mr. Trevelyan had to reply, "We believe Sheridan is the same man. At that moment every one instinctively looked round to see if Mr. Parnell was in his place, and if he would not rise in his seat and repudiate with prompt indignation, accompanied with plain explanations, all manner of connection with a man, or rather with men, who, if Carey's evidence remains unshaken, are as much steeped in blood as they were previously known to be steeped to the lips in treason. But although Mr. Parnell was present he made no sign, and his silence was imitated by all his following. It seems incredible that-considering the horrible revelations of Saturday, which directly implicate in one of the most atrocious acts of this century a man whom Mr. Parnell not only said that he could make use of, but proposed to make use of, for the purpose of bridging the abyss between himself and the Government-neither that gentleman nor any one of his colleagues of the Land League movement had a word to say in exculpation of the responsibility which it is manifest the whole world now more than ever ascribes to them. We are not saying or implying that Mr. Parnell or any member of the Home Rule Party was privy to the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. But it is proved, on his own confession, that Mr. Parnell was in communication with a man who, Carey deposes, was something more than privy to that fearful crime. Under these circumstances, the least Mr. Parnell, and those who act with him, could do, to put themselves right with Parliament and the nation, was without delay to protest their horror at the trade of political murder, their loathing and detestation of persons who are shown to have had any share in its conduct, and their deep regret that the exigencies of their political position should ever have brought them into contact with such execrable villains. But not one word, not one syllable, proceeded from Mr. Parnell or any of his Parliamentary auxiliaries. What does their silence signify? And what inference will the English nation draw from their amazing reserve? Are we to believe that Mr. Parnell and his allies shrink from denouncing murderers, as they once shrank from denouncing the instigators of nocturnal outrage, because they consider that such men and such deeds are the natural outcome and the inevitable accompaniment of the existence of landlords and the continuance of English rule? Does Mr. Parnell not care what is thought of his connection with P. J. Sheridan, of Tubbercurry, of whom he once boasted that he could "make use," and who, it now appears, could make use of others in order to procure the murder of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish? It is idle for any man in Mr. Parnell's position to imagine that he can escape the grave responsibility thus attached to him by main-

cence.-Standard.

taining a pertinacious silence which no

one will mistake for dignity, and no one

will accept as a demonstration of inno-

BARGAINING WITH LAWLESSNESS. It is manifest that in Ireland there are at work below the surface of society anarchical and anti-social forces which, if set free from the restraint of a vigorous Executive and of law firmly administered, are potent enough to bring not only the British Government, but all government, to the ground. These forces are sometimes used by politicians for their own purposes, but the man who dares to use them runs the risk of becoming their slave, their mask, and their tool. Nor is the risk lessened, however remote may be the connexion, however indirect the negotiation, with a movement permanently and irreconcilably hostile to the dominion of law. There is grave and urgent danger of breaking down for the advantage of the enemies of society the system by which society is held together. Let us suppose for a moment that the plan of enlisting the services of Sheridan and his fellows for the suppression of outrages had not been shattered by the Phoenix Park crime, that Carey and his associates had been held back by superior orders from the enterprises on which they had been set, and that Dublin Castle had been "cleared out" more thoroughly, though more quietly, than by the removal of Mr. Burke alone. The whole administrative organization-the magistracy and the police in especialwould have been "reformed," as was demanded at the time in Parliament, to suit the ideas of the new pacificators. Outrages would, no doubt, have diminished, because their diminution, not their manu-

facture, would have served the turn of the triumphant outrage-mongers; and every one would have known the reason why The Government, the law, and the officers of the law would have been exposed to popular contempt, and all real power would have passed into the hands of those who had audaciously and successfully bargained to undo their own work. But the aid of the party thus placed in a position of supremacy would have been, from the first, conditional; it was never pretended that it would be otherwise granted. It would have been withdrawn the moment the Government failed to comply in any single particular with the demands of the politicians who had conducted the negotiation. The country would then have found itself deprived at once of its new guarantee for order and its old protection against disorder, with the administrative system shattered, the magistracy the police discredited and disand organized, the loyal classes dismayed and confounded, the disloyal classes inspirited and aggressive. The struggle to secure the vindication of the law, which Lord Spencer is at present carrying on with energy and determination, would have then been attempted under far more unfavourable conditions. Those conditions, indeed, could scarcely be reproduced now, except by the adoption of a policy like that emphatically denounced the other day by Lord Hartington as insane, which would hand over to the masses-dominated by the spirit shown in the return of Mr. O'Brien for Mallow and the election of Carey as a Town Councillor of Dublinthe control of local administration. Decentralising schemes may be very interesting topics for political speculation, but the situation in Ireland does not admit of setting aside practical necessities for the refinements of theory. If self-government in Ireland means that the magistracy and the police are to be placed under the control of the party of whom Carey is a representative, and that the same party are to be allowed to tax all owners of property at their will, it must only be said that the time is yet far distant when the Irish people can be safely trusted with powers not enjoyed by half the free nations of the civilised world .- Times.

THE PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILL

Leave was given on Monday night, by a majority of 184 against 53, for the introduction of the Bill to amend the Acts relating to Parliamentary oaths. The division was taken in opposition to the advice of the Opposition leaders. They are determined to offer the measure a vigorous resistance; but they are at least content to do so in the regular mode, by opposing the second reading. Their followers, however, have taken the lead into their own hands by resistance at the perhaps, a true initial stage Tory instinct behind this unusual proceed-The Bill is not one which can well be resisted on its merits. It simply applies to the Parliamentary Oath that principle of religious freedom which has been established in connection with almost everything else. If there is one matter on which the modern world seems more clearly agreed than on almost any other it is that religious opinions, or the absence of religious opinions, shall make no difference between men in respect of their civil rights. From the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, to the admission of Jews to Parliament, and thenceforward to the University Tests Act, and down to the Burials Bill of 1880, the uniform course of Liberal legislation has been to remove religious tests and all disqualifications, inequalities, and disabilities which have been imposed on account of religious opinions. Every step in this progressive emancipation has been met by just such opposition as is threatened against the Affirmation Bill, and there are Parliamentary veterans now on the Opposition benches who have raised the same alarms as they are raising now against every measure for extending the principle of religious freedom for the last forty years. The present Bill is in much the same way as those which have preceded it, the abolition of a religious test. The House of Commons, in refusing to allow Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath, has given the oath the character of a test; and it is now asked to remove the test by allowing members who desire to do so to make a solemn affirmation. As a question of principle probably few persons would object to this course. It brings legislation on the question of the Parliamentary oath into harmony with legislation on other points bearing on opinion. But an attempt is made to complicate the question by representing the Bill as specially designed for the relief of Mr. Bradlaugh. The test of a principle, however, is in applying it to the benefit of obnoxious people. The House of Commons, moreover, has previously committed itself to the admission of Mr. Bradlaugh by affirmation, by permitting him to affirm and to sit and vote at his own risk. Objecting to him personally has consequently been overruled. It is a question, moreover, of the rights of constituencies, quite as much as of the rights of individuals. There is therefore every reason to believe that the measure of the Attorney-General will be carried by very large majorities, and will be regarded both by the House and the country as the appropriate settlement of an unfortunate controversy .- Daily News.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, MONDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice walked

and drove this morning, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. The Very Rev. George Connor, Dean of Windsor, had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal Family yesterday. Baron Stockhausen has left, and Baron Plato has arrived at the Castle, in attendance on her Serene Highness the Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont.

The Prince and Princess of Wales witnessed the performance of Impulse at the St. James's Theatre on Monday evening.

Lord and Lady Colin Campbell have re turned to 79, Cadogan-place, from Leigh Court, Bristol, where they have been spend-

ing the autumn and winter. Sir Marteine and Lady Lloyd have arrived at 20, Stanhope - gardens, South Ken-Sir Louis and Lady Mallet have left town for the South of France till after

Sir Alexander Matheson, M.P., Mr., and Miss Matheson have arrived at 38, Hill-street, from Ardross Castle, N,B. The Earl and Countess of Durham have left

Brown's Hotel for the South of France. Lord and Lady Pelham have returned to Brown's Hotel from Sandgate.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY. The Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack at a quarter-past four o'clock.

The Lord Steward brought down her Majesty's gracious acknowledgment of the presentation of the Address of their lordships in

Lord Landowne gave notice that on the 1st of March he would move for a Royal Commission to inquire into the best means of giving the holders of land in Ireland a pro-

giving the holders of land in Ireland a pro-prietary interest in the soil by the purchase of their holdings.

Lord Powis asked when the existing va-cancies in the list of general officers would be filled up, and whether the "special re-commendations" required by Article 20 of the Royal Warrant, as to officers promoted by selection, were made in writing and re-corded in the War Department. In putting his question the noble lord mentioned, without names, some cases of selection, to show that the principle proceeded on by the War Department in those instances was not satis-

Lord Morley, in reply, declined to discuss the qualifications of officers who had been promoted to the rank of General. The responsibility of such promotions rested with the War Department. He could not at present answer the first of Lord Powis's questions; but as regarded the second, he said the special recommendations were not made in

Lord Subeley, in answer to Lord Mount Temple, stated that a committee was to consider the question of the future site of the statue of the Duke of Wellington, which had lately been removed from the top of the arch at Hyde Park-corner.

Lord REDESDALE mentioned that the site opposite to Apsley-house was the one on which the Duke himself had wished to see

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, while admitting that in other respects the ground at the Horse Guards was an appropriate site, stated his opinion that it was too restricted, having regard to the parading of troops which occa-sionally was held there.

Lord Longrond, having appealed in vain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, inquired whether the appointment of a Sister of Mercy as teacher in a National school open to non-Catholic children was not contrary to the spirit and letter of the regulations of the National Board in Ireland. Lord ORANMORE observed that the ladies of

the Roman Catholic religious orders admitted no lay authority whatever, and were, therefore, unfitted for positions in National schools. He Moved for papers.

Lord Carlingford maintained, with the National Board in Ireland, that Lord Long-

ford was mistaken in his interpretation of a particular rule of that Board, which was directed against the exhibition of sectarian emblems or symbols in and on National school buildings, and not against the dresses worn by religious orders. Lord O'HAGAN, as one of the Commissioners

of National Education in Ireland, denied that in the case brought under the notice of the House by Lord Longford there had been any departure from the system that had been in operation for 50 years. Lord LIMERICK, while not sharing in Lord

Longford's objection to have Sisters of Mercy teaching in workhouse schools, agreed with nim in thinking the dress of a nun was a religious emblem. The LORD CHANCELLOR upheld the argument

of Lord O'Hagan, that the dress of a nun was clearly not within the prohibitory rule. Lord Courtown having urged the opposite

The motion was withdrawn, and their Lordships adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY. Sir H. MAXWELL, whose rising was the signal for Opposition cheers, said—I beg to give notice that to-morrow I shall ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant whether one Sheridan, described by Carey in the course of the inquiry at Kilmainham Court-house on Saturday, as having acted as intermediary between the Irish Invincibles and their allies in London is one of the men who conducted the negotiations that led to the release of certain suspects from Kilmainham Gaol -(Opposition cheers)-and of whom the hon. member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) before his release said "he hoped to make use of him and get him back from abroad, as he would be able to help him to put down the conspiracy, as he knew all its details in the West," and with regard to whom the late Chief Secretary (Mr. Forster) said in this House on the 15th May, "It gave me a sort of insight into what had been happening which I had not before, that the man Sheridan, whom I knew, so far as I had any possibility of knowing, was engaged in those outrages, was so far under the influence of the hon, member for Cork that on his release he would get the assistance of that man to put down outrages." (Opposition cheers.)
Lord R. Churchill.—On behalf of my hon.

and learned friend (Mr. Gorst) I beg to give notice that he will move, in view of what has transpired at the Kilmainham Police-court, the following amendment to the Address:-'And we venture to express our earnest hope that the change of policy which has produced these results will be maintained; and that no further attempt will be made to purchase the support of persons disaffected towards your Majesty's rule by concessions to lawless agi-

(Opposition cheers.) Sir S. NORTHCOTE.—I have given to the Chief Secretary private notice of a question which I proposed to put to him, and perhaps it will be more convenient to him to answer it now after the notices given by my hon. friends. My question is "Whether the person described by the witness James Carey before the Court of Inquiry at Kilmainham on Saturday last as P. J. Sheridan, of Tubercurry, is the same person as the Sheridan referred to in the memorandum sent to the Prime Minister and other members of the Government by the late Chief Secretary at the time when the release of the suspects was under consideration in April last, and which was read in this House on the 15th May, 1882." If the right hon. gentleman prefers I will put the question

Mr. TREVELYAN (who was received with Ministerial cheers)-According to the information which the Attorney-General for Ireland and myself have in the Irish Office in London, we believe Sheridan to be the same man who was referred to in the House of Commons. (Opposition cheers.) Absolute certainty perhaps in one sense cannot be acquired as to who any particular person referred to in any particular sentence was, but we believe the man referred to throughout these transactions to be the same. (Hear,

hear.) DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. The adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Sir W. Barttelot, who expressed regret that there was no mention in the Queen's Speech of the topic of agricultural distress, which, he contended, was on the increase. The tenants had already lost more than one-third of their capital, and threatened with another bad year. Among other causes of complaint he mentioned the danger of foreign diseases by the administration of the Cattle Diseases Act, and he also found fault with the Government because they had treated with contempt all the recommendations of the Royal Commission except the compensation for unexhausted improvements. He hoped, however, that they would bring in a good Bill on this subject, and would not attempt to make party capital out

Mr. W. Fowler discussed the recommen- £1 15s. and costs.

dations of the Royal Commission and the defects of the Settled Land Act.
Sir M. Lopes remarked with regard to the subventions of the late Government that they were only granted in pursuance of a vote of the House of Commons which their predecessors had passed over altogether, and the pre-sent Government had imposed new taxes on

Mr. J. Howard doubted whether any perceptible relief could be given by the reduction of local taxation, and dwelt on the difficulty

the farmers equal to these subventions. What

the farmers required from Parliament was

of taxing personal property.

After some remarks from Colonel HarGOURT, impressing on the Government the necessity of taking measures for the relief of agriculture, Mr. Inderwick expressed a hope that the Government would turn their attention to the subject of the Extraordinary Tithe, and would effect a settlement of it. This was possible now, for the sum was small, and the quarrels over it had been fought out with good temper, but ill-feeling would be bred by further delay.

Mr. Gregory echoed this hope, but thought

would be a difficult matter to settle. Mr. Duckham complained that the Government nad promised nothing for the relief of agriculture, and had even postponed the County Government Bill in the interests of the Metropolis. He criticised also the administration of the Cattle Diseases Act, which he regarded as utterly futile.

Mr. MARUM discussed the condition of Irish agriculture, and maintained that in these days of general free trade the Irish small farmer could no longer continue to hold.

Mr. Illingworth pointed out that commercial depression was as severe in many dis-tricts as the agricultural distress. To expect relief from any measure in reference to local taxation was a delusion, but he thought a demand would soon be made for the reorganisa-

tion and reappropriation of the tithe.

Mr. Biddell warned the House that agriculture was as nearly as possible in a bank-rupt condition, and dilated on the anomalies of local taxation.

Mr. Arnold expressed regret that the County Government Bill had been postponed.
After some remarks from Mr. S. Hill, Mr. J. Barclay urged the Government to lose no time in introducing their Tenants Compensa-

Sir W. HART DYKE re-echced the complaints of the silence of the Queen's Speech with regard to agricultural distress, and while promising that the Opposition would give a candid consideration to a genuine Tenants Compensa-tion Bill, warned the Government that if they intended to give the tenant a tenant-right which he had never purchased, they would meet with strenuous opposition.

Mr. Goschen thought that the Opposition

laid too much stress on the grant in aid of local taxation, and agreed with the Government, that county government ought first to be settled on a broad basis before local taxation could be dealt with in a comprehensive manner. Speaking of agricultural depression, he suggested whether it might not be due in a great measure to the depreciation in the price of gold, caused by the demonetization of silver in Germany, and the resumption of specie payments in America, which had led to a general fall in the prices of commodities.

Mr. Chaplin commented in a jocular strain on the new currency explanation of agricul-tural distress, and, while thanking the Government for their promise of a Tenants' Compensation Bill, said he did not regard it as a measure which would do more than palliate the depression of agriculture. He tributed the distress to the weather first of all, but after that to causes such as unfair taxation and foreign competition, and on this last point he criticized severely the Vice-President's administration of the Cattle Diseases

Mr. MUNDELLA, on the other hand, contended that the department had succeeded in extensively checking disease, but to carry out Mr. Chaplin's views would be to add threepence per pound to the price of meat, and no Government would dare to do it.

Mr. J. LOWTHER made some remarks indicating a strong preference for a return to a protective system as the best means of reieving agricultural distress, after which the debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Gorst.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS ACT (1866) AMENDMENT. The House then went into Committee of the whole House, and the debate on the introduction of the Affirmation Bill was resumed by Sir H. Wolff, who congratulated the Government on having come to its senses at last as to the proper mode of dealing with the question. Sir S. Northcote, in the same strain, said he thought it most "dignified to allow the Bill to be introduced and to reserve opposition for future stages. Sir R. Cross and Mr. Newdegate were of a similar opinion, but Mr. Chaplin and Captain Aylmer protested that they would oppose the Bill at every opportunity. In the end, the introduction of the Bill was sanctioned by 184 to 53, and it was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 10 minutes past 1

THE SALVATION ARMY IN GENEVA .- General Booth had an interview with Lord Granville on Monday afternoon. He was introduced by Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P., and presented the following document :- " Miss Catherine Booth and Miss Maud Charleworth, British subjects and officers of the Salvation Army, have been expelled from the Canton of Geneva upon frivolous pretexts, but really for having taken part in private meetings of the Salvation Army in that Canton after the issue of a decree temporarily to suspend the exercises of the Sal-What we desire is-1. Pervation Army. mission for our officers to live in any part of the Republic until they have been convicted before some competent tribunal of some offence against the laws of the country which would render them amenable to expulsion. 2. Liberty for our representatives, as British subjects, at least to hold meetings in such buildings as may be obtainable for such persons as may wish to attend, even if admission be by ticket only. 3. We wish to be allowed to use the buildings which we have hired in Geneva as a bookshop for the sale of our publications. 4. We wish to have liberty to sell our publications to those who may wish to purchase them in any other place in the Republic, provided, of course, that all be done in accordance with the laws of each locality. 5. We should like such a declaration to be made in some way by the Government as would convince authorities abroad that the Salvation Army is 'a movement which ought to command the respect and sympathy of every reasonable man ment for the good of the people, directed and carried on by disinterested persons, who have no aim but to make those who are now disorderly and vicious into good subjects."

ACCIDENT ON A MAIL STEAMER .- An accident occurred on board the Union Steamship Company's mail steamer Arab, outward bound to the Cape, in Plymouth Sound. The vessel had been detained by heavy weather, and on Sunday morning the main steam-pipe burst and the third engineer and two stoke scalded, one of the stokers so seriously that he was conveyed ashore, and taken to the

hospital. A CLERGYMAN CONVICTED OF DRUNKENNESS. -At Colchester, on Saturday, the Rev. Henry Clarke Hewson, vicar of Fingringhoe, near Colchester, was charged with being drunk. It was stated that he drove with a farmer named Green to Colchester on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Albany, and drank ale, whisky, and wine till he was drunk. On returning he drove furiously and assaulted Mr. Green, who knocked him out of the trap in self-defence. The defendant was fined

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT. The twenty-two prisoners charged with being concerned in the Dublin murder conspiracy were brought up again in the Kil-mainham Court-house on Tuesday morning, before Mr. Keys and Mr. Woodlock. The sitting was understood to be a purely formal one for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Act of Parliament which provides that the depositions shall be read over to the prisoners before they are committed for trial. A number of Marines, who were not in uniform, patrolled the space in front of the Court House, and the usual display of constabulary and military was made by the authorities.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, Mr. Keys and Mr. Woodlock, magistrates, entered the court, and the prisoners were then sent for. The first to enter was James Fitzharris, and quickly following him, each man being separated by a constable, came the following:

James Mullett, Joe Brady, Henry Rowles, Thos. Martin, Tim Kelly, Peter Carey, Edward M'Caffrey, Edward O'Brien, Joseph Hanlon, Lawrence Hanlon, Peter Doyle, William Moroney, Daniel Delany, Joseph Mullett, Daniel Curley, George Smith, Michael Fagan, Patrick Delany, Thomas Doyle, Thomas Caffrey, and Patrick Whelan. The Crown was represented by Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q.C., and Mr. Bolton, Crown Solicitor. For the prisoners were Mr. J. O. Byrne, B.L., Mr. Killen, and Mr. Tincler, solicitor. Previous to the entrance of the prisoners Dr. Keys announced, with reference to the case of Patrick Whelan, that he found that the Act of Parliament did not allow them to grant bail in a charge of treason-felony unless by the permission of a special license from the Lord Lieutenant or the Chief Secretary. It would be necessary, therefore, to get this before admitting Whelan to bail. Mr. Tincler asked that a special messenger might be sent for the required authority, and the magistrates consented to act upon the suggestion. A man was accordingly despatched to the Castle, and should the licence be given Whelan will be allowed out on bail in the course of the day, as Mr. Tincler announced that he had the necessary bail in court.

There was little, if any change, in the personal appearance of the prisoners on Tuesday. Brady had resumed his overcoat, the morning being wet and cold. Fitzharris, when he went into the dock, took up a position at the left corner. From there he gazed about all over the court, and by and by got annoyed at a little group in one of the galleries. About a dozen strangers had been admitted, including several officers, and one of them was evidently telling his friends who the different prisoners were. Upon pointing out Fitz-harris, "Skin" called out in an angry tone, 'What are you pointing about?" and glared defiantly up at the spectators, who were greatly taken aback at the sudden manner in which they were brought into prominence. The other prisoners laughed heartily at their companion's show of temper. About half-past eleven Mr. Beard, the magistrate's clerk, commenced the tedious task of reading the depositions. The counsel on both sides closely followed them, and compared them with the transcripts of their own notes, but the prisoners apparently took very little interest in the matter. Those in the front row certainly looked without saying anything to each other but those behind were busily engaged in conversation. It is not likely that they will have another opportunity of meeting together for some time, as until the day appointed for their trial they will see nothing of each other in gaol. Most active of the conversationalists were Timothy Kelly, M'Caffrey, and Daniel Delany, at the back of the dock, while in the centre of the group of prisoners Joe Brady was in earnest consultation with Patrick Delany and Michael Fagan. O'Brien, as usual, held aloof from the others and took no part in the conversation. There is no improvement in the state of his health, and in fact he looked even more pallid than he did on Monday. Tom Caffrey, who may now be stated to be the "gamest" of those most seriously implicated, retained his nonchalant air, leaning carelessly over the front of the dock. He was most of the time busily engaged in chewing tobacco, or something else; but every now and then he turned round to his companions and made some laughing observation, and then returned to his occupation of keenly noticing any movement made by the professional gentlemen or the few spectators in the gallery. The monotonous reading of the depositions continued, Mr. Beard being relieved at the end of an hour by an assistant. At a quarter to one o'clock the Clerk began

to read the depositions of the Informer Kavanagh, and a bustle and movement of interest were for the first time shown by the occupants of the dock. Most of them leaned forward for a moment or two, but then relapsed into their ordinary attitude. When the portion of the evidence was read identifying Fitzharris, that individual broke out into a laugh, and it was some time before he recovered his sere-nity. Tom Caffrey, Joe Brady, Patrick Delany, and Michael Fagan talked earnestly together Mr. O'Byrne, who had previously communicated with the Crown authorities, made an application to the Bench, and asked if there would be any objection to the wives and mothers of some of the prisoners being admitted to the gallery. Dr. Keys immediately granted the application, and the women outside were ushered up to the gallery, which was situated just above the dock. Here they leaned over and saluted their friends among the prisoners. The mother and sister of Brady were the first to gain admission, and they were immediately afterwards joined by the wives of M'Caffrey Patrick Delany, and O'Brien. Some of the who were most respectably attired, kissed their hands to the Prisoners, who returned the greeting; but no word was spoken. James Mullet was allowed to receive two letters, and also to sign a cheque. comers did not pay the slightest attention to the deposition which the clerk was reading, that of James Carey, but stood all the time leaning over the partition, and gazing at their relatives in the dock. A few of the women were moved to tears. The reading of the de-positions was concluded at 2.25 and Dr. Keys, Q.C., addressing the prisoners, said: are about to commit you for trial, and it is our duty to ask whether you or any of you desire to make any statement. If you do i will be taken down in writing, and be used against you in evidence. You are not desired or required to make any statement."

All the prisoners, upon being separately interrogated, replied that they had nothing to say. Martin complained that he had been three times charged with Mr. Field's murder on the evidence of informers, and know if there were any more. Brady, when know if there were any more 'No," as did also Kelly and most of the others, but Tom Caffrey almost shouted out his "No, and Fitzharris said "Not I." The Counsel for the defence next reminded the Crown of a promise to supply copies of certain books which had been seized from the prisoners, and Mr. O'Brien said that certainly the desired copies would be given, as also an early copy of the informations. The prisoners were then committed for trial on a charge of murder and conspiracy. Patrick Whelan was committed for trial, charged with treason felony, bail being granted.

THE ARREST OF MRS. BYRNE.

Miss Byrne gives the following account of her sister-in-law's arrest. She says that shortly after one o'clock on Sunday afternoon Chiefinspector Shaw and Detective Hayes called at 4, Gothic-villas, Avondale-road, Peckham, and asked for Mrs. Byrne. They were admitted and action of the Mrs. Byrne. mitted, and neither Mrs. or Miss Byrne, who were present, had reason to believe that their purpose was to make an arrest. For some time the officers persisted in addressing Miss Byrne as Mrs. Byrne, confusing the identity

of the two ladies. Mrs. Byrne's suspicions were not aroused until she expressed her intention of attending to some trifling duty upstairs, when the detectives declared they would accompany her. During the two hours Inspector Shaw was in the house a strict examination of every room was made, and a bagful of letters and papers collected. In the front room portraits of Mr. Parnell, M.P. (signed) and of Michael Davitt were hanging, together with the red kepi which hanging, together with the red kept which Mr. Byrne wore when serving as a sergeant with the Foreign Legion during the Franco-Prussian War. At three o'clock Mrs. Byrne and her sister-in-law were both requested to go with the officers to Scotland-yard, there to answer a few inquiries. Nothing was said of a warrant, nor was any warrant previously produced when the house was searched. Both ladies were under the impression that they would be allowed to return home. A cab being called, however, they saw the number of detectives present to be five, a fact which increased their fears. They were then driven to Scotland-yard, and Mrs. Byrne was taken into a separate room. Miss Byrne is unaware of what passed, but after some time she was informed that her sister-in-law was under arrest on the charge of being concerned in the Dublin conspiracy. Her astonishment was very great, and she declares her belief that there is not a shred of truth in the allegations there is not a shred of truth in the allegations made by the informer Carey with respect to her sister-in-law. Miss Byrne returned to Peckham, and on Monday was permitted to see the prisoner, who had been conducted to King-street Police-station, Westminster; where she remained for the greater part of the day. Mrs. Byrne, who is only twenty-five years of age, has a young family of three. five years of age, has a young family of three. In August last the accused lady paid a visit to Miss Byrne, in Dublin, and at that time was in a weak state of health. Miss Byrne declares that in the early part of last year her sisterin-law was in a condition to necessitate her keeping within doors. Mrs. Byrne, she says, was born in Ireland, and left her native country when a little girl, returning thither occasionally. Her only visit last year was in the month of August. Mr. Frank Byrne, her brother, Miss Byrne acknowledges, was the secretary of the Land and Labour League of Great Britain. Four or five weeks since, on account of his health, he left England for Cannes. Not having his address she could not communicate with him. A letter with the name of his hotel Miss Byrne supposed to have been taken away by the detectives. Her brother was formerly a grocer's assistant, and married in September, 1876. Mrs. Byrne left for Dublin on Monday evening by the Irish mail, accompanied by three detectives. Shortly before eight o'clock she was quietly appropriate in a sale from Kingstreet Station. removed in a cab from King-street Station, and conveyed to Euston. Few persons recognised her or the detectives, and the prisoner was comparatively unobserved. A considerable number of detectives were on the platform, and remained there until the departure of the mail. A second-class compartment was set apart for the detectives and Mrs. Byrne. The prisoner seemed to feel her posi-

tion very acutely.

It is stated that at King-street policestation Mrs. Byrne listened unmoved to the charge, and made no answer. She is described as of ladylike demeanour and attractive appearance. Miss Byrne is tall and dark,

and apparently of a resolute disposition.

A Dublin Correspondent writing on Tuesday traordinary atternoon been made as to Mrs. Byrne. Carey, on being confronted with the supposed Mrs. Byrne, said she was not the woman. It was Frank Byrne's sister who should have been arrested.

THE IDENTITY OF "NO. 1. A correspondent writes to the Daily Telegraph:—The Government have abundant evidence as to the identity of the mysterious organiser of the "Invincibles," described as 'No. 1." If it be the same person as is suspected in well-informed quarters, his career has been a most peculiar and adventurous one. He is described by some of those who know him well as a Franco-Irish-American, and he is supposed to have been born in the East Indies. It is stated that his military experience commenced as a captain in British East India Service, after which he joined the French army, and during the Franco-German War was elevated to the rank of colonel. Towards the conclusion of the war he came over to Ireland, and brought with him letters of introduction to a number of the leaders of the Irish national movement. The object of his mission to Ireland at that time was to raise a Franco-Irish battalion. Some of the Irish gentlemen to whom he was introduced were not much prepossessed by the stranger, but others give him their confidence, and he therefore received some support. It will be remembered that, during the about £30,000 was raised in Ireland to provide an ambulance service for France; many of those Irishmen who undertook duty in connection with it were much more disposed to fight than to carry the sick and wounded. The mysterious organiser already mentioned found, therefore, little difficulty at Havre in picking from the ambulance service, for active military work, many of the best men who had gone over, and so it happened that a large proportion of Irishmen fought. During the existence of the Land League, it is said that those men, who had then returned to Ireland, were not noticed by Mr. Parnell and the other leaders; but, after the proclamation of the league and the arrest chiefs, an opportunity offered, of which the organiser and others were eager to avail themselves. Some of those who are familiar with the workings of the Land League state that the ample means which seem to have been at the disposal of the assassins were derived from the considerable fund started in America by O'Donovan Rossa, of which John Devoy and others afterwards took charge. It is known that the person now suspected as No. 1," and whose career is here indicated has been in Ireland within the last few months and engaged in the mysterious manner which excited suspicion in some quarters. Although only known to have attained the rank of colonel, he was in the habit of using a visiting card on which he was described in French as "Le Générale," which corresponds with the dignity claimed by him among his Irish associates. His mother is said to have been a Frenchwoman, and his father of Irish birth.

The Dublin correspondent of the St. James's Gazette wrote on Tuesday :- The hatred of Town Councillor Carey among the lower classes in Dublin increases in intensity, and it may safely be said that nothing at all approaching to it has ever before been displayed towards any one—not even excepting Head-Constable Talbot, who played such a conspicuous part in bringing to justice so many of the Fenians, and who was afterwards shot by Kelly. Mrs. Carey is guarded by police when going to mass, and her children dare not show themselves out of doors. Were it not for the police and marines who guard her house, there can be no doubt that it would be attacked. In conversation with a person some days before her husband became an approver, Mrs. Carey said, "If anything happens to my husband I can give such evidence as will incriminate the very highest among them.' The person understood her to mean those occupying a leading position in the agrarian movement. If Mrs. Carey's threats have any foundation it is evident that her husband has not yet told all he knows. Notwithstanding several statements to the effect that the authorities have discovered the identity of "Number One," I believe that the inquiries now being made have not resulted in the discovery of anything to justify the hope of his immediate arrest. There is no doubt that he is not now in the United Kingdom, and it is likely that the Government will have to accept the evidence of persons in England against whom

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PARIS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

FOUNDED 1814.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 22. THE FALL OF TOKAR.
To-day Earl GRANVILLE read a telegram which had been received from Suakim, reporting that the Civil Governor and the Military Commandant of Tokar had, on Wednesday last, undertaken to surrender the place on the following day. No infor-mation of the surrender having actually taken place had been received, and the preparations for landing the troops were being pressed forward.

HOMES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Marquis of Salisbury moved the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the housing of the working classes in populous places, and having re-ferred to the prominence which the question has assumed, urged that full and explicit information was required as to the districts in which overcrowding existed, and the number of persons who suffered from the evils entailed by overcrowding. Lord CARRINGTON remarked that the subject had long engaged the attention of the Government who willingly assented to the motion with the words limiting the

inquiry to populous districts. The PRINCE of WALES, who was loudly cheered, congratulated the House and the country that the Government had assented to the proposal, and stated that having taken the liveliest interest in the question, he felt flattered at being named a member of the Commission. He was also glad that the inquiry would include the rural dis-tricts, as he remembered the deplorable condition of labourers' dwellings on his own estate in Norfolk when he first acquired the property. Having recently inspected localities in St. Pancras and Holborn, he could testify that the houses of the poor there were in a disgraceful condition. Their aim should be to greatly ameliorate, not only the dwellings, but also the general condition of the poorer classes.

After some remarks by the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Wemyss, Viscount CRANBROOK, the Bishops of LONDON and Rochester, and the LORD CHAN-CELLOR, the resolution as amended by the Government was agreed to.

Their lordships rose at a quarter to eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.) LONDON, FBB. 22. THE NEWS FROM THE SOUDAN.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in answer to Sir S. NORTHCOTE, announced that a telegram had been received from General Graham at Suakim, similar to that read by Earl GRANVILLE in the other House. GENERAL GORDON'S PROCLAMATION

Lord E. FITZMAURICE informed Mr. Ashmead Bartlett that the Sultan of Turkey had not given his consent to the proclamation issued by General Gordon at Khartoum. The text of the proclamation had not yet reached her Majesty's Government.

Mr. GLADSTONE intimated that the Government would consider it their duty to examine carefully the question, how far it might be desirable to give publicity to the views and the steps taken by General Gordon from day to day, or how far it might be their duty, in view of the great mission with which he was entrusted, to reserve them. This, however, would not apply to the recent proclamation, in regard to which the Government were under an engagement to the House to pro-

THE PARNELL AMENDMENT DIVISION. The adjourned debate on Mr. Parnell's

amendment to the Address was then resumed. After some conversation the House divided and the amendment was rejected by 81 to 30. The Motion for the Address was then agreed to. THE ANNEXATION OF MERV.

Subsequently, on the report of the Address, Mr. E. STANHOPE called attention to the reported annexation of Merv by Russia and asked for information in relation to the subject, seeing that assurances had been repeatedly given by Russia to this country that Merv should not be annexed. The Russian occupation of the territory of the Mery Turcomans meant that in future Russia would march with Afghanistan. He did not ask for any details of policy, but for a frank and un-ambiguous declaration on the part of her Majesty's Government that they adhered to the policy which had hitherto been held by all parties, that British influence should be paramount in Alghanistan in order that that country might be made a bulwark for India.

Sir C. DILKE promised that papers should be laid upon the table which would put the House in possession of later in-formation than it now had. The action recently taken with regard to Merv was at present the subject of negotiation, and he therefore could not say more than that there was no difference of principle between her Majesty's Government and those sitting opposite. They not only held to the assurances which had been given to the Ameer of Afghanistan but had recently renewed them in very plain terms. Steps had been taken to ascertain the boundaries of Afghanistan upon the side where they were doubtful, and the matter was being very carefully examined by her Majesty's Government. It had been their policy to make Afghanistan strong and friendly, and their efforts had been attended with very great success. We now stood in a stronger and more satisfactory position towards Afghanistan and Beloochistan and upon the North-West Frontier than we had probably ever stood in any previous time. We were in Quetta with the approval of the people of Beloochistan, and by their wish we had formally taken over the government of

that place.

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON exhorted the Prime Minister to make up his mind what the Government should do, and to state it plainly.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE said the Government recognised that with the occupation of Merv by Russia a moment of anxiety had come at which calmness and moderation in action and speech should be observed. He had already announced the Government would lay papers upon the table and communications would be addressed to the Russian Government, which he believed would result in strengthening he believed would result in strengthening the ties of amity and goedwill between the

two countries. After some discussion the subject dropped and the report of the Address was

agreed to. THE RESIGNATION OF THE CHAIR. The SPEAKER then announced that being no longer able to undergo the severe work of the Chair he must ask the House to allow him to surrender into its hands the authority with which it had invested

Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that on Monday he would move a resolution of thanks to the Speaker for his distinguished services in the Chair for more than 12 years, and a further resolution recommending the Right Hon. Gentleman to her Majesty for some signal mark of her

The House adjourned at 10 minutes past

THE WEATHER. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 22. The weather forecast issued from the Meteorological Office for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow says that in the South of England, including London and the Channel, we may expect south-westerly winds, moderate or fresh, mild changeable weather and some rain.

Mild and changeable weather prevailed in London to-day. The barometer at midnight was 29.50, falling; and the thermometer 45. Wind, S. Weather cloudy. Dover.—Wind, N.E., light; sea calm. Channel.—Clear, rainy and mild.

THE PLOT TO BLOW UP THE GERMAN EMBASSY. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23. Leon Farrell, who gave evidence in the recent charge against two men, named Woolf and Bondurand on the charge of being in the possession of explosives for unlawful purpose, is now in custody on a warrant charging him with having committed perjury in his evidence given in the above case. The prisoner is only formally charged, and will be remanded ferred by William Woolf.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JULIUS BENEDICT. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23. The preliminary meeting of the general committee of the Sir Julius Benedict Testimonial Fund took place vesterday afternoon in the saloon of Her Majesty's Theatre. Lord Londesborough presided, and letters were read from the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, expressing their willingness to become patrons of the Jubilee Concerts which are to be given in the Albert Hall on the 6th and 7th of June next, to celebrate the fiftieth year of Sir Julius Benedict's artistic life. It was resolved that the testimonial should take the form of such a sum of money as might be collected, supplemented by the proceeds of the two grand musical performances.

THE SULTAN AND ENGLAND. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23. The Standard's correspondent at Vienna telegraphing yesterday, states it is rumoured that the Sultan will formally protest against General Gordon's proclamation as interfering with his sovereign rights, but there is reason to believe that even if such a protest were made it would merely take the form of a note to Musurus Pacha. adding one more question to those with which he has recently been plying Lord Granville. The Sultan is said to entertain a deep distrust of England, and daily sends long telegrams to Musurus, commanding him to reveal the secret of English policy.

THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM AMERICA. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Notwithstanding the bad weather which has lately prevailed in the Atlantic, some of the large Atla tic steamers, specially adapted for the trade, continue to deliver their cattle in splendid condition and with remarkable immunity from loss.

THE BELGIAN PILGRIMS.

ROME, FEB. 22 The Belgian pilgrims, to the number of nearly 200, were received at the Vatican to-day. The Pope was attended by 12 Cardinals and a numerous body of clergy. Cardinals and a numerous body of clergy.

Leo XIII. praised the ardent faith maintained by the Belgian Catholics, in spite of the efforts made by Anti-Christian sects, and Anti-Socialists, notably those of Freemasonry, who were all leagued against the Church. He conjured the pilgrims not to be cast down, and to have confidence in the final victory of the Saviour dence in the final victory of the Saviour. The Osservatore Romano states that there are seve al Dutch with the Belgian pilgrims, and they have jointly offered a considerable sum of money as Peter's Pence.

THE TRANSVAAL DELEGATES.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.) LONDON, FEB. 23. The Transvaal Delegates waited upon the Earl of Derby at the Colonial Office, yesterday afternoon, to further discuss the proposal respecting the new Convention.

After a number of minor questions had been disposed of the terms of the Convention were mutually agreed upon, and it was decided to affix the signatures on Wednesday next. This will now virtually conclude the negotiations.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

THE SURRENDER OF TOKAR.

CONSTANT BOMBARDMENT.

ESCAPE OF PART OF GARRISON.

DETAILED PARTICULARS. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23. The Times's correspondent says :-Tokar has surrendered to the rebels. Five soldiers have come in who state that the rebels kept up a heavy fire from the Krupp guns and rifles for several days, and many of the soldiers in the town were killed. At last, being unable to defend the works any longer, the Governor sent emissaries on Tuesday to confer with the rebels and to make terms for a surrender. On Wednesday, Adjutant-Major Jacomb Effendi went out accompanied by Maccavi Bey, the Governor of the town. On their return they appropried that the soldiers return they announced that the soldiers must give up their arms. There was a great commotion among the men, many of whom refused to abandon all hope of further resistance. Finally, however, the surrender was arranged on the terms demanded by the rebels. During the night many of the soldiers escaped by passing through the rebel lines. These five men are the first who have arrived, but they report that others are straggling on the road hither. Tokar was finally given up yesterday.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent sends a similar account. He states that a large portion of the garrison escaped during Wednesday night.

The Daily News has received the following telegram from its special correspondent at Suakim:—Five soldiers who have come in from Tokar say that on Tuesday, one lieutenant, two non-commissioned officers and seven men went out of the fort to meet the rebel chiefs and try to make some agreement with them. The garrison was hard pressed by the Arabs, who were firing muskets and guns constantly. On Wednesday Jacoob Effendi and Maccavi Effendi with 150 soldiers went out to the rebels and spoke with them. They returned and announced that to-morrow they would surrender their arms to the rebels. Against this the troops murmured and at night the five took themselves to flight. They report that all who have no women connected with them are coming on behind, and that Tokar has fallen. Probably the rebels have not killed the people. The Daily News' correspondent

Suakim, telegraphing yesterday, at 2.45 p.m., says:—At midday I returned from the camp, where the five refugee soldiers from Tokar were again interrogated. They say the inhabitants first suggested submission, and that the gar-rison followed. Four Greeks, including two women, saved their lives by becoming Moslems. All the officials enthusiastically declared for the new Prophet. The be-haviour of the rebels to the townspeople and garrison is described as extremely friendly and indulgent. This general statement is confirmed by two other refugee soldiers, who came in shortly their five comrades already named. They leit Toka: last night after the work of surrender had, as they say, begun. The two relate that four of the chief townspeople, including the Prefect of Police, went as a deputation to the rebel camp where they were received with much feasting, and assured that if they brought all the garrison into camp with their arms and munitions not one would be touched. The deputation went back with this message which was received with approval, and then the two soldiers ran off to Soukim. The Tokar garrison had 22 rounds for each gun and 40,000 rounds of rifle cartridge; besides, each man had forty rounds in his belt. The story continues that some of the soldiers were willing to fight, but that the officers were o'l for surrender. A proportion of the garrison consisted of blacks, the others are pronounced Arabists, among whom is Maccavi Effendi himself, the Prefect of Police, who is strongly Anti-English. Most of the garrison have families in Tokar, which is rich and fertile, and it is but natural that they should wish to come to terms with Osman Digna, especially as it is universally known that England has advised Egypt to abandon the Soudan. Kassala is practically in the hands of the enemy as we may expect to hear at any moment that whole frontier down to Massowah is in a blaze of insurrection. The steamship Mansoorah with transport for the Tokar expedition has struck on the reefs 22 miles from Suakim.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN LONDON.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23. Mr. J. R. Lowell, United States Minister, and Mrs. Lowell gave an elegant reception yesterday at their residence in Loundes Square. The House was crowdeil with visitors on the occasion of Washington's Birthday. It was a very social gathering, and the rooms were decorated with early and choice spring flowers, together with an ample supply of refreshments. The visitors were rendered very much at home by the host and hostess.

THE RIFF COUNTRY.

TANGIERS, FEB. 22. The news of the settlement of the Riff question is officially confirmed. The foreign colony express great satisfaction at the conduct of the French representative towards a result of such general benefit. The Count de Chavagnac has been recalled by M. Ordega in order to pursue his journey by land, for which he will be provided with an official safe-conduct. Owing to the energy of M. Ordega, the Sultan of Morocco has sent a corps of 2,500 men with four guns to compel the Kabyles of Taffat to indemnity the foreign merchants whose stores have been pillaged.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE FROM LONDON.) AMERICAN CABLEGRAMS.

PRESENT OF THE "ALERT" TO AMERICA. (" DAILY NEWS" TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, FEB. 22. In Congress, yesterday, an official statement from Mr. Frelinghuysen was read, announcing the presentation to the American Government by the British Government of the ship Alert for service in the Arctic expedition now preparing to start for the relief of the Greeley party. the Greeley party. The reading of the statement was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and the Committee for Foreign Affairs was instructed to make a formal and appropriate recognition of this generous gift. Only two members opposed this recognition, Mr. Finerty and Mr. Robinson, who are in a condition of perpetual and irrepressible warfare with Great Britain.

THE "JEANNETTE" EXPEDITION. ("DAILY NEWS" MESSAGE.)

New YORK, FEB. 22.
The bodies of the victims of the Jeannette Expedition were formally received by the City to-day, with an imposing pageant. All the public buildings displayed flags at half-mast. It being a holiday, the streets were thronged with people standing in impressive silence while the procession passed. The procession, comprising 11 hearses, each with its military guard, started from the Battery at noon and advanced up Broadway through the City Hall Park to Brooklyn Bridge, which was crossed to the Cemetery. Mrs. Delong and many relations of the victims, and the survivors of the expedition rode in the procession.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21. Herr Eisendeche, the German Minister, in the course of an interview with a Press reporter to-day, expressed the belief that the explanation given of Prince Bismarck's action in the Lasker incident would be considered satisfactory as showing that no offence had been given and no ill feeling created by the resolution. He regarded the return of the resolution as simply an expression of political views, not indicating an angry feeling on the part of the German Chancellor, and declared that the incident should not cause any ill feeling in America.

BULLION EXPORT FROM AMERICA. ("TIMES" DESPATCH.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 22. The steamer Wieland takes \$200,0000 in gold to Europe from New York, thus beginning the bullion export. Large shipments are expected next week.

THE GREELEY RELIEF EXPEDITION. ("TIMES" CABLEGRAM.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 22. The Greeley Relief Expedition is expected to be ready to sail in April; it will consist of the Alert, Thetis, Bear, and Hope.

THE O'DONNELL INCIDENT. (" TIMES " CABLEGRAM.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 22. The House Foreign Affairs Committee is considering the case of Mr. Hewitt, who is charged with visiting the British Minister in order to break the force of the resolution passed by the House in O'Donnell's case. Mr. Hewitt denies the accusation, and has produced a letter from the Hon. Mr. Sackville West to support his denial: The consideration of the case by the committee led to a quarrel between Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Belmont, the Democratic members from New York, the latter being the chief supporter of the charge. The committee has not yet concluded its inquiries on the subject.

THE NICE CARNIVAL.

NICE, FEB. 22. The bataille des fleurs which took place this day, on the Promenade des Anglais, was a most brilliant and spirited affair. An enormous crowd collected to view the proceedings, and over 1,200 carriages took part in the procession along the

A LOTTERY PROSECUTION. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23. At Manchester yesterday a man named Walter Robert Garland, a teacher of music, was charged with carrying on a lottery, and also with obtaining money by false pretences. The prisoner had advertised a pianoforte lottery which was to take place in Berlin and also advertised for agents. He had obtained sums tised for agents. He had obtained sums of money from agents as security, and this was alleged to constitute the charge of false pretnces. He was committed for trial.

DEATH OF A VETERAN FREEMASON. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

James Newton, the oldest Freemason in England, died at Richmond, Yorkshire very suddenly yesterday morning. For 57 years deceased was "tyler" to the Masonic Brethren having been appointed in 1827 when the Duke of Sussex visited Richmond. For many years he worked with the renowned Matthew Greathead, the centenarian who died in his 102d yéar. Deceased was in his 89th year.

BRIGHTON ELECTION. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23. Sir Henry James and Mr. Fawcett will address a meeting at Brighton in the Dome on Thursday next in support of Mr. Romer's candidature and the Conservatives are trying to secure the presence of Lord Randolph Churchill and other prominent members of the Conservative party to assist Mr. Marriott. The nomination has been fixed for Thursday next and the polling on the following Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS MESSAGES (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23. The speech of the Prince of Wales in the House of Lords last night was the first that he has ever delivered in that

Assembly.

M. Clémenceau, accompanied by Admiral Maxse and one or two other gentlemen, last night visited some of the poorest quarters of the East End of London.

It was decided at Sheffield yesterday to

erect a building in Weston Park, at a cost of not less than £15,000, to accommodate the collection of paintings, value £80,000, recently left to the town by the late Mr. Mappin, of Birchlands. Earl and Countess Granville entertained.

among others, M. Clémenceau, the French Ambassader and Mme. Waddington, Count and Countess d'Aubigny at dinner, on Thursday evening, at their residence on Carlton House-terrace.

The Earl of Pembroke has somewhat The Earl of Sandwich is making steady

progress. Sir Bartle Frere still maintains his strength. Mr. John P. Hullah, the well-known Musician, died on Thursday evening last

at a few minutes before seven o'clock. The difficulty between Lord Spencer and the medical profession has terminated satisfactorily, the Lord Lieutenant having cancelled the recent order that the wives of the physicians and surgeons to his Excellency should not be permitted to take their places at the drawing-rooms and State balls along with the wives of the other official members of his staff in attendance on Countess Spencer.

The following telegrams appeared in our Second Edition yesterday :-THE SOUDAN WAR.

FALL OF TOKAR.

LONDON, FED. 22.
A message is posted in the window of the Daily Telegraph office to the effect that "Tokar has surrendered," but without any details.

The Times learns from Khartoum that all the Egyptian troops have received orders to return to Cairo. They will be preceded by Colonel Coëtlogon and Ibrahim Haidar, who will make the necessary arrangements for their reception. It is believed that the Bashi-Bazouks will follow, and that Khartoum will remain under the protection of the Soudau troops. tion of prisoners. Gordon Pacha has placed boxes in various parts of the city to receive petitions or other accounts of the grievances of the inhabitants. He has received advices leading to the belief that the Senaar route will be open in a few days. He has informed Colonel Coetlogon that Khartoum is as safe as Cairo. The city, he added, had undoubtedly been in danger, in consequence of the bad ad-ministration of the Governor, Hussein, and it was on that account that the inhabitants had become favourable to the Mahdi.

SUAKIM. FRB. 22. A letter from Kassala states that the garrison in that city, numbering 1,500 men, has sufficient stores to hold out for another fortnight.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

WITHDRAWAL OF CHINESE TROOPS. LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Haiphong correspondent of the Times says it is stated on good authority that the Chinese intend to evacuate Bac-Ninh. A few Chinese forces have arrived at Hai-Nan from Lungmin, on the Tonquin frontier. The French troops are in excellent spirits.

NEW BOHEMIAN THEATRE. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

PRAGUE, FEB. 22. The opening of the elegant new Bohemian Theatre here is regarded as an interesting and important event to the Slav races. Excursion trains, even from Moravia and Poland, bring crowds to the city, and the streets are enlivened by strange and picturesque costumes.

THE MADAGASCAR OUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 22. Advices from Madagascar, via the Mauritius, mention a rumour that M. Baudais has resumed negotiations with the Hovas ostensibly for the purpose of exchanging prisoners, but with the real object of making arrangements for the suspension of hostilities until the settlement of the Tonquin question.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES. President of the Republic has com muted the sentence of death pronounced against the man Brette, convicted at the Eure and Loir assizes of infanticide, and Cyvoot, the Anarchist assassin, convicted at the Rhône assizes for murder by dynamite, into hard labour for life.

The London police yesterday advised their Paris confrères that they suppose they have in custody the runaway collector of the Eastern Railway Company of France, whose evasion with 109,000fr. in cash was reported in our preceding issue.

with 109,000fc. in cash was reported in our preceding issue.

Two successive reports of firearms startled the residents of a house in the Rue Halfe on Thursday evening. An engraver, named Laroulaudie, aged 60, in a state of delirium tremens, had fired twice at the concierge of his residence, fortunately without effect, and then locked himself up in his room. On the police breaking open the door, it was found that the man had taken laudanum in the interval, but not in sufficient quantity to endanger life. The police proceeded to lead him to the station, but the prisoner, again drawing the revolver from his pocket, directed the weapon athis own head, and fired. Death was instantaneous.

M. Francia, the celebrated sculptor is dan-

was instantaneous.

M. Francia, the celebrated sculptor is dangerously iff. He was seized, on Thursday with an attack of gout which has reached the region of the heart and the medical attendants held out but scant hopes of recovery.

M. de Gatines, the rising young painter, recently gave an attractive musical reunion to celebrate his return from Nice, where he had been engaged as scoretary to the Fine Arts Section of the Exhibition. Many of the first operatio instrumentalists and other per-

formers of celebrity contributed to the even

formers of celebrity contributed to the evening's amusement.

Advocate - General Loubers enriched the
French language with a new expression in
his summing up on the suit between the
actor, Marais, and M. Koning, director of the
Gymnase. M. Marais, he said, left the
Gymnase, where he played leading parts, to
play the reflets at the Porte St. Martin,
Reflets are things which shine with a, borrowed light, and the simile is a very happy
one.

one.

The balloon Hirondalls, mounted by the aeronaut Lhoste, left Hyères at 3 p.m. on Thursday, and alighted three hours afterwards in the plains of La Crau. A smoker accidentally allowed a spark to fall against the balloon, which immediately caught fire and exploded, a child being seriously injured.

A man whose identity has not been established has committed suicide by hanging himself to a lamp-post opposite No. 252, rue de Rivoli.

de Rivoli.

At Bordeaux, M. Jean Bernard, published of the journal La Fédération, has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of 100fr., and Charles Bernard to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 200fr., and both jointly to damages amounting to 1,000fr., for publishing a slander on M. Caubin, Inspector of Police.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS

MR. BRADLAUGH.

The Times says:—The decision of the Conservative meeting with regard to Mr. Bradlaugh's case was of more urgent importance, for the Northampton return was to come at once under the notice of the House. At once under the notice of the House. At questior time, accordingly, when the Speaker read a letter from the newly elected representative of Northampton giving a conditional pledge not to attempt to come to the table for the purpose of again taking the oath until the Courts of Law have determined the points to be raised in the pending action for penalities, the leader of the Opposition rose to move that the resolutions adopted on the 11th inst. be reaffirmed. Those resolutions declare that Mr. Bradlaugh shall "not be permitted to go through the form of taking the oath," and direct the Serjeant-at-Arms to exclude him from the precincts of the House unless he shall enter into a general undertaking not to disturb its proceedings. Sir Stafford Northcote's position, however inconvenient it may be, is strictly logical. The House has again and again decided that to allow Mr. Bradlaugh, after his public declarations, to take the oath would be a scandal, and, unfortunately, the majority have at the same time take the oath would be a scandal, and, unfortunately, the majority have at the same time refused to open the door by which persons sharing Mr. Bradkaugh's opinions might enter without bypocrisy or profanation. These decisions coming into conflict with the wishes of the constituency of Northampton have produced, and are likely to continue to produced, during the existence of the present Parliament at any rate, the painful scenes which Sir Stafford Northcote and the Prime Minister were agreed in deploring on Thursday. But we are unable to see how the situation has been altered, as to see how the situation has been altered, as Mr. Gladstone conceives it to be, by the Attorney-General's intention to sue Mr. Bradlaugh for the penalties incurred by his alleged illegal votes on the 11th inst. The Courts of Law may decide that Mr. Bradlaugh was in-competent to administer the dath to himself, or that he was competent to do so, or, what is or that he was competent to do so, or, what is most probable, may decline to pronounce any opinion whatever on a matter exclusively for the cognisance of the House of Commons. But it is not clear how the judgment of the Court could exclude further controversy, even if it were adverse to Mr. Bradlaugh. He would be sure in that case to carry the base to the Court of Appeal and the House we would be sure in that case to carry the case to the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords; whether the Government if defeated would show an equal readiness to appeal may reasonably be doubted. The House had to deal on Thursday with a new case, presenting the same characteristics as those previously determined, on principles which, be they right or wrong, have been at any rate consistently asserted. The strictly togical view of the matter was obscured by the somewhat warm speeches of Mr. Labouchers, Lord Randolph Churchill, and the Home Secretary, but finally the House passed Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution by a majority of 226 Northcote's resolution by a majority of 226 against 173. The difficulty remains to embarrass all parties concerned, and especially those who unwisely rejected a feasible and, on the whole, reasonable solution last year. CONSERVATIVES AND THE SPEAKER-

CONSERVATIVES AND THE SPEAKERS SHIP.

The hearty and spontaneous welcome afforded to Sir Stafford Northcote at the meeting of Conservative members at the Carlton Club on Thursday, was a sufficient answer, says the Standard, to the rumours which have recently been current in certain interested quarters that he no longer commanded the confidence of the Party in the House of Commons. The gathering was not called for the purpose of any such expression of feeling, and that fact alone adds to the value and significence of the demonstration. The main object of the meeting was to consider the question of the Speakership, and, as we anticipated, it was resolved by a unanimous vote to support Mr. Arthur Peel. The decision will meet with general approval in the Party and the country. There may be occasions when the Opposition might legitimately decline to concur in the Ministerial choice. It is even conceivable that circumstants. decline to concur in the Ministerial choice. It is even conceivable that circumstances might arise which would render protest imperative. But it is in every way more gracious and more expedient that the Speaker should be called to his high office by the unquestioned voice of the Commons. Whatever his previous Party connections may have been, from the moment he assumes the duty of the Chair he is clothed with the authority and oughly to enjoy the confidence of avery the Chair he is clothed with the authority, and ought to enjoy the confidence, of every rection and every member. We do not suppose that any person at all worthy of the dignity would permit any recollection of the circumstances of his election to affect him in the exercise of his functions. But in such a care it is only seemly that the form should correctly and with the substance, and that the officer who represents the House should receive his mandate by no partial vote. The dignity of the Chamber is the common concern of all loyal subjects of the Crown, and Mr. Arther Peel, in his task of manual man the order of its proceedings, may count upon the goodwin reel, in his task of maintaining the or its proceedings, may count upon the go and co-operation alike of those who been his political triends and his ability and that he will not claim their neutrons vain. On one who is married in the office speaker the duties of the post cannot he case hit cash; and hir Plat, succeeding he does to an official of suca fong experient and admirable pitts as Sir Honry is

SHIP.

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PARIS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

PARIS: PRICE 40 CENTIMES OUT OF PARIS: 45 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21-22 1883.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S DEBATE. The debate on Mr. Gorst's amendment to the Address had not been brought to a conclusion on Wednesday when the hour of adjournment was reached. There are still several speeches to be looked for, without which the discussion must be pronounced inadequate and imperfect. Mr. Parnell, it may be assumed, will have something to say; Mr. Forster may claim the right to give his own account of his resignation and its causes; Mr. Trevelyan must vindicate the Irish Executive against the attacks of the Land League party; Lord Hartington, no doubt, will feel called upon to close the debate on behalf of the Government; and possibly Sir Stafford Northcote may recognise a similar obligation on the other side. Wednesday, however, was not barren of interest, apart from the well-worn controversy respecting the Kilmainham negotiations. O'Brien, the recently-elected member for Mallow, and Mr. O'Donnell disclosed to the House the sentiments with which the Land League party contemplate their arraignment at the bar of public opinion. Mr. Jesse Collings furnished an example of the fatal passion for phrase-making and theorising by which a certain school of politicians confuse English policy and entrap Irish Nationalists into insane and hopeless enterprises. Mr. Plunket and the Attorney-General for Ireland stated, though from opposite benches, the plain and simple conditions under which alone the elementary functions of a Government can be discharged in the face of organised crime and avowed disloyalty. It is something more than remarkable that the speech of Mr. Jesse Collings-a pillar, we believe, of the Birmingham organisation-should have been delivered immediately after the speeches of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. O'Donnell. The explanation, no doubt, is to be found, as the Attorney-General for Ireland gently hinted, in the fact that Mr. Collings's contribution to the settlement of the Irish difficulty was concocted in the study, without reference to what has happened or is happening either in the House of Comm or in the police-court at Kilmainham. Infinite mischief is done, as Mr. Plunket urged, in his comments upon Mr. Herbert Gladstone's utterances at Leeds, by recklese statements for which the Government and the Liberal party are held responsible in Ireland. One of the leading organs of the Irish Nationalists has already pointed in triumph to the spectacle of "the son of the Prime Minister denouncing the Castle and declaring it the worst Government in the world." It will be well for Mr. Chamberlain to take the earliest opportunity of averting a similar mistake in respect of the opinions of Mr. Collings, which, according to the Attorney-General for Ireland, are likely to be seized upon by Irish agitators and the Irish popu-

lace as a justification for political and agra-

The Daily News says :- In the very

sensible and well-reasoned speech of Mr.

rian crimes .- Times.

G. W. Russell on Wednesday night one point of general agreement in the debate was brought out. It seems to be now admitted on both sides that the Coercion Act of 1881, which followed on the rejection of the Compensation Act, was not the proper measure to meet the crisis. We wentured at the time to express the opinion that the locking up of the men who had conducted the public agitation would not stop the outrages, but would rather tend to throw the whole movement into the hands of the secret societies. The event proved the correctness of this anticipation. The assassination societies grew and flourished under the Coercion Act; and the attempts on the life of Mr. Forster, and actual murders which were not only planned but carried out, were designed while the chief leaders of the Land League agitation were in prison, though the frightful double assassination in the Phœnix Park was committed after their release. The mistake of this policy of arbitrary arrest is now admitted on both sides of the House. The one point of agreement among all the speakers has been satisfaction, in Mr. Russell's words, that we have got rid of the old Coercion Act. We are quite willing to grant to Mr. Plunket that it is the vigorous use of the extraordinary and effective powers which the Crimes Act has given the Government of Ireland to which much of the success in the repression and discovery of crime is due; though it is difficult to understand the ground of his complaint as to the time at which the change of policy was adopted. To say that the Crimes Act would not have been passed so early except for the assassinations in Phœnix Park is to say that the startling and unexpected proofs of the existence of a murderous conspiracy quickened the action of Parliament. The case was more urgent than was thought by anybody. Nobody knew of the villainous organisation which was dogging Mr. Forster's steps. He drove about the Irish capital in complete unconsciousness of the apparently accidental circumstances which prevented the execution by a nest of assassins of their murderous purpose. Is it any wonder that the sudden revelation of the conspiracy should have quickened the action of the Ministry? In his admirablyreasoned and forcible speech at the close of Wednesday's discussion the Attorney-General for Ireland pointed out that the Crimes Act was in preparation long before the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke; and Sir William Harcourt had previously shown that it had the sanction and approval of Mr. Forster before he left the Cabinet. The new policy, so far as it was a new policy, was adopted, not because of any event. It neither originated in the Kilmainham release nor the Phœnix Park murders. It was entirely due to the general perception that the first Act. which both sides of the House of Commons had regarded as sufficient, had not succeeded, and that the time had come to

take another course.

A POSSIBLE SOURCE OF DISQUIET.

The publication of the names of the eighth-or, if M. Fallières is to be counted, the ninth-French Ministry since the defeat of the Broglie-Fourtou conspiracy will excite neither great hope nor great apprehension. As long as each successive administration has no better foundation to stand upon than the shifting quicksand of the present Chamber, its presumptive vitality is so small as to detract very greatly from the interest of any speculations as to its policy. In one respect, however, the new Ministry compares very favourably with the two or three which have come and gone since the downfall of the brief Administration of M. Gambetta. It contains a large proportion of the pre-sent parliamentary ability of France. M. Ferry, whatever may be thought of his statesmanship in general, has at least displayed great skill and acquired much experience in the Department over which he has once more chosen to preside. M. Martin Feuillée, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and M. Raynal are men calculated to strengthen any Ministry, and the experiment made in the appointment of M. Charles Brun to the Ministry of Marine is, at any rate, a hopeful one. But the name which will attract the greatest attention, as it has caused the greatest surprise, is undoubtedly that of M. Challemel-Lacour. In the late Ambassador in London M. Ferry secures a colleague of unusual ability, of literary distinction, and-what is even more to the purpose-of great oratorical gifts. But it is neither M. Challemel Lacour's excellence as a writer and as a debater, nor yet the staunch Republicanism of his whole career, which gives the chief interest to his appointment, but his recent attitude on the Proscription Bill especially in its bearing upon foreign affairs. The question of the Princes is the first difficulty which confronts M. Ferry, and there can be little doubt how he means to deal with it. General Thibaudin, who is retained at the Ministry of War, is notoriously willing to undertake the responsibility of placing the Princes now in active service on the retired list. M. Challemel-Lacour's appointment will be regarded as a warning to foreign potentates that the attempt to exercise any influence, direct or indirect, in favour of the Princes will be firmly repulsed. And so, no doubt, it ought to be. Whatever may be thought of the policy of an exceptional treatment of the Princes, the question is plainly one for France alone. But in order to convey that necessary lesson it is not necessary to assume an attitude of defiance, nor to presume, as M. Challemel-Lacour unfortunately did in his able recent speech in the Senate, that if a measure " be calculated to strengthen France, to eliminate the causes of division still existing in France, you may be sure that foreign Powers will regret it and censure it if they can possibly do so." Apart from their inaccuracy, the spirit of these words is not one which is likely to ensure M. Challemel-Lacour a quiet time in his new post, or to soothe the not unnatural irritation felt in some quarters at the appointment of General Thibaudin. One can only hope that the sound judgment which led M. Challemel-Lacour at the time of the Joint Note to discourage M. Gambetta's too sanguine eagerness for action will now temper his suspicion of foreign Powers with the necessary regard for their susceptibilities. It is not only, however, the difficulties which he may encounter with the "Courts, Governments, and Chancelleries" of Europe which suggests a feeling of regret that M. Challemel-Lacour has not been entrusted with some other portfolio than that of Foreign Affairs. In many respects the new Minister represents what is best in the Gambettist tradition, but he is not free from some of its more dangerous characteristics. Only quite recently he took pains to identify himself with the Forward School of politicians, to whom France owes the conquest of Tunis and the difficulty with Madagascar. The question of Egypt has passed of the dangerous phase, and M. Challemel-Lacour knows far too much about it to be likely to disturb the comparative harmony at present prevailing with reference to it in the councils of the great Powers. But for France herself there are unlimited possibilities of evil in the revival of the meddling policy of the Empire, and even the slightest suggestion of such a danger must cause all her well-wishers a certain feeling of disquiet .- Pall Mall Gazette.

THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW. - The composition of the forces (as far as the Home District is concerned) to be assembled at Brighton on Easter Monday has now been forwarded to the Adjutant-General (Lord Wolseley), and is as follows:—Cavalry.— Middlesex Yeomanry, 50. Artillery.—Hon. Artillery Company's Field Battery, 63 officers and men, and four nine-pounder rifled muzzle-loader guns; 2d Middlesex (Customs) Artillery, 400; and 3d Middlesex Artillery, twelve 20-pounder rifled breech-loader guns, 542 of all ranks; total, 1,005 and 16 guns. Engineers.-1st Middlesex, 536; 1st London, 400; and 2d Tower Hamlets, 500; total, 1,436. Infantry.—1st Middlesex (Victoria) R.V., 117; 2nd (South) Middlesex R.V., 500; 3d Middlesex R.V., 402; 4th Middlesex (West London) R.V., 340; 5th (West) Middlesex R.V., 334; 6th Middlesex (St. George's) R.V., 329; 7th Middlesex (London Scottish) R.V., 500; 8th (South-West) Middlesex R.V., 481; 9th Midllesex (Harrow) R.V., 150; 10th Middlesex R.V., 552; 12th Middlesex (Civil Service) R.V., 230: 13th Middlesex (Queen's West-minster) R.V., 638; 14th Middlesex (Inns minster) R.V., 638; 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) R.V., 80; 15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) R.V., 437; 16th Middlesex (London Irish) R.V., 610; 17th Middlesex (North) R.V., 553; 18th Middlesex Rifle Regiment, 750; 20th Middlesex (Artists) R.V., 425; 21st Middlesex (Eighburgh R.V., 532; 21st Middlesex (Finsbury) R.V., 502; 22d Middlesex (Central London Rangers), 500; 23d Middlesex (London and Westminster) R.V., 500; 2d London R.V., 777; Tower don and Westminster) R.V., 500; 2d London R.V., 550; 3d London R.V., 777; Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, 450; 2d Tower Hamlets R.V., 492; 1st Surrey R.V., 314; 3d Surrey R.V., 410; 5th Surrey R.V., 313; 1st Volunteer Battalion West Surrey Regiment, 445; 2d Volunteer Battalion West Surrey Regiment, 445; 2d Volunteer Battalion West Surrey Regiment, 441; 3d Volunteer Battalian Surrey Regiment, 431; 3d Volunteer Battalion West Surrey Regiment, 350; 1st Bucks R.V., 471; and 1st Oxford (University) R.V., 176— Total, 14,596. The total force thus to be supplied from Major-General Higginson's command is a little over 17,000 of the four arms, thus:—Cavalry, 50 sabres; Artillery, 1,005 and 16 guns; Engineers, 1,436; and Infantry, 14,596. Middlesex, ol course, furnishes the largest quota, 10,495 officers and men, representing 25 regiments; next to which is Surrey, with 2,713 (seven regiments); the City of London, 1,790 (four regiments); the Tower Halmets, 1,442 (three regiments); Bucks, 471; and Oxford, 176.3

THE MURDER CONSPIRACY.
THE SUPPOSED "NUMBER ONE."
The following statement from General

Macadarris has been sent through Messrs. Coudert Brothers, solicitors, Paris, to the newspapers: -"Please publish the most emphatic denial

to the infamous accusation made against me with regard to the Irish conspiracy. I have this day invited inquiry at the hands of the British Embassy, and have taken immediate steps to ascertain the source of such a cruel

Thomas Fitzpatrick, who was arrested in London some days ago, charged with having been engaged in the conspiracy to murder Government officials and others, was on Thursday brought up at the Dublin police-court. The detective in whose custody he was having stated that he had no evidence to offer against the accused, he was discharged.

The Dublin correspondent of the Standard wrote on Wednesday night:-Mrs. Byrne, who was arrested in London, and discharged here, on Carey failing to identify her, left Dublin to-night for her home

in Peckham. The Castle authorities here are still actively pursuing their inquiries, with a view to ob tain evidence confirmatory of that given by Carey and the other informers. Witnesses Carey and the other informers. Witnesses continue to be privately examined at the Lower Castle Yard, and some of them are detained at Exchange-court. Inquiries are being made all over the world for "No. 1." As to the suggestion that General Macadarris is the man wanted the cutberities are is the man wanted, the authorities are well aware that at the time Carey met "No. 1 General Macadarris was at Odenberg. Tha his name was unknown to Carey is believed. It is untrue, as stated, that Carey was in communication with the authorities for six months past. Carey gave his evidence only when all hope was gone of establishing an alibi, which he endeavoured to make the instant he left

the Park after the murder. It is said that the Government have obtained possession of documents connected with the late Land League which it is alleged afford a clue to where some of the mor went. An abundance of money is now forth-coming for the defence of the prisoners. Carey's defection, however, is felt to be a severe blow. Carey is said to have written a letter of sympathy to Miss Burke, after her brother's murder. The defence of the prisoners is kept a secret beyond the general statement that, as the Crown case stands, evidence will be forthcoming to prove an alibi for some of the Accused, and to disprove the statement of the approvers on certain points. It is alleged that the parents of one of the Crown witnesses will be examined for the defence. All the Crown witnesses who who are in a dependant condition are being supported in the house that was used as the commissariat for the Land League Suspects when in Kilmainham. At that time there was

no guard on Rosemount. Now a strong guard of Marines is on duty day and night. Joseph Smith has been again examined in private at the Castle. His statement agreed

with that of Carey.
In the Queen's Bench to-day, an applica-

tion was made that John Burke, Francis Burke, Patrick Burke, Wm. Greeson, Patrick Greeson, and Anthony Ryan, who were in Nenagh Prison awaiting trial on a charge of conspiracy to murder George Johnston, John Smith, and Samuel Arnold, at Upper Church, co. Tipperary, on the 18th January last, might be amitted to bail. It appeared that Johnston had made an affidavit that he was was in the employment of the Property Defence Association in charge of a house and farm at Upper Church with John Smith, Samuel Arnold, and James Morrison. On the night of the 1st January, about ten o'clock, they went to the house of John Ryan, half a mile off, for candles, all of them armed. Approaching the house they saw a crowd of fourteen men. one of whom said, "Here's the Emergency Men; we have them at last; we will murder them." Smith said if they attempted to interfere they would fire on them. Some of the crowd said they were Moonlighters and did not care for the revolvers. They then separated and proceeded to surround Johnston and his companions. Smith gave directions to fire over their heads, and Johnston and Smith both fired. Wm. Greeson attacked Smith, knocking him down. Patrick Greeson and Francis Burke joined in the struggle. Johnston was knocked down by three who threw him into a dyke, and kicked and struck him on the head. They endeavoured to take his rifle, but he held it. Arnold was also knocked down and cried out that the prisoner John Burke was on top of him. Similar affidavits were made both by Samuel Arnold and George Smith identifying the prisoners as being present. Smith stated that he fired three shots. Counsel contended there was no evidence of conspiracy there being nothing to show that the prisoners were in the least aware of the approach of the caretakers. As there was no reason to suppose the prisoners would not appear for trial, he thought a clear case for bail had been made out. Mr. Ryan, Q.C., resisted the application, and submitted it was clear there was an organised attack, and that but for the courage and determination of the three caretakers, they would not be alive to tell the story. The Court refused the application.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the

Irish National League was held on Wednesday, in the rooms of the late Land League, in Sackville-street, Mr. John Clancy, the hon. secretary, said that up to the present the total number of County Branches formed was 349, and of these 209 had complied with the fundamental rule of the League, viz., to send up 75 per cent. of all the money received to the Central Committee. A circular had been sent to the branches requesting them to send sent to the branches requesting them to send forward any complaints they had to make of police surveillance or interference at their meetings. In response he had received a great number of complaints, which showed interference by the police of a very decided character. The chairman, Mr. M'Donald, said intimidation of such a kind was not what should be expected from a Liberal Adminis-tration. (Hear, hear.) The meeting soon afterwards terminated.

ENGLAND AND MADAGASCAR.

The following declaration between the Governments of Great Britain and Madaga scar amending Article V. of the Treaty of the 27th June, 1865, was signed in the English and Malagasy languages at London, on the 16th instant:—The Government of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, being desirous of making more satisfactory arrangements as to the holding of land by British subjects in Madagascar, have agreed as follows :-Article V. of the Treaty between Great Britain and Madagascar of the 27th June, 1865, is cancelled, and in lieu thereof the following Article V is substituted:

"Article V .- British subjects shall be permitted, as fully as subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, or as subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, to rent or lease land, houses, warehouses, and all other kinds of property within all parts of the dominions of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar which are under the control of a Governor duly apointed by the Malagasy authorities. Prorided always that all leases of land held by British subjects shall be registered at the British Consulate, and also by a Malagasy official appointed for that purpose; but the said provision as to registration shall not apply to any lease made before this Article shall come into force, but the registration of such lease shall be optional. And her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar fully allows her subjects the right of renting or leasing such property ac-

cording to their own pleasure, and according to the terms of time and money which may be agreed upon between lessor and lessee. But it shall be distinctly understood that Malagasy subjects are prohibited by the laws of their country from the absolute sale of land to foreigners. British subjects shall be at liberty to build on land rented or leased by them houses of any material they please; and her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar engages that British subjects shall, as far as lies in her power, enjoy within her dominions full and complete protection and security for themselves and for any property which they may so acquire in future, or which they may have acquired already before the date at which the present Article shall come into force. In the case of unreclaimed land—i.e Crown lands, British subjects shall deal directly with the Malagasy Government, which binds itself to afford all reasonable facilities to all persons desirous of leasing the same. British subjects, however, shall not be allowed to erect fortifications on such leased or rented lands, or to do anything thereon contrary to the laws of Madagascar. All lands leased or rented by British subjects shall be subject to the same, and not to any higher, tax than that to which lands rented or leased by subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation would be liable. In the event of a British subject dying in Madagascar, and leaving houses, lands, or other property, the persons who are entitled thereto according to British law shall receive possession of the said property, and the British Consul, or some one appointed by the British Consul, may proceed at once to take charge of the said property on their account. British subjects may freely engage in their service in any capacity whatever any native of Madagascar not a slave or a soldier, who may be free from any previous engagements; such engagements may be executed by deeds signed before a British Consul and the local authorities, but are liable to be determined should the services of persons so engaged be required by the Queen, or on their own application, after due notice. No domiciliary visits shall be made to the establishments, houses, or properties possessed or occupied by British subjects unless by the consent of the occupants, or in concert with the British Consul. In the absence, however, of any consular officer, the local authorities may enter, after giving due notice to the occupants, whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that stolen property or persons escaping from justice are concealed on the premises. No British subjects residing in Madagascar shall have the right of entering the house of any subject of the Oucen of Madagascar against the will of the occupants."

The present declaration shall come into force on the 1st September, 1883, and it shall have the same force and duration as the aforesaid treaty of the 27th June, 1865; which shall, except as hereby amended, retain its full force and effect. In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised for this purpose, have signed the present declaration, and have affixed thereto their seals. Done in duplicate at London, the 16th day of February, 1883.

(Signed) GRANVILLE. RAVONINAHITRINIARIVO, 15, Honours, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Chief Ambassador of her Majesty the Queen of Mada-

RAMINARAKA, 14, Honours, O.D.P., Member of the Privy Council, Ambassador of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar.

POLITICAL ITEMS. (FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

We understand that if Mr. Parnell speaks at all on Mr. Gorst's amendment, he will limit his remarks to a few sentences. He holds the opinion, expressed by Mr. Goschen on Tuesday night, that debate on matters con-nected with the Phenix Park assassinations is premature whilst the trial is pending. Very strong dissatisfaction exists amongst

the Parnellites in view of the prospect of their leader moving the amendment to the Address of which he has given notice, and which arraigns the action of the Executive in Ireland and the administration of the Crimes Act. Urgent representations have been made to him of the undesirability of taking that course. But up to Wednesday evening Mr. Parnell had not changed his opinion as to his duty in the matter. In the event of a division being taken, considerably less than half the Parnellites will follow their leader into the

Mr. Lyon Playfair will formally resign the Chairmanship of Committees as soon as the report on the Address is brought up. It is then the custom for the Leader of the House to name a day for Supply. Mr. Playfair will thereupon tender his resignation, and Lord Hartington will give notice of his intention to Hartington will give notice of his intention to nominate Sir Arthur Otway as his successor. We understand that on moving that Sir Arthur Otway take the chair in Committee of Ways and Means, Lord Hartington will state the views of the Government as to the future tenure of that office and with respect to the

arrangements to be made in regard to casual Mr. Denis O'Conor, one of the members whom Sir John Mowbray proposes to nominate on the Committee of Selection, is detained at home by illness. There is, we believe, no immediate prospect of his being

able to resume his Parliamentary duties. We hear that the Danubian Conference is expected to conclude all the important part of its business by the middle of next week. The final sitting will be occupied with drawing up the protocols. The Bulgarian delegate, who was not admitted to the Conference, was told that he should communicate his views through the Turkish Ambassador. We be-lieve that he declined to avail himself of this

medium of approaching the Conference. The Committee of the National Liberal Club met on Wednesday, and elected 240 members. It is expected that the premises at Northumberland-avenue will be ready for the reception of the members of the Club in May or

The total amount subscribed by the friends of Lord F. Cavendish for a memorial of the late Chief Secretary is between seven and eight hundred pounds. This has been quietly subscribed in response to a private circular sent out by Lord Richard Grosvenor, who will in a few days close the subscription

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Evelyn Moore. The Duke and Duchess of Albany walked out. Her Majesty, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, walked and drove, and Princess Beatrice rode out this morning, attended by the Hon. Evelyn Moore. The Duke and Duchess of Albany

drove out. The Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department, had an audience of her Majesty to-day. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with her Majesty and the Royal Family on Monday last. Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded Lady Southampton as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Dean Wellesley Memorial Committee. at Mr. Boehm's studio, in the Avenue, Fulham-road, on Wednesday morning.

Princess Christian visited the Prince and

Princess of Wales on Wednesday, and re-

mained to luncheon.

The Earl of Sandwich has left Grosvenorquare for Hinchingbrook House, Hunts.
The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe has returned to Mount-Edgeumbe, Plymouth. Earl Cairns has returned to Lindisfarne,

ournemouth. Countess Stanhope has sent out invitations or a reception on Saturday night. Lord and Lady Alington and family have urrived in Grosvenor-street, from Critchell,

Lady Harriet Bernard and Ladies Bernard have returned to town from Ireland. Mr. Frederick and Lady Lucy Calvert have rrived at their residence in Upper Grosvenor-

street from Folkestone. Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, died at Tatton Hall on Wednesday night from a severe attack of bronchitis. His lordship, who was in his seventy-seventh year, had been in failing heaith for some time. He was the first Baron Egerton of Tatton, and represented Lymington in the House of Commons in 1830, and North Cheshire from 1832 to 1858. He was raised to the peerage in 1859. He was Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire and chairman of the Cheshire quarter sessions. He is succeeded in the title by the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, the senior Con-servative member for Mid Cheshire; and a vacancy is thus caused in the representation of that division. At the general election of

1880 the division was contested by two Con-1880 the division was contested by two Con-servatives and two Liberals, the result of the poll being as follows:—Hon. W. Egerton (C.), 3,868; Mr. P. Egerton-Warburton (C.), 3,700; Mr. G. W. Latham (L.), 3,374; Mr. V. K. Armitage (L.), 3,247.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.") Lord Hartington is building a new house t Newmarket on the site of the residence in High-street which was for several years in-habited by him and Mr. Chaplin. Mr. Leopold Rothschild has considerably enlarged his house, and Mr. Houldsworth is making extensive improvements at Green Lodge. It is expected that Park House, which adjoins the Jockey Club rooms, will be let. Lord Stamford held it and the paddocks behind on a long lease. Exning House, which was bought with the estate by the Jockey Club, has been let with its gardens and grounds to Lord and Lady Cardross. It is probable that after this year there will be a second summer race-meeting at Newmarket on the July course. A splendid white-tailed eagle was shot last week in Houghton Forest, on the Duke of Norfolk's property. Its wings measure nine feet from point to point. The bird is to be stuffed, and will then be placed amongst the fine collection of similar objects at Arundel Castle.

A property was sold last week at Aberdeen which has obtained a world-wide fame among agriculturists. I refer to Tillyfour, where the late Mr. McCombie, M.P., farmed for so many years, and where he bred the polled cattle with which he secured the best prizes season after season. Tillyfour was offered for sale in Edinburgh, a few months after Mr. Mc-Combie's death, at £30,000, but there were no bidders. Last week it was put up at £23,000, and was knocked down without competition to Mr. Begg, the tenant of the famous Lochnagar Distillery on the Queen's Balmoral estate. Tillytour exte which 1,200 are arable, 400 hill pasture, and 300 wood.

Mr. Boucicault recently sent Mr. Irving a present of American dainties, which were served at some supper-parties which have been given in the Beefsteak-room at the been given in the Beetsteak-room at the Lyceum, after the performance. Mr. Irving's opinion having been required, he telegraphed to the donor: "Our verdict is, Perfect. Perfect terrapin; the finest soup known. Canvas-backed ducks ethereal." A celebrated novelist, who visited the States a few years ago, gave up all engagements in order to dine with a gourmet twelve days running on canvas-backed ducks and champagne,

I have received the following letter from General Booth:—
General Booth presents his compliments to the editor of Truth, and begs he will examine the Army's statements of account contained in the US Letter Way 1882 "sout herewith Salvation War, 1882," sent herewith.

"Salvation War, 1882, sent nerewith.

It is amusing to be asked for balance-sheets just after the publication of the seventeenth, audited, as these always have been, by an able firm of accountants.

I will look into the accounts, all the more as the General appears to be starting a banking

establishment.

Miss Charlesworth has published her experiences at Geneva. I think that the authorities of that Canton would have acted more wisely had they allowed the representatives of the Salvation Army to hold meetings with closed doors. At the same time, the police had a perfect right to call upon the young lady, who advertises herself as aide-de-camp to "la Maréchale" Booth, to show, by something more than her mere statement, that her parents had given her permission to form one

of the invading army, for she is only sixteen

years old. I remember a somewhat similar thing oc curring once to me. I was about seventeen, and I arrived at Aix-les-Bains. At that time there was a public gambling establishment there. I sat down, and won several thousand francs. I was then told that the Commissaire de Police wished to see me. He asked me whether I had the written permission of my parents to gamble at public establishments. On my replying that they had not furnished me with any documentary permission, I was told that I could not be allowed to play any longer. Now, gambling and holding prayermeetings are not precisely the same thing, but the principle is the same, and is, moreover, a

perfectly sound one.

At a recent card-party at the house of popular London dentist, the counters used were false teeth. At first the ladies present seemed very sensitive about touching the little white heaps, but, as the evening wore on, the more false teeth each fair dame pos-sessed, the happier she seemed. When the counters were totalled-up at the end of the game, there were only three more than had

been originally given out. It is impossible to say when Mr. Gladstone will return from Cannes, for the very good reason that no one, including himself knows. He is well pleased with his holiday, and has a sort of general idea that it is likely that it will extend beyond Easter. But he is impulsive. He may make up his mind to retire entirely from the political arena, or he may some morning, on reading, perhaps, an allusion by some Speaker in the House of Commons to the Kilmainham treaty, come back by the next train. In the meantime, the leadership of the party seems to be in the hands of a triumvirate, consisting of Lord Hartington, Sir William Harcourt and Lord

Granville. If the Fourth Party can hinder it, there will be little legislation this year. They will pursue the tactics that they adopted during the autumn session. Every bill brought in by Government will be exhaustively discussed, and when it gets into committee there will be half-a-dozen amendments to each clause. Thus, whilst the Government business will be delayed, the front Opposition Bench will be extinguished, and so two birds will be killed at the same time.

When Mrs. Byrne was arrested, her sister swallowed a piece of paper. An emetic was suggested, but it was thought that the paper, on being restored to the light of day, would not retain very legible writing.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH BY FIRE.—St. Philip's Mission School Church, Stratford, was on Tuesday night totally destroyed by fire, which is believed to have been caused by ignition of escaped gas. The church, the iron sides of which were at one period of the conflagration red hot, was completely gutted.

THE RISE OF WAGES IN FRANCE. Everything throwing light upon the condi-tion of the working classes in France is of special interest just now, when we have evidence of the revival of Socialist agitations and of Imperialist intrigues. As our readers know, the Socialist agitators contend that the working classes are "exploited" by the bourgeoisie, and that their condition is becoming worse and worse; in other words, as Prince Krapotkine put it the other day, that while the rich are growing richer the poor are growing poorer. On the other hand, it is maintained that the working classes have benefited by the great prosperity of the past thirty years more than any other class of the community. At first sight the statistics of wages undoubtedly bear out these of wages unmobiled hear out these assertions. Thus we find from statistics furnished by Mr. Crowe, the Commercial Attaché to the British Embassy in Paris, that wages have risen in Paris, in the short period between 1875 and 1882, from 40 to 60 per cent. For example, day labourers were paid in 1875 at the rate of 40 centimes an hour, and last year they received 60 centimes, exactly 20 per cent. more than seven years previously. The wages of skilled stone-cutters in the same time rose from 75 centimes to 1 franc 20 centimes, those of building carpenters from 60 to 90 centimes, plumbers from 4 francs to 5 francs, carpenters from 5% francs to 8 francs, and so on. It must be borne in mind, however, that the condition of those engaged in the building trade in Paris is exceptional. The late Emperor after the coup d'état endeavoured to attach the working classes to his Government by giving them well-paid employ-ment. He therefore undertook to rebuild Paris, and necessarily the rate of wages rose rapidly, though the result was not very satisfactory to the Emperor, for not only were the workmen ardent Republicans, but, as was proved in 1871, they imbibed communistic principles. Since the fall of the Empire the Paris Municipality has found it necessary to continue in some measure the policy of the Empire, and at the same time the rapid growth of Paris in wealth and trade led to a great development of building. It is said roughly, we know not on what authority, that there are at present about 300,000 persons dependent upon the building trade in Paris. This great activity of building exceptionally raised wages; yet it is surprising that after all the works of the Empire the rise of wages in the building trade during the past seven years should be so great as from 40 to 60 per cent. It must be added, however, that while the rise of wages in Paris was greater than elsewhere there was also a very marked rise throughout the whole of France. France is steadily increasing in wealth, while its is almost stationary, and the scarcity of labour therefore necessarily increases wages. The rise would be still greater were it not that there is a constant immigration of Belgians, Italians, and Germans, who help to keep down the rate of wages. But in spite of the immigration, the rise in the rate is constant and considerable. It would be a mistake, however, to assume that the improvement in the condition of the working classes is as great as would seem to follow from the rise in the rata of wages. In the first place, the heavy taxation caused by the war has added to the prices of most things, and the recent expiry on foreign goods has still fur-aised prices. Although, therefore, duties ther raised prices. Although, therefore, the condition of the working classes is unquestionably better than it was formerly, it is not so much better as the rise in the rate of wages would imply. Moreover, it is to be recollected that for a series of years now there have been bad harvests, and that bread, therefore, is dearer than it otherwise would be in consequence of the need of importing large supplies. And, lastly, there has been a very great failure year after year of the wine-crop. The contention, then, of the optimists is not borne out by the fact, notwithstanding the strong support it receives from the statistics of wages. But still less is the argument of the Socialists true. The fact is that there has been during the past quarter of a century a great improvement in the con-

> THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE SAVAGE CLUB.

dition of the working classes; but the im-

provement in the standard of living has been

so much greater that working people in France

really feel themselves as poor as ever .- Daily

News.

The Prince of Wales presided on Wednesday evening at a soirée at the Savage Club, of which his Royal Highness is an honorary member. The proceedings were opened by a lecture "On the late Campaign in Egypt," delivered by Mr. Melton Prior, one of the special artists of the Illustrated London News. The lecture was accompanied by pictorial illustrations, and gained for its author a vote of thanks, proposed by the Prince. Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, after the lecture, presented to his Royal Highness on the part of the Club an enormous album containing the photographs and the autographs of all the members, as a souvenir of the honour done to the Club when he last dined with them. The Prince of Wales, in reply, said—Brother Savages,—I have very great pleasure in thanking you for the very handsome and acceptable present you have pre-sented me this evening. I can assure you I have not forgotten the compliment you passed me in electing me to be a member of your Club, nor the pleasant evening I spent in this room. I am sure it will be a great gratification to me in the future to possess the photographs and the autographs of my brother Savages. Your honorary treasurer (Sir P. Cunliffe Owen) has alluded to a subject which has occupied a great deal of my thoughts during the past year—namely, the establish-ment of the Royal College of Music, which, I hope, will before many months have passed be open and at work (applause). The reception you have given to the reference made to this enterprise by Sir Cunliffe Owen leads me that you will not fail to give a good reception also to a suggestion which I desire to make. I am sure that a body which includes so many men eminent in the musical profession will entertain with pleasure a proposal that the Savage Club should give an entertainment, the proceeds of which should be devoted to the creation of a scholarship in the Royal College of Music. (Applause.) It might be called the Savage Club Scholarship. I am certain that such a thing would set a good example to other Societies, and would render a valuable service to the community at large. If this idea should find favour in your eyes, I would propose that the scholarship should be confined to the sons and daughters of men and women professionally associated with literature, science, art, and the drama, distinctions relating to which are, we all know, qualifications for membership of this Club. (Applause.) On the motion of Mr. J. Radcliffe, seconded by Mr. Somers Vine, the following resolution was then present lowing resolution was then passed unanimously:—"That this assembly of members of the Savage Club do cordially approve of the suggestion of his Royal Highness the Wales, chairman, which has for its object the founding and endowment of a Scholarship in the Royal College of Music, to be called the Savage Club Scholarship, and that the Committee of the Club is requested to take all necessary steps for carrying his Royal Highness's proposal into effect." Mr. Barry Sullivan proposed, and Mr. Tegetmeier seconded, "That a record be made of the suggestion of the Prince of Wales, and that the same be signed by his Royal Highness." The Prince having again expressed his thanks, his Royal Highness was entertained at supper, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the pleasant manner peculiar to the members of the Savage Club,

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LATEST TELEGRAMS

THE SOUDAN. OSMAN DIGNA'S POSITION.

GENERAL GORDON AT KHARTOUM.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

WARNING TO THE REBELS.

BAKER PACHA IN BRITISH UNIFORM.

OPINIONS OF CONTINENTAL PRESS. (" OBSERVER " MESSAGES.)

CAIRO, FEB. 23 (7.50 P.M.) General Gordon has issued a manifesto from Khartoum, informing the insurgents that the Sultan, "the Commander of the Faithful," intends to despatch a great army to conquer the country. He exhorts them to accept his offers of peace in order to preserve themselves from Turkish in-

No further news has been received from

SUAKIM, FEB. 23. Three hundred men of the 10th Hussars are embarking for Trinkitat.

A steamer arrived from Trinkitat tonight, and reports that all was quiet there. Admiral Hewett, Major-General Graham. and Baker Pacha, with the staff of the Tokar expedition, left here this morning

for Trinkitat. Spies who have arrived here report that Osman Digna, with large numbers of rebels, is still encamped on the scene of the late engagement with Baker Pacha's troops. They add that the insurgent leader is eager for the fight and confident of victory. The battle is expected to take place in the course of a day or two.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.) Colonel Messedaglia, who, with the late Gessi Bey, fought for years under General Gordon in Upper Egypt, is lying dangerously ill at Suakim. He was one of the Italian officers under Baker Pacha, and was severely wounded in protecting Baker Pacha's retreat

CAIRO, FEB. 23. Lieutenant-General Stephenson has telegraphed to the British Government for instructions in the present position of affairs. None have yet been received. Pending their arrival Major - General as been ordered to hold Trinkitat should he receive undoubted confirmation of the fall of Tokar.

Baker Pacha, on leaving Suakim for Trinkitat, wore a British uniform.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25. The Morning Post telegrams from Constantinople, yesterday, state it is positively asserted at the Porte that a Convention has been signed by the King of Abyssinia and the Mahdi. The victories of the Mahdi appear to have created a great impression in Abyssinia. King John's neutrality will be compensated by the cession of a port and a considerable aggrandise-

ment of territory.

One of the Berlin papers says it would be impossible to tell which is more offensive to English amour propre, the sarcastic comments of the independent Press or the Jesuitical compassion of some of the Ministerial organs in dealing with the present Egyptian imbroglio. It would be childish to deny that England's fiasco in Egypt is commented upon all over Germany with evident satisfaction.

The Tagblatt ridicules Mr. Gladstone who after the battle of Tel-ef-Kebir caused the victorious army and representatives of the Indian Contingent to march through London to consolidate his Cabinet. "More than parades," says the journal, "will now be needed to consolidatate British influence in Egypt. English troops will not be sufficient to repair the blow inflicted by the Mahdi's hordes on British prestige, and possibly Indian Contingents will soon be required in India to avert, if not too late, Russia's advance."

The latest intelligence received at Suakim on Saturday, says the Morning Post, is very unfavourable. Kassala is stated to be surrounded by the enemy, and to have but 20 days' supply of provisions. Moreover, the Governor is not to be trusted, and he is believed to be a partisan of the Mahdi. He has, it is feared, already surrendered without fighting. If Kassala has fallen, the task of relieving Khartoum, should that be necessary, will have been rendered much more difficult

than before. The Daily News' correspondent at Suakim, telegraphing on the same day at noon. states that two soldiers who arrived that morning from Tokar confirm the accounts already telegraphed respecting the surrender. They say, however, that the ammunition in the garrison was not so abundant as reported by the previous refugees, but much more plentiful than alleged by the officers of the garrison. Both state that the townspeople first advised submission, as the latter were terrified by the firing of the Krupp guns which the victors at El Teb captured and turned upon the town. Some of the besiegers found way into the town in comwith the deputation sent to treat with the rebels, and these did their best to persuade the people and the soldiery to surrender. The soldiers, however, being told they must yield their weapons, were alarmed, and at first refused to give them up on the ground that they feared a massacre. The soldiers were asked to decide by the morning whether they would lay down their arms, and in the night these two escaped. Both and in the night these two escaped. Both are well-known here, and are recognised by the inhabitants. Before they fled the soldiers generally agreed to surrender. Both made for Trinkitat, but finding the but finding the way blocked by the rebels turned in the other direction. They estimate the number of rebels at 5,000 to 7,000, all assembled near the scene of the last battle and all eager for fighting. Previous to the battle they say the soldiers and tribesmen showed no signs of organisation, and were scattered

Baker Pacha's defeat convinced the Arabs throughout the country that the Mahdi and Osman Digna conquered by miraculous power, and are invincible, consequently also the groups and tribes are now united into something like a compact body. Telegraphing later the same correspondent says:—The fall of Tokar has had a great effect in Suakim. It is the common talk in the bazaar that Osman Digna will speedily attack us, in which case the people say the native soldiers, as well as the inhabitants, will declare for the Mahdi and massacre the Europeans. Be it understood, I give this simply as the popular talk. During the last two days visitors from the outside, calling them-selves members of friendly tribes, have been unusually numerous. They look

suspicious. The march against the enemy from Trinkitat is expected to begin in three days. It was arranged that to-day we occupy Fort Baker on the mainland, two to three miles from this camp. General Graham, Admiral Hewett, General Baker, with his aide-de-camp, arrived at Trin-kitat yesterday. The troops have been steadily landing for the last two days. The 42d Regiment will occupy the seaward end of the encampment, which now presents a striking contrast with its appearance when filled by the Egyptian rabble. Both officers and men are im-

patient for the expected conflict. Yesterday, at Suakim, General Sartorius received a message from Mahmood Ali, the chief of the so-called friendly Sheikhs, who figured in General Baker's negotiation, that he, Mahmood, was pressed by the Hadendowa tribes, who were stealing his cattle, and that if the Government did not assist he must make terms with the rebels.

Mahmood Ali was never very trustworthy. The Cairo correspondent of the Daily News yesterday says a telegram arrived at 7 p.m., from General Graham, saying that the enemy was in possession of Baker's earthworks, between Trinkitat and Teb. Cavalry were sent on to reconnoitre. Gen. Graham will not advance for two or three days. The officers at Tokar were disaffected, and the commander capitulated. Some of the loyal troops escaped during the night. Colonel Coetlogon, with the Governor of Khartoum, and 2,000 troops, was sent away by General Gordon to Berber yesterday morning. All the stores having been destroyed, and the archives and letters burnt, and the guns spiked. Many telegrams have been received from General Gordon, but they are not of public importance. As he considers the socalled Turkish rule the greater of the two it instead of the slave-trade. He says, if England finds the money to conquer the Soudan and suppress slavery, then, but not till then, will he advocate holding the Soudan.

The Bishereen Tribes, south of Berber, are said to be revolting because they have not received promises of the remission of half the taxes as have the other tribes about Khartoum,

The Alexandria correspondent states yesterday that tenders are invited for stores and provisions for twelve months from next April for the Army of Occupation, which will be raised to 10,000 men.

Yesterday the Standard correspondent at Suakim states that a spy who had been sent to one of the friendly tribes has returned, and says that as they were coming down to Hanboub, the rebels attacked them and took 73 of them prisoners with 50 camels laden with grain. He reports that it is the intention of the enemy to attack us here to-morrow night. The steamer Mansourah got off the reef this

FRANCE AND TONQUIN.

RETREAT OF CHINESE. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.

A despatch from Haiphong yesterday states that intelligence received from an Annamese source confirms the accounts already telegraphed of the decrease of the garrison and the intended evacuation of Bac-Ninh and of the retreat of the

Chinese troops through Langson and

Caobang.

RUSSIA AND THE AMUR. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.) LONDON, FEB. 25.

An advice from St. Petersburg states that a long list of names was submitted to the Emperor on Saturday for occupying different posts in the Amur territory.

No considerable importance is attached

to the reported rising of peasants near Tscherkask.

THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25. In reply to a memorial asking for the reprieve of Charles Kite, hawker, now lying under sentence of death for the murder of Albert Miles, at Bath, by stabbing, the Home Secretary on Saturday stating that, after taking into consideration the whole case, he cannot advise her Majesty to grant a reprieve. The execution is fixed for to-day, at Taunton.

On Saturday the Governor of Kirkdale Gaol received an intimation that the execution of Michael McLean and Patrick Duggan, convicted at the Liverpool Assizes of the murder of a Spanish sailor, and of Sarah Mallinson and William Smart, of the murder of a young woman by procuring abortion, will take place on the 10th of March.

WAR IN ZULULAND. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25. The Times has received a message from Durban, dated yesterday, stating that another battle between Usibepu and Mnyamana is imminent, the former being resolved to terminate the latter's interferences. The loyals in the Reserve Territory regard the payment of taxes just now as a hardship, unless they are guaranteed from attack. Cetewayo's body is over the district, and though inspired by one purpose did not act together; but FOOTBALL MATCHES.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.) LONDON, FEB. 25.

ENGLAND V. IRELAND. The third International Match under the Association Code between the representatives of these countries took place at Belfast in the presence of several thousand spectators. At the close the victory was left with England by eight goals to one.

LANCASHIRE V. MIDLAND COUNTIES The annual encounter under Rugby Union Rules between the representatives of these counties came off at Moseley, and attracted a large company. Lancashire, who had matters much their own way, won by six goals and three tries to

HAMPSHIRE V. SUSSEX.

In the presence of a large number of spectators the Rugby Union representatives of these counties played their return match at Worthing. Hampshire were the victors by one goal and three tries

LANCASHIRE V. CLEVELAND ASSOCIATION.

This match was decided at Middlesborough in the presence of a good attendance of spectators; Lancashire winning by four goals to one.

THE LONDON CHALLENGE CUP. OLD ETONIANS V. OLD FORESTERS.

These teams met at Kennington Oval to settle the question of supremacy. Neither side being able to accomplish anything of a definite character the game ended in a draw, one goal each.

THE LARGEST SAFE IN THE WORLD.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25. The largest safe ever constructed has just been built at Liverpool at the Phænix Works of the Milner Company. It weighs nearly 40 tons, is 18 feet square and at its thinnest part is over half a foot thick. It is built in sections and may with comparative ease be taken to pieces from the inside but from the outside it is unassailable. The doors are very massive, the whole being composed of steel and wrought iron plates. The safe is designed for the custody of official and State documents.

ARCTIC VOYAGING. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25. Saturday, an amusing and instructive lecture on Arctic voyaging was given by Dr. Rae, F.R.S. The lecturer explained that the calamities which had been suffered by the great navigators was chiefly due to the fact that the men accompanying the expeditions were ignorant of the conditions under which they were to live, and had to gain their experience afterwards. Parry's men were snowed up for a whole winter from not knowing how to use snow shoes. The lecturer produced many Arctic implements and interesting specimens to enliven the proceedings and form the subject of the thoughts of his hearers. The lecture was in every way most appropriate, and much appreciated.

PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25. The Division List of the House of Lords on the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's amendment is remarkable as showing that, with the exception of the Duke of Bedford and Lord Camperdown, the Liberal Peers voted against the interests of the farmers. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon's amendment, which was carried by a large majority, was in strict conformity with the resolutions passed by the House of Commons in July last, and was intended to strengthen the hands of the Privy Council in preventing the importation of foot and mouth disease.

Sir Stafford Northcote is to second the vote of thanks to Sir Henry Brand to be moved this evening by the Prime Minister. The Government measure for regulating the hours of polling at Parliamentary elections will encounter a vigorous opposition in the Commons. On the motion for going into committee, Mr. Warton (Bridport) will ask the House to reject the measure altogether, and Mr. Stanhope will move that it be referred to a select committee.

The Lord Chancellor is at present engaged upon a scheme whereby the existing circuit towns are to be re-arranged and grouped so as to obviate the waste of time which is now so frequently occasioned by the Judges finding no business to dispose of on their arrival at some of the smaller assize towns. It is said that an Order in Council embodying these new rules will very speedily be obtained, and that the new arrangements will come into operation at the summer assizes, which will be held in July next.

In the House of Commons this evening 52 questions are to be put to Ministers, and there are 15 orders of the day, of which 10 relate to Government business. Of the 53 questions on the paper 25 will be put by Irish members.

CRITICISMS ON THE GLADSTONE CABINET. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Popolo Romano, commenting on the division in the House of Commons, says: -" People will be greatly mistaken if they believe that the victory obtained by Mr. Gladstone will assure long life to his Cabinet. The Egyptian question is not settled because Sir Stafford Northcote's motion has been rejected any more than it is settled on account of Gladstone's statements. That Mr. question has great influence on the situation. and may from one moment to the other upset the Ministry if they insist on preaching a policy of vacillation such as they have pursued for the last two years. Meanwhile there are symptoms of dissatisfaction on the part of the Powers at the turn taken by Egyptian affairs, and there are rumours of proposed negotiations and conferences. We sincerely hope this may

THE CHINESE AND BAC-NINH. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25. The Morning Post's correspondent at St. Petersburg states a telegram has been received there from Hong Kong to the effect that notwithstanding the difficulties hinted in Admiral Courbet's last despatch to the French Government with regard to the results of an attack on Bac-Ninh, orders, it is stated, were transmitted from Paris to lose no time in pushing on operations. The Chinese are erecting important works of defence, and are animated by great enthusiasm. Torpedoes have been successfully laid as far as five miles

THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

from the forts.

mined on.

LONDON, FEB. 25. It is stated with regard to the tour of the English Cricketers in Australia, next autumn, that the men who have already signed engagements to go with the team are Ulyett, Bates, Flowers, Barne, and Maurice Read. In addition to these wellknown players there will, of course, be the promoters of the trip, Alfred Shaw, Arthur Shrewsbury and James Lillylwhite. An application was recently made to Shaw and Shrewsbury to send out two English professionals to coach the Philadelphian Cricketers, prior to the tour of the latter in this country. Flowers and Peate have been named; but up to the present no arrangements have been absolutely deter-

THE END OF THE "GREAT EASTERN." (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25. Messrs. E. de Mattos and Co., of London, have purchased the Great Eastern steamer with the intention of converting her into a coal hulk to lay at Gibraltar. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has granted permission to have her secured near the Rock.

THE BLENHEIM GALLERY. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Morning Post says :- The rumours which have been circulated by unauthorised persons with regard to these celebrated pictures are not justified by facts. Under Lord Cairns' Act the High Court of Chancery will have to be applied to for its that Court there may or may not be opposition to the application, but in any case the Gallery has not been sold to any foreign State, and a distinct and deliberate sanction will have to be obtained from the High Court before it can be parted with to any purchaser whatever.

Berlin, Feb. 23.
The National Zeitung of this evening expresses a wish that the Press would show some reserve in discussing projected purchases of works of art from England by the Government so as to avoid interfering with the conclusion of any negotiations that may be in progress. The journal states that it is in a position to deny the statement connecting the Crown Princess with the purchase of the Blenheim Gallery of the Duke of Marlborough by the administration of the Prussian Mu-

THE TURIN EXHIBITION.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.) LONDON, FEB. 25. News from Rome says the work for the Great Industrial Exhibition which is to be inaugurated by the King and Queen of Italy in the Valentino Park in Turin on the 20th of April is progressing satisfactorily. The number of exhibitors, not including the Government exhibition associations, is 13,708. Southern Italy is largely represented. The Mediæval castle and village constructed on the banks of the river, and intended to give an idea of Italian feudal life, will be a great attraction. Crossing a rustic path visitors will arrive in front of an old gateway leading to the village where the shops and manufactories will be fitted up entirely as they are known to have been 400 years ago. The Majolica manufactories and the inns will be at work, and the personnel attired in the costumes of the day. But the most wonderful attraction will be the castle itself, a huge fine building completely furnished and fitted up in the style of the epoch. The Syndic, Count Sambrey, and the members of the Executive Committee are untiring in their efforts to assure the success o the Exhibition, which will be one of the finest and most interesting ever held in Italy. Arrangements are being made for a special train from London to Turin via Mont Cenis, with return tickets available for 40 days. The trains would leave Charing Cross at 8 in the morning, and

THE WEATHER. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

arrive at Turin next day at noon. Carriages

would run direct from Calais to Turin

LONDON, FEB. 25. The weather forecast issued from the Meteorological Office for the 24 hours ending this day says that in the South of England, including London and the Channel, we may expect north-westerly winds, light or moderate and fine coo

Showers fell in London yesterday morn ing, followed by a dull afternoon. At midnight the barometer was 29.85, rising; and the thermometer 40. Wind, N.W. Weather clear and much colder. DOVER .- Wind, S.W., light; sea calm

THE INDUCTION OF THE REV. T. T. EVANS, B.A. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

CHANNEL.-Clear, fine and mild.

LONDON, FEB. 25. The newly-appointed Rector of St John's, Miles Platting, took place on Saturday afternoon. There was a crowded congregation, but no attempt at distur-

(BY SPECIAL WIRE : FROM LONDON.) AMERICAN CABLEGRAMS

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN CINCINNATI.

SELLING CORPSES TO DOCTORS.

NEW YORK, FEB. 24. A negro, who has been arrested at Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati, has confessed that he and an accomplice murdered another negro and his wife and adopted daughter in order to sell their bodies to the Medical College, for each of which they received \$15. The affair occurred last week. No blame in the matter is attributable to the College authorities.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN THE

UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, FEB. 23. The Cattle Commissioner appointed by the United States Treasury to investigate the late outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Maine reports that all the animals attacked have recovered. The Commissioner expresses the belief that no case of the disease now exists in the United

AMERICAN IMPORTS.

New York, Feb. 23.
The week's imports amounted to \$9,648,000, of which \$3,863,000 were dry goods and the remainder merchandise.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. OTTAWA, FEB. 23.

In to-day's sitting of the Dominion House of Commons the Ministerial resolutions in favour of a loan of \$22,500,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railway were agreed to, and the Bills founded on them was introduced, and read a first time.

THE PANAMA CANAL. PANAMA, FEB. 24.

M. Dingler, the son of the chief engineer of the Panama Canal Company, has died of yellow fever. Twelve fatal cases of the disease have occured here lately, but only among fresh arrivals.

THE SACKVILLE-WEST AFFAIR. ("TIMES" DESPATCH.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24. The House Foreign Affairs Committee inquiry into the case of Minister West and Representative Hewitt's action with reference to the O'Donnell Resolution, because no information on the subject is obtainable.

THE FLOODS.

NEW YORK, FEB. 24. The floods going down the Ohio are breaking the levees and inundating the lowlands near Cairo at the confluence of the river with the Mississippi. By the inundation Cairo is threatened, but efforts are being made to repair the levees. The water on the Lower Mississippi is rising and from Vicksburg a break in the Bedford levee near the Delta is reported.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION. NEW YORK, FEB. 24.

The Democratic National Convention, whose business it will be to nominate a new President, will meet in Chicago on July 8th. The Greenback National Convention, for the same object, will meet in Indianapolis on May 28th. At a banquet of some 200 Independent Republicans in Brooklyn, Mr. Carl Schurz delivered an address and those present subsequently held a meeting to take measures for preventing the Republican National Convention from nominating a President distasteful to the Independents. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the selection of candidates should be such as would warrant confidence in their readiness to defend the advances already made towards divorcing the public service from party politics, and to continue those advances until the separation should have been made final and complete, and that the management of the campaign should be confided to men whose character would command the unhesitating support of the party. This conference of the Independents has attracted much attention, but it will probably have little practical influence on the action of the Republicans, who will control the nomination of the President.

AMERICAN ITEMS. NEW YORK, FEB. 24.

The remains of Jerome Collins, of the Jeannette expedition, have been escorted to the steamer City of Chicago, which will carry them to Queenstown. A requiem mass was said in St. Patrick's Cathedral, at New York.

The steamer Oder, from New York for Southampton, took yesterday \$125,000 in gold. The City of Chicago will sail tomorrow with \$1,000,000.

THE COUNTESS AND HER CATS. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25. An application was made on Saturday at the Hammersmith Police Court by one of the sanitary officers of Kensington for a summons against the Countess de la Torre for keeping a number of cats and dogs upon her premises. The usher informed the magistrate that the Countess had been summoned before at that court and also at the Kensington Special Sessions in respect of her cats and dogs. The applicant said there were seventeen cats and seven dogs. Mr. Paget granted the summons.

COUNT MAJLATH'S MURDERERS.

PESTH, FEB. 23.

The murderers of Count Majlath were hanged this morning. Sponga was first executed, then Pitely, and finally Bereez.

Last night a turbulent mob assembled before the prison in which the condemned men were confined, and created disturbances. Several of the rioters have been arrested.

MISCEPLANEOUS MESSAGE

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)
LONDON, FEB. 25,
Prince Heinrich, the second son of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, arrived at Windsor Castle on Saturday afternoon on a visit to the Queen.

The inquiry into the charges of drunkenness brought against the Rev. A. Z. Grace, vicar of Wellington, Shropshire, was resumed on Saturday when the reverend gentleman himself was called and denied the accusations made against him.

The Commissioners ultimately decided that a prima facie case has been made out for the Bishop.

Measles have become so prevalent in Macclesfield that the School Board and Local Sanitary Authorities, at the suggestion of the medical officer of health issued a circular on Saturday to the managers of schools requesting them to close for a fortnight to assist in suppressing the epide-mic. A similar request was made to the

Sunday Schools. At Carrick-on-Suir, on Saturday evening, during an altercation, a man named Lynch is alleged to have stabbed another man named Daniel so severely that his

man named Daniel so severely that his life is despaired of. The police have not yet succeeded in arresting Lynch.

In a strong gust of wind at Llandogo, on Saturday evening, the Rev. Benjamin Lloyd, vicar of that place, was seriously injured by a workman's tool falling from the roof of a human in the roof. the roof of a house undergoing repairs on

to his head. Yesterday was the 200th anniversary of

the birth of Handel (1684).

Two men, Gumbriel and Fairman, were apprehended at Croydon on Saturday for murderously assaulting a police-serjeant while he was attempting to arrest them for poaching. The constable is reported

to be dying.
It is stated that the Queen has, through Sir Theodore Martin, granted to Mr. Carl Siewars the copyright of a translation of her new book for Scandinavia.

Sir Abraham Woodiwiss died at Mentone yesterday morning, where he had only arrived on the previous night. He began life as a working mason, and amassed a large fortune by railway and other contracts. He was Mayor of Derby in 1881 and 1882. His great munificence and public spirit induced her Majesty to confer the honour of knighthood upon him last year.

There is now no doubt that Mr. Whiddett, jun., of Herne Bay, who has not been heard of since he left Margate dh Tuesday afternoon in a sailing boat to return to Herne Bay has been drowned. is boat has been found bottom up off the Essex coast.

At several of the large chain factories in the Cradley and Halesowen districts on Saturday the operatives decided to come out on strike in consequence of the employers intimating their intention of en-forcing a reduction of 10 per cent. in

Salmi Morse, who some time ago attempted to produce a Passion Play in the City of New York, has, it was reported on Saturday, committed suicide by drowning.

The following telegrams appeared in our Second Edition on Saturday :-

THE SEDITION AMONGST EGYPTIAN TROOPS.

KING JOHN AND THE MAHDI.

AN IMPENDING BATTLE. LONDON, FEB. 23. The Standard learns from Suakim that according to the narrative of a spy who had returned from Tokar, the Civil Governor had all along advocated the submission of the garrison to the Mahdi, and that immediately before its surrender the soldiers had a supply of 50 cartridges per man and a reserve of 40,000. There was no immediate danger, inasmuch as there were only 1,000 rebels in the neighbourhood, and the bulk of their forces was at Teb, awaiting the arrival of the British

it is stated, will hardly be able to regain possession of Tokar without artillery.

The Mahdi having written to King John of Abyssinia, asking for his adhesion, his Majesty replied in scornful terms and enoined him not to set foot on Abyssinian

corps from Trinkitat. General Graham,

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard reports that in military circles it is believed that General Graham will endeavour to give battle to Osman in the Plain of Trinkitat, failing which he will return to SUAKIM, FEB. 23.

Admiral Hewett, General Graham, and Baker Pacha, with the Staff of the British Expedition, left this morning for Trinkitat. SUAKIM, FEB. 23.

According to reports of spies, Osman Digma, who is still at the spot on which Baker Pacha was defeated, is eagerly awaiting the arrival of the British troops. He is at the head of numerous forces, and expresses his confidence that his men will be victorious. A battle will, it is believed,

take place in two or three days.

CAIRO, FEB. 23.

It is stated on good authority that some railway material has been sent off from Alexandria for Suakim.

The despatch of British troops to Asi souan is attributed to an apprehension of a rising in that district.

Official despatches show that the capitulation of Tokar must be solely attributed to the sedition which had broken out

to the sedition which had broken out amongst a portion of the Egyptian garrison at Khartoum has taken boat on the Nils to return to Cairo. At Khartoum a force of 3,900 men only will be left, and at Sedikir 3,000 negro troops.

Gordon Pacha hopes to save the garrison at the latter place.

Carro, Fra. 23 (Noon):

General Stephenson has telegraphed to London for instructions in view of the actual situation, and has, in the mediatime, given orders to General Graham to remain at Trinkitat.

London; Fra. 23.

The Vienna correspondent of the Stephenson are rumour that the Sultan has formally processed against General Pacha's proclamation, on the ground that

has formally protested as Pacha's proclamation, on the it infringes his sovereign re-

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MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH. The Times says :- Mr. Parnell's speech will be read with the profound repugnance and disapprobation which it excited in the House of Commons. It was not Mr. Forster whom Mr. Parnell had to answer, but the whole country, which read its own spontaneous questions and beliefs authoritatively set forth. Probably few expected anything approaching to a complete exculpation from the terrible charges that have silently formulated themselves in every From beginning to end of his speech there was not a trace of anything of the kind, not a single approach to such redeeming emotion as, according to Eastern legend, suffices to stay the hand of the recording angel. He sits in the British Parliament, he enjoys the protection of British law, and he pretends to conduct a constitutional agitation. Yet it is shown beyond all question that his organisation won such success as it achieved by the murder of innocent peasants and recruited its funds by continual incitements to crime. Some consciousness of the utter inadequacy of his evasive quibbles to dispose of a charge built upon a very broad induction may ac-

count for the confusion of utterance, the

artificial rhetoric, the laboured explanation

of trifles, and the resort to ill-timed re-

crimination which marked his speech.

The Daily News says :- As a personal vindication Mr. Parnell's speech failed, if a man can be said to fail in that which he seemed almost to disdain undertaking. Mr. Parnell's explanation of the use of Land League funds for the support ol some of the persons implicated in the assassination conspiracy is natural and satisfactory. For the rest, Mr. Parnell's speech was a de-claration of irresponsibility to English opinion, and it is not of hopeful augury for the future of Ireland or of the socalled Irish Party in Parliament. It was a declaration of indifference to anything that was thought in England. It was a distinct statement that judgment might go against him by default. We believe that in taking this course Mr. Parnell mistook the feeling of the House of Commons and of the country. Everybody would have been glad to see him take the damaging statements of Mr. Forster's speech and explain them satisfactorily or refute them utterly one by one. The refusal to do this may have been due in some degree to temper and in some degree to that indifference to opinion which Mr. Parnell pleaded; but it will be generally regarded as indicating a weak case.

The Morning Post says :- What will be the predominant feeling in England parding him in view of the defence of his conduct which he offered in the House of Commons on Friday night? Will it be guilty or not guilty of the charges brought against him by Mr. Forster? Whether considered as a whole or in detail, Mr. Parnell's defence is a complete failure. We believe that he himself recognizes it to be so, and will act accordingly. He spoke of the small influence he has exerted on Irish politics of late, and his words seemed to presage a still further retirement from active political life. Should this expectation be realised, Mr. Parnell's career will afford a melancholy example of the wreck even of great abilities and high and worthy aspirations when guided by no sound political principles, but the prey, rather, of faction in its worst and most pernicious

The Standard says:-If he has any answer to the grave charges preferred against him-not so much by the ingenuity of his accusers as by the stubborn evidence of facts-he has, with a wantonness all the more culpable because it was calm and studied, thrown away a priceless opportunity. The impression which Friday's display will produce on the public mind cannot readily be effaced. We think better of the Irish people than Mr. Parnell does. Many, perhaps, in their admiration of the inflexible purpose which gives point and persistency to the ardour of the national character blind themselves to the fatal unscrupulousness which marks, and has marked, Mr. Parnell's course. But the sense of right is not wholly extinguished; and we would fain believe that there are still large numbers of Irishmen who, whatever their views as regards Home Rule, would heartily repudiate the sympathy with violence which Mr. Parnell does not care to disguise.

The Daily Telegraph says:-Never was he in fuller possession of all his faculties, and never was he weaker in defence. The advocate did his utmost with his materials of justification, but his brief was too bad. He sat down, without shaking in the least degree the conviction of the House that he was aware of these incitements to crime, and deliberately refrained from denouncing them in order that he might reap the profit of the terrorism which they inspired; and not all the suppressed bitterness of taunt, all the cold and studied insult to Mr. Forster with which he supplemented the deficiencies of his defence, could avail to detract one jot from the completeness of his accuser's triumph.

THE REVELATIONS IN DUBLIN.

What is the use, the Spectator asks, of affecting to doubt the evidence, especially James Carey's, just produced in the Kilmainham Inquiry? Nobody does at heart doubt it. A few Land Leaguers will say they do, and will dilate on the infamous character of the witnesses; but they will be regarded by all men, their own followers included, simply as advocates, pleading as they were expected to plead. Murderers on system who have at last told the truth have existed in all lands, and the special baseness of Carey has very little bearing on the matter. About him, it may be admitted once for all, the maddest Irishmen has justification for his rage. Upon his own showing, apart from all other evidence, he is either a worse Titus Oates, swearing away his own sworn comrades lives, or a man who, not being pressed by want or provoked by personal wrong, assisted to organise systematic murders of men to whom he had so little enmity, that, when one escaped, he took another for his victim with perfect indifference; who planned and directed all details; who rolled crime under his tongue as a morsel seriously that the knives used should be

forwarded to the exhibition as "specimens of Irish industry;" who proposed in the Town Council an address expressing horror at his own murders; and who then turned on his confederates, and with testimony expressed in the clearest language, and pervaded by a kind of philosophic calm, doomed them to the gallows. No words, Irish or English, can do justice to a man who, though well understood in the East, where he has had many exemplars, is in Europe, God be thanked, exceptional; but that, with experienced men, does not destroy his evidence. They know that such men revel in truth, when it is an offence to tell it; they see how the evidence fits into the facts, and they believe that while any detail may be wrong as to individuals, and while much must still be concealed, the solid substance of the informers' testimony is true. No one, even if as deeply interested in Irish extremists as the Freeman's Journal, doubts at heart that within the United States Kingdom there exists a society organised to murder any politicians whose death may increase the hostility between England and Ireland, and to keep up, for semi-social, semi-political objects a reign of terror. The only real doubts are as to the identity of those accused, as to the ramifications of the society, as to its relation to other bodies apparently only political; and as the inquiry goes on, if the right methods are pursued, those doubts will all slowly and gradually be re-

The Saturday Review, discussing the position of affairs in Ireland in view of recent revelations, says that vanishing quantity, the reputation of the Land League in the past, strikingly as it has been illuminated from without by Mr. Forster and from within by Mr. O'Brien, is of less moment than the character of the Irish Government of the future. "It is now clear how the frightful folly of the Ministry-their blindness to the working of the Land League, their concession in the Land Act, their surrender in the Kilmainham Treaty, and even the slow and irresolute steps, now turned towards further concession and the Arrears Act, now towards resistance and the prevention of crime, which they took after the 6th of May-brought about in the first two years and a half of Mr. Gladstone's return to power a state of demoralisation in Ireland which has not often been paralleled even there. The vigorous action Lord Spencer has taken has for the moment arrested the most flagrant results of that demoralisation; but in arresting them it has only disclosed the evidence of its wide existence. It is perfectly certain that any extension of self-government, any attempt at decentralisation in Ireland, would result in the election of more Careys to Corporations, in the return of more persons like the present member for Mallow to Parliament, and probably in the seating of Irish Invincibles at all Council - tables. The and Boards upper classes of Ireland have weakened, discredited, and made unpopular by the joint action of the Government and the Land League. The middle classes of the better kind are scarcely represented at all. The lower are swayed by the various motives of greed, traditional partisanship, membership of secret societies, religious prejudice, love of the rant and the violence of mob orators, and most of all by the incurable frondeur levity which incites every Irishman to be against the Government unless (which in these days of no pensions and few sinecures is rare) he has something to get from it. They are thus totally untrustworthy. In such a state of things the course of an intelligent Government is clear. The administration should be carried on with as much regard to the welfare of Irishmen, general and particular, as can possibly be paid, but with the most absolute care to prevent the lower class of Irishmen from having any control over it. Mr. Gladstone's " "humblest Irishman" requires to be taught something antecedent to the art of self-government. He has to be taught the observation of the Sixth and Eighth Commandments, and he can only be taught it by what unfortunately he has never had yet-a generation at least of unswerving administration of the law, in which persecution and concession shall be kept equally at a distance.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

The Saturday Review thinks that in the debate on the Address, or preliminary conversation on things in general, it is not surprising that one night was occupied in the discussion of agricultural distress. Sir Walter Barttelot in his elaborate speech proved to demonstration the notorious fact that seven or eight cold and wet years have inflcted heavy losses on farmers and landowners:—
It was undeniably true that, as some of the

speakers remarked, the diminution in the produce of land was incomparably more important than the creating of an unwieldy Municipality in London. On the other hand, it might be said that an Act of Parliament may destroy or establish a corporation, but that no legislative measure will counteract the effects of bad seasons. It is true that the policy favoured by Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Lowther would confer a benefit on farmers; but they might as well have proposed to subsidise owners and occupiers of land by annual grants of several millions as to restore the protective duty on corn. It would indeed be much cheaper to compensate farmers in money for their losses than to raise artificially the price of corn or of meat. Some members who took part in the debate repeated the old complaint that the land was unduly taxed; but as Mr. Goscher showed, the utmost extent of possible relief would only amount to an insignificant sum. Mr. Howard, of course, reproduced his nostrum of compensation to tenants, though, if he is accurately reported, he had the prudence to withhold for the time the iniquitous claim to tenant-right. His Bill, which will, if it is passed, finally and absolutely deprive landowners of their own property, will do nothing to relieve agricultural distress, though it may confer on farmers a valuable property to which they have not a shadow of right. The boon given once for all to the actual occupiers would in no respect benefit their successors. A future purchaser would have to pay the full value of the tenant-right which had been unjustly bestowed on the present occupier. If contracts of tenancy were either perpetual or valid for long terms of years, the occupiers might perhaps deserve compassion, though they would have no equitable claim to legislative redress. When they made their bargain they took the chance of a rise or a fall in the price of corn; but it is unnecessary in this instance to define the strict rights of either party. It is notorious that the tenant, even if he is a leaseholder, has for two or three years been able to dictate the terms of his occupation. The fall in rent has been cynical enjoyment, suggesting much larger than any rise in the value of IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-FRIDAY. The following is the continuation of the debate in the Address from the point when

Mr. Parnell resumed his seat. Mr. TREVELYAN, while regretting that Mr. Forster had made this an opportunity for directing so powerful an attack on the connection between agrarian crime and the Land League, thought Mr. Parnell would have done better to make his position clearer than he had done. His connection with those who had undoubtedly recommended violence and outrage was a condition ever present to the rulers of Ireland, and they would have given much had his explanation been satisfactory, and if he had not taken a course which dried up the hopes of conciliation. With regard to the debate, while expressing gratitude for the tone in which Lord Spencer and he had been spoken of, he deeply regretted that the amendment had been proposed, because its adoption must be fatal to the Irish Executive. Vindicating the administration of the Crimes Act, he showed by statistics how successful it had been in putting down crime; and maintained that it was only by educating the Irish people into the conviction that crime was criminal that a perfect cure could be effected.

The policy recommended by Mr. Collings would be fatal, and what was required was patience in repressing crime and in redressing grievance. Replying to Mr. O'Brien's charges, he read extracts from United Ireland to illustrate the sort of writing which had been put forth, and tracing its connection with the attacks on Mr. Field and Judge Lawson, he declared, amid loud cheering, that the Go-vernment was determined to take notice of any writing which seemed to them to endanger the life of any public officer.
Sir H. Wolff denied that the amendment

involved any censure on the Irish Executive. On the contrary, it was intended to accen-tuate the triumph which the party of law and order had obtained in the Cabinet over Mr. Chamberlain's party of lawlessness and disorder. He rejoiced that the Radical section had been discomfited and degraded to the lowest places, and twitted Mr. Chamberlain with his patronage of the Land League and its outrages.

Mr. WILLIS laid all the blame of the situation on the Conservative Government and the House of Lords. Mr. Merge made some general observations on the state of Ireland. Colonel O'BEIRNE denied that the Crimes Act had worked vindictively or improperly. Mr. Eckboyd supported the amendment, and Mr. Buxton spoke against it.

Lord C. Hamilton contended that the amendment would strengthen the Irish Executive, and would constitute a pledge that the Government would learn the lesson of the past and would not attempt again to tamper with disaffection.

Mr. J. Dickson, on the other hand, asserted that the amendment could only embarrass the Government. Though a strenuous opponent of the Protection Act, he was of opinion that the Crimes Act had been of great service to the country; but while he was for maintaining law firmly he held it to be the duty of the Ministry to proceed immediately with such measures as the amendment of the Land Act and County Government.

Mr. BLAKE and Sir D. CURRIE advised the withdrawal of the amendment, Mr. Grantham gave it a strenuous support, and Mr. Schreiber remarked that Mr. Gladstone would not come home too soon, as he would find his Government very much weaker than he left it, and the Opposition in a much more determined

Mr. M'CARTHY, by way of proving that Mr. Forster ought to be the last man to defame the Irish members or to hold them responsible for all the extravagant speeches and incite-ments to outrages which he had read, raked up the story of his connection with Mazzini and the sympathy he had publicly expressed for his enterprises, for which he had been severely blamed at the time. He asked him, too, whether he would like to be held accountable for all the violent speeches and acts—such as the pulling down of the Hyde Park railings—of those with whom he was associated at the time of the last reform agitation. He defended unreservedly his own connection with the Land League, and emphatically warned the present Irish Executive of the danger of suppressing free speech and writing

Sir S. NORTHCOTE thought that the debate, though discursive, had been very instructive, and as to the argument that it would weake the Executive, he replied that nobody had ever proved it, and that it was more important that the country should thoroughly understand what was going on. There had been expressions used by Ministers in the course of the debate and revelations had been made by Mr. Forster as to the past which proved that some assurance was needed that the new policy would not be countermined as Mr. Forster had been. Of course, the debate was being conducted at great disadvantage in the absence of Mr. Gladstone, with whom the decision must rest, and from whom on a former occasion significant words had dropped which had changed the face of the situation. The Opposition did not find fault with the present action of the Irish Executive but hey asked for a security that the spirit manifested in the speech of Mr. Collings would not

find representatives in the Cabinet. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, replying to the personal attacks on himself, admitted that there had been a change in the policy of the Government at the beginning of April, 1882. It was discovered then that the first Coercion Act had not been as successful as was expected, and it was determined then that the question of arrears should be dealt with; but, at the same time, every member of the Cabinet was agreed that some such measure as the Crimes Bill should be passed. The only difference was as to the time when this bill should be introduced. Touching on the Kilmain-ham negotiations, he pointed out, among other things, that Sheridan's services never had been employed, and that the only question which weighed with the Government was Mr Parnell's frame of mind. He denied that there had been any turning over a new leaf at all, and, replying to the personal charges against himself, he refused to be made responsible for the opinions of Mr. Collings or the Pall Mall Gazette, and treated with contempt the charges of favouring outrages and in triguing against Mr. Forster. The object of the amendment was to discredit the policy of conciliation and to rely solely on the policy of

Mr. RAIKES, after hearing Mr. Chamber lain's explanation, thought the difference between him and Mr. Parnell was only one of

degree.

Before the division was taken, Lord HART-INGTON explained, as the result of inquiries which he had made, that the Committee of the Cabinet on the Crimes Bill was not pointed when Mr. Forster resigned, but Lord Spencer had received assurances that it would passed, and it was announced by Gladstone in the House on the day of Mr. Forster's resignation.

Mr. Gorst's amendment having been ne gatived by 259 to 176, the debate on the Address was further adjourned on the metion of

DISESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND. - Lord Colin Campbell, in a letter in the Edinburgh Daily Review, states that when Mr. Peddie gives notice of his motion in favour of Disestablishment, he will give notice of an amendment. In answer to a correspondent Lord Colin Campbell says his own opinions on the question do not mainly govern his action. His action is based on the belief that the Scottish people have not given, and cannot give in existing circumstances—that is, on the eve of a Reform Bill—what the Prime Minister has invited—namely, a distinct and intelligible answer to the question.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY. |

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES. The Dublin correspondent of the Standard wrote on Friday night:—A number of additional arrests-ten or twelve-may be expected within the next two or three days on he same charge of conspiracy to murder as that upon which the 21 prisoners have already been committed for trial. There is reason to believe that the police have at last succeeded in tracing to one organisation nearly all the agrarian murders of the last three years, and that they will be able to show beyond doubt where the funds were supplied from. A meeting of the Dublin Bricklayers' Society was held on Friday night to repudiate and expel Mr. Carey. The following resolu-tion was passed:—"That we enter our solemn condemnation of the atrocious and diabolical assassination conspiracy which has disgraced our city, and with which the name of Carey stands personally identified; and we hereby publicly declare the said James Carey is, by the unanimous voice and vote of this ing, expelled from our society and body."
The following resolution was also proposed, but not passed:—"That we, the bricklayers of Dublin hate and detest Carey for the way he conducted the cold-blooded murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke: and we hereby call upon the Government to transfer him from the witness-box and place him in the dock, to be hanged on the 7th of May, his body to be skinned and stuffed with briars, and hung on the gaol wall as an em-blem of nationality, and his rotten carcass to be buried in the assassin's grave, with a stone over it and this inscription:—'The Principal Assassin (and afterwards Informer) of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, May 6,

James Carey, the informer, has made several fresh statements. In answer to questions put to him during a long interview, he said:—"I never directly or indirectly have been the means of having any person arrested on this or any other occasion. An informer is a person who decoys, and then for lucre sells his comrades. My statement saved innocent people who were not present in the park on the occasion—namely, M'Caffrey, E. O'Brien, P. Whelan, Joe Smith, and Fitzpatrick. I had no idea I should be asked many of the questions till I was examined. On being asked whether it was true that he had always been sober, kind to his wife and family, and industrious, he answered that it was true. He had been strictly honest while sixteen years foreman for Mr. Meade, and had never been absent for a quarter of a day from his work. As to his seat in the Town Council, he intended to take it, and at the next vacancy for the aldermanship of his ward to contest it. He said that the feeling of the "Invincibles" when they learnt that Lord Frederick Cavendish was killed was one of regret. Carey made up his mind to save himself on Wednesday, the 14th of this month, when he heard Smith was arrested. He (Carey) was not aware that some of his comrades prepared to give evidence before he communicated his resolve to do so. But he learnt that which convinced him that what he knew was well known without him. When asked as to the identity of the woman who brought the arms, he said, "I never said Mrs. Byrne was the woman who brought over the knives and rifle. The Crown said, 'We know it was Mrs. Byrne.' I said, 'I now believe she was Mrs. Byrne.' Mrs. Byrne who was brought here to be identified by me is not the woman I saw." He then went on to describe his arrest:— 'About twenty minutes past twelve a lodger was coming in with a latchkey, and had just

shut the hall door, when a knock was heard, and he turned back and opened the door, when a detective officer and a number of police and marines entered the house. I was n bed, asleep. The detective asked Mrs. Carey where I was, and he was told I was asleep. He then came in, and told me I was wanted at College-street Police-station. I got up and dressed myself, and went with They did not search the place, except by looking into a few drawers. I most certainly intend to remain in the country. could not conveniently leave, and I am not, and never was, afraid of any man. I have always lost money by being engaged in politics. I defy any one to say the contrary. If I had all that I have lost, I could have a carriage and pair to-day." When asked, with reference to his evidence in the witness-box, if he in any particular wished to modify it he answered, "Yes, in reference to the Land

League. I spoke in haste when pressed for my opinion. There is more made of these few words than they are worth. . . Mr. Mallon called on me without my sending for him, and explained to me my position.' Carey was next asked whether he expected a large pecuniary reward. He replied, "Well, when I passed the walls of the city placarded with rewards of £10,000 since May last, I think that ought to be sufficient answer as to the insinuation that I did it for a pecuniary reward. No one regrets the rôle of approver more than I do. It was 'diamond cut diamond.' I was hung before I was arrested.

. . . My hands are not stained with blood, nor have I ever seen any one either killed or character will bear the strictest scrutiny soci ally, morally, or politically. . . . There is nothing against my brother except that one night at St. Mark's Church, while going home, he stopped to speak to some of the men he knew, and Farrell saw him there. . . . I do not know anything about any murder in the city. I never was present at one except the unfortunate one under investigation (the Phœnix Park one), although I was not present actually. Every one thinks I know everything. I was always minding my business. I did not write a letter of sympathy to Miss Burke. It would have been a base proceeding." At the conclusion of the interview he was asked if Mr. Forster had not been particularly marked by the "Invincibles," and he replied, "Yes; but for the member for Brad-ford's name there would not have been many

It is stated that Mr. Justice Lawson was cast for the North-Eastern Circuit, which in-cluded the greater portion of Ulster. His lordship has, however, been so affected by the revelations made at the recent proceedings in connection with the murder conspiracy that he has become totally incapacitated-for the present at least-from continuing his judicial functions. In fact, it is very generally stated that the learned Judge will not again go on

telegraphed on Friday night:—With reference to the disclosures made by the approver Carey during his examination at Kilmainham, the Irish World publishes to-day an outrageous leading article, which contains the following sentence wholly printed in italics:—
"We desire to see England struck by a more telling blow than any contemplated by the men who were the actors in the Phœnix Park tragedy." In another part it says:—
"When the sentence of Judge Lynch was executed in Phœnix Park there was no such universal approval by Irishmen the world over as there will be when the English skies are reddened by fires kindled for the purpose of teaching the English Government that injustice to Ireland means danger to England," After vague hints as to terrible possibilities in store it proceeds:—"We know the vulner-able part of England. We feel certain if that is exposed to attack the days of English oppression in Ireland are numbered."

After this it is impossible to regard the Trish World as one whit more respectable than Rossa's contemptible United Irishmen. The significance of the foregoing lies in the fact that Sheridan has been interviewed by one of the editorial writers of the Irish World to which paper Sheridan himself also contri-butes. The result, however, is of slight value. He admits his presence in Ireland in

the disguise of a priest, but otherwise contradicts the statements made by Carey. He refused either to approve or to agrarian murders, and maintained precisely the attitude which Mr. Forster yesterday at-tributed to Mr. Parnell. Sheridan no longer hides himself, but rather courts arrest, though asserting that if his extradition were granted on the demand of the British Government the result would certainly be that he would be executed, independently of his innocence or guilt. He asserts, however, that any attempt made in this country to procure his extradition would expose the flimsy nature of the evidence in possession of the Crown. A great deal of silly talk is now going on amongst the Irish in this city. It is even said that "No. 1" is living in the suburbs, and will soon challenge arrest. It is asserted, on the other hand, that the in the Phænix Park, and is not indicative of the man's rank in the society of murderers. Patrick MacGahey affirms that he was a member of the Assassination Committee of 1865. He adds that dangerous work had been planned:-"We will use fire and poison; we will burn London and Liverpool, and damage shipping until insurance is refused." If any important document has been missing since the murders in the Phoenix Park, Rossa should be asked for it. He has lately been

proudly, but mysteriously, exhibiting thing, which he says is an interesting relic of that event, but he refuses to allow any but his own friends to see it. Patrick Ford, in the Irish World, hints that something may happen predicts another No-rent Organisation, which will also be designed to protect Irishmen will also be designed to protect frishmen while they are fighting England. There is no limit to the quantity of such matter that might be telegraphed, but it is valueless without some further proof being given as to the intentions of the writers, and of this there is absolutely none. Mr. Patrick Ford attributes the decline in the contributions from the Irish-Americans to the refusal of the Irish World to ask for charity. Rossa says the disclosures that have been made will increase the donations to the Skirmishing Fund. Yesterday they amounted to six hundred and fifty dollars.

DRAMATIC NOTES. (FROM THE "OBSERVER.")

At an Olympic matinée on Saturday Mr. Charles Reade's one-act drama Nance Oldfield was revived by Miss Genevieve Ward, who was seen to no small advantage as its heroine. Nance Oldfield, which was produced at the St. James's some years ago under the management of Mrs. Seymour, is founded by its author upon a story of his called "Art. Its general scheme is precisely that of David Garrick and one or two similar plays. The child of a man strongly imbued with anti-theatrical prejudices has fallen in love with a stage-player, who, at the unreasonable request of the agonised parent, consents to effect the disillusion of an unsought admirer. In Nance Oldfield the player in question is, of course, a famous actress, and the admirer who has fallen a victim to her charms is one Alexander Oldworthy, son of a narrow-minded attorney. The point of the little drama, which has superfluous length for its only fault, naturally lies in the heroine's display of varied phases of her art. When young Oldworthy—who is an "unacted dramatist" of some promise—is first introduced to Mistress Oldfield in private life, she keeps her word, and disgusts him by the lack of refinement in her manner. He leaves her so overcome by the shattering of his idol that on his return home he tries to make away with himself; whilst Nance Oldfield, on he part, is distressed beyond measure to find that the subject of her experiment is none other than the presentable young feilow who saved her life in a carriage accident a few days previously, and who is the author of Berenice, play that she has read with much interest. She is, therefore, delighted when the old attorney comes back, not to thank her for the success of her device, but to reproach her with having induced her misguided son to threaten suicide. Gladly she undertakes the task of renewing, in her drawing-room, the fascination which she has exercised over him on the stage. In his father's presence she de-lights him by the delivery of a passage from his poem; and she gives it in such a way as to wring out, even from the straight-laced lawyer, the admission that play-going must be a very pleasant sin. This dramatic sketch obtained, at the hands of Miss Ward, very competent interpretation. She managed forcibly, ut without exaggeration, the scene of disillusion, and she indicated with finished eloquence the charm which such an actress as Anne Oldfield might well exert. To the elder Oldworthy, Mr. W. H. Vernon imparted plenty of suitable character; but in minor parts Mr. Beck and Miss Achurch were somewhat weak. At one of the Gaiety matinies last week

there appeared an actress, who, if she join any London company, should prove a great acquisition to our stage. This is Miss Lingard, who, under the management of Mr. Abbey, has scored many successes in America, and is a great favourite in Australia. The play in which she appeared was Camille, a version of La Dame aux Camélias, written by Mr. Mortimer for the United States long before his later adaptation of the same drama called Heartsease was introduced here by Miss Barry and Mme. Modjeska. Her choice of this piece had both its advantages and disadvantages for Miss Lingard. It is a play which she evidently knows thoroughly, and she has well worked out the dramatic capabilities of its heroine. But in her impersonation of Camille or Marguerite Gauthier she necessarily challenges comparison with the diverse effects recently wrought in the part by two such actresses as Mme. Bernhardt and Mme. Modjeska. It is not, however, necessary—nor, indeed, would it be fair—to test Miss Lingard's power only by our recollection of the achievements of her predecessors in the part. There is room on the dramatic stage, as on the operatic, for dames aux camélias who interest us in many different ways; and one of the interesting ones is certainly Miss Lingard. Her natural grace and bright intelligence enable her to make a very pleasant impression in the earlier and lighter scenes, and her command of reserve stands her in good stead in the interpretation stands her in good stead in the interpretation of the most touching episode in the play—that in which the unhappy woman resolves upon her self-sacrifice, and begins to carry it out. In other passages Miss Lingard is not always sufficiently careful to conceal the deliberate art of her method, and she sometimes acts as though she had been accustomed to audiences of the less sensitive order. But her merits far outweigh her defects of style, and if her Camille afford a fair specimen of her powers she should easily make her mark in sentimental comedy of a more wholesome kind. The Armand Duval of the occasion was Mr. J. H. Barnes, who is better fitted to represent lovers of a healthier, manlier type, but who, nevertheless, did his work discreetly. Mrs. H. Leigh and Miss Gilchrist played satisfactorily as Madame Prudence and Nichette respectively, but in other respects the cast does not call for comment. Before Paul Pry, on Saturday afternoon, there was presented at Toole's Theatre a new

and original farce, by Mr. Horace Lennard, entitled Namesakes. The farce is of the old-fashioned kind, and, though it is none the worse for that, its plot is necessarily of the more familiar kind. Grant the existence of two Colonel Joneses, one of the Royal Artil-lery and the other of the Bermondsey Volunteers; grant, also, that one of the colonels has a jealous wife, who calls for his letters at what she believes to be his club; grant, still further, that the other Colonel Jones is in correspondence with a lady to whom he is engaged—and it is not difficult to imagine the trouble which follows. Of course, it is at Junior Tootle's Club instead of Tootle's that | placed on the Retired List in 1870.

the wife of Colonel Jones, R.A., calls for the billets doux addressed to her husband, and, of course, it is the love letters of Mrs. Newington Butts to Colonel Jones, of the Volunteers, that she obtains. When to this is added the circumstance that Colonel Jones, R.A., is in treaty for his namesake's "bijou villa" at Twickenham, the further complications become equally obvious. There is not, it must be confessed, very much backbone in the fun, but, as played on Saturday morning by Mr. Garden, Mr. Westland, and Miss Ely Kempster in the chief parts, Namesakes served to put its audience in good humour for the richer feast of humour which was to follow.

Before commencing an extended provincial tour, Mr. W. J. Hill will take a farewell benefit at the Gaiety, where he will, on the 7th March, be supported by many actors and actresses of mark.

(FROM THE " ERA.")

Apart from morning performances there has been little in the theatrical proceedings of the past week to invite critical commentary. of the past week to invite critical commentary. At Her Majesty's The Yellow Dwarf will be performed for the last time on Friday next. The business generally of the West-end houses continues satisfactory, and few changes of programme have to be noted. At Sadler's Wells the drama of Madelaine has taken the

place of the pantomime. Although the statement which has been made to the offect that the difficulties with the insurance companies have been settled is in-correct, the directors of the Alhambra have made all necessary financial arrangements to rebuild at once, having successfully negociated for a loan at 5 per cent. pending the settlement of their insurance claims. The new theatre is to be of fire-proof construction, and will contain every modern improvement for the safety and comfort of its patrons, especial care being taken to provide very capacious and convenient entrances, corridors, and exits, and in those respects the new Alhambra is expected to be superior to any other theatre in England. The opening will take place in October next, and the cost of the rebuilding, etc., will, we are credibly informed, amount to about £50,000.

Mrs. Arthur Stirling, while making her exit as the Widow Green—a part she played for the first time—in The Love Chase, at the Adelphi matinée on Wednesday, catching her foot against a piece of wood carelessly left in the doorway, fell violently, and sustained a severe sprain of the ankle. Although in much pain, Mrs. Stirling struggled through the remainder of the piece, and acquitted herself in a way that won great and general ad-

miration.

Mrs. Kendal, during the past week, has lectured at the School of Dramatic Art, giving the students, who number about sixty, he benefit of some valuable advice.

On Easter Monday Messrs. Holt and Wilmot will inaugurate their lesseeship of Astley's Theatre, producing The Ruling Passion, with all the original effects, as performed at the Standard Theatre, and supported by a company under the direction of Mr. John Douglass.
Shadow and Sunshine, Mr. R. Palgrave's

new drama, is now in active rehearsal by

Miss Bateman's company.

Herr Meyer Lutz is resolved that if ever fire should destroy the Gaiety Theatre the members of the orchestra, which he has so long and so well conducted, shall have no excess for "sending round the hat." A scheme cuse for "sending round the hat." A scheme has been devised whereby each musician engaged pays to the conductor one week, and for that small sum his instrument, be it double bass or big drum, first fiddle or last flute, is insured for £10. Here is an example worthy to be followed in other quarters.

NEWCASTLE ELECTION

The election to fill the vacancy at Newcastle-on-Tyne caused by the retirement of Mr. Ashton W. Dilke took place on Saturday. The Liberal candidate was Mr. John Morley, of London, journalist, and Mr. Gainsford Bruce, a local barrister, opposed him in the Conservative interest. The contest was undoubtedly the fiercest that Newcastle has seen for many years. At the outset the Conservatives openly declared that they had no hope of success; but when the Irish party declared in their favour, and also the freemen, their prospects were considered tolerably good. Mr. Morley had also a strong opposition to work against on account of his views on religious questions. and, moreover, he had to contend against the ill-feeling among Mr. Cowen's friends against the Liberal Association. The great bulk of the working classes, however, were in his favour on Saturday, and he won the seat, though with a reduced majority. During the counting of the votes, which was completed about half-past eight, the sheriff, Mr. Clap-ham, fainted, and medical aid had to be obtained. The result of the poll was as follows :-

Morley (Liberal) Morley (Liberal) . 9,443 Bruce (Conservative) . 7,187 An immense crowd of persons was assem-bled in front of the Town Hall to hear the sheriff's declaration, which was received with immense cheering. A great portion of the

vast assemblage afterwards proceeded to the

front of the Liberal Club, where—
Mr. Morley delivered a brief address. He would congratulate the electors, he said, upon a most splendid victory. They had all worked hard in the battle, the result of which would gladden the hearts of true Liberals all over the country. He would congratulate New-castle upon having again vindicated its claim to be considered a Liberal constituency; he only hoped that any ill-feeling which had been roused would now be allowed to drop, seeing that their opponents had, on the whole, treated them with fairness. He would go to Parliament as the representative of the whole body of electors. He would not betray their confidence, and he hoped that the connection which had been cemented between him and the electors of Newcastle would last. He would always remember the splendid recep-tion they had given him, who was a stranger

among them a fortnight ago.

Mr. Burt, M.P., speaking from the Club window, said that the victory was in in the best sense of the word a working man's victory. In Mr. Morley they had a man who could represent all their best interests.

Mr. Bruce, after the declaration of the poll, proceeded to the Conservative Club and addressed the members. He said they might take heart from the fact that the numbers polled greatly exceeded the number ever polled before for a Conservative candidate for Newcastle. Although they were beaten they should not be disheartened. If they were able to poll upwards of 7,000 on behalf of Conserva-tive principles they must ultimately provail. He urged them to turn the minority into a majority, to continue disseminating Conservative principles, not only at election times, but at all times. He thought they had reason to be-lieve, from the result of the poll, that they had received scarcely any support from the Conservative Club, and in response to loud cries Mr. Bruce afterwards addressed them from a window. He said that although the result of the election was disappointing, yet they must take courage.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL MOTTLEY.—Vice-Admiral Joseph Martin Mottley died on Thursday at Slindon House, Bognor, in his eighty-second year. He entered the navy in 1812, and was employed on shore at the destruction of the hotteries in the City of the batteries in the Gironde at the close of that year and the beginning of the next. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1829, and comobtained a neutenancy in 1829, and commanded the hatteries on the north coast of Spain during the Civil War, and was frequently engaged with the Carlist forces in 1836-37. He was employed as lieutenant of the Revenge at the battle of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840, for which service he obtained He became vice-admiral in 1879. He was

lignam's Thesemaer.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1884.

FOUNDED 1814.

NOTICE.

The Proprietors of Galignani's Messenger have concluded arrangements with the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs for the possession of a Special Wire, by means of which the London Office of this journal is placed in direct telegraphic communica-tion with its editorial and publishing department in Paris. The London correspondents of Galignani's Messenger are thus enabled to forward a full and prompt supply of the news received from all parts of the World up to the hour of going to press. Special attention is likewise given to Financial and Sporting Intelligence. It is needless to add that the distinctive features which have won for 'GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER an ever-increasing favour in the past will be fully maintained.

Complaints have reached us of vendors of Galignani's Messenger charging for the paper more than 20 centimes in Paris and 25 centimes in the provinces and abroad. Purchasers who have been victims of this overcharge would render ourselves and the public a service by informing us by a postcard addressed to our offices in Paris or Nice. The price of the paper is marked on 11, and should in no case be exceeded.

LATEST TELEGRAMS

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.) LONDON, FEB. 26.

GENERAL GRAHAM'S INSTRUC-TIONS. To-day the Earl of WEMYSS called atten-

tion to the reported order to General Graham to advance from Trinkitat, but admitted that after the explanation given on the previous evening in the House, much of the cause for anxiety has been removed. He, however, asked the Government to give an assurance that they would not shelter themselves behind the discretion given to General Graham.

Earl GRANVILLE declined to give details of military operations in progress but stated that a large discretion was left to General Graham and it was not for the the booking hall appears to have a breach of one of the covenants that she Government at home to dictate to the collapsed at once, with the result that the

The Marquis of Salisbury remarked that the Opposition were between two fires and asserted that there were very good reasons for warning the Government against the uncalculating optimism which had sacrified the armies of General Hicks and General Baker.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY urged that responsibility for the organisation of an army of our own was a very different matter from the responsibility attaching to us for the army of Hicks Pacha or Baker

After further remarks from the Earl of DUNRAVEN, the Earl of HARDWICKE, and the Earl of MorLey, their Lordships adjourned at 25 minutes to six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE). LONDON, FEB. 26.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced that he had it in command from her Majesty to inform the House that she gave it leave to proceed

to the election of a new Speaker.

Mr. WHITBREAD moved that Mr. Arthur Peel do take the Chair as Speaker, and having dwelt upon the varied qualifications necessary for the efficient discharge of the duties of the office, he expressed his belief that all these qualifications were largely possessed by his hon. friend.

Mr. RATHBONE seconded the motion, and no other nomination being made, Mr. PEEL thanked the House for the favour it had shown him, attributing it in no small degree to the fact that he was the son of a statesman whose history and labours was identified with the history and the debates of the House, whose public services were imperishably written in the records of his country, and whose name was warmly cherished in a multitude of British homes. He should look to the support and co-operation of the House, if he were elected, to enable him to deal with the difficulties of the Chair as they arose, and he fully recognised the necessity there was for his laying aside all that was of a personal, party, or political character, and subordinating everything to the great interests of the House at large.

Having been inducted into the Chair by his proposer and seconder, the Speaker again expressed his sense of the great honour conferred upon him and promised that his best energies should be devoted

to the service of the House. Mr. GLADSTONE, on behalf of the House at large, tendered to the Speaker their respectful congratulations, observing that to himself it afforded no common gratification to have assisted in the elevation to so high a position of the son of a man whose follower he had been, and for whose name and character down to this late hour of his life, he retained an unbroken and undiminished veneration.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE cordially concurred in all that had been said as to the high personal qualification of the Speaker and the claims he had upon the regard and esteem of the House.

The House then adjourned.

THE WEATHER. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.) LONDON, FEB. 26.

The weather forecast for to-morrow predicts for the Channel and South of England, variable airs, and finally southeasterly, foggy at first, then cloudy, and perhaps some rain.

The weather in London to-day has been fine. At midnight the barometer was 29.95, rising; and the thermometer, 39. Wind E. Weather clear. Dover .- Wind, N.E., light; sea calm.

CHANNEL. - Foggy weather and mild.

VICTORIA STATION.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. (BY SPECIAL WIRE)

LONDON, FEB. 27. As previously reported, an explosion occurred at the Victoria Terminus of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway, at one o'clock yesterday morning, which has resulted in the complete wreckage of the main line booking office and all the rooms between the booking office and the premises of the Terminus, the demolition of almost every pane of glass in the roofed enclosure in front of the station, and in the infliction of considerable damnge to the adjacent property. The last train to leave Victoria is at 12.9, after which time most of the officials leave duty for the night, only some four or five men remaining until the arrival of the late train from Croydon, which is due at 12.45. The last of the passengers and all the officials, save the night inspector, a signalman, and three porters, had left the station when a terrific report, resembling the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance was heard, and a seen issuing from the cloak-room, which is situated on the eastern side of the booking-office, at the side nearest to the streets. Manning, the night inspector, was within 50 feet of the cloak-room at the time, being engaged in fixing the hydrant on the platform ready for use in case of emergency, a precaution adopted every night. Fortunately, the direction in which the explosion did most destruction was away from the platform, a fact attributable no doubt to the existence

of a strong partition wall which divided the cloak-room from a waitingroom on the western side, while on the east the windows opening on to the cab enclosure offered very little resistance to the force of the concussion, although this wall was of service in breaking the violence of the rush of air and débris towards the platform, and, in consequence, in protecting the night inspector from personal injury. The wall was not sufficiently solid to withstand the blast, as the wrecked condition of the wailing-roon testifies. The par itioa which divides the cloak-room and the waiting-room from General on the spot the precise course he shattered wooden framework is all that of the evidence and arguments was to take. of the hall. This portion of the pre nises has suffered more than any other, excepting the actual room in which the explosive was deposited, not a pane of glass being lest whole either in the windows or the roof of the booking hall, whilst woodwork has been demolished on every side, the violence of the shock having even reached the extreme end of the refreshment room, which is at the side of the booking hall furthest from the cloak room. Towards the street the wall is naturally more substantial, and it has not entirely given way, but the window and door frames are practically destroyed. Several

breaches have been made in the masonry, and where the wall remains standing it has bulged outwards to an alarming extent. Upwards (and this is a point of some significance in determining the nature of the explosive used) the destruction has been small. There is not a scrap of unbroken glass in the roof, and immediately over the cloak-room the roof has completely fallen in, but this is due to the weakening of the walls upon which it rested, not its own inherent weakness. The glass shelter which covers the cab enclosure in front of the station is a complete wreck. Immediately it was found that a fire had broken out the brigade was communicated with and a detachment, under Superintendent Hamblin. arriving after a brief interval the flames were soon subdued. No one was injured

by the actual explosion although several persons had narrow escapes. OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

After Colonel Majendie, who had been joined during the morning by Major Ford, one of the assistant-inspectors of the department, had made his cursory examination of the surroundings and photographs had been secured of the ruins, he gave permission to have the scene of the explosion cleared. This was watched by large crowds of people, who gathered in the station-yard and on the platform, but were prevented impeding the work of the men employed by barriers, at which a force of police officers was stationed. Captain Shaw and Colonel Henderson were present, as were several members of both Houses of Parliament, including the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. The Duke of Cambridge also sent an equerry to make inquiries. The idea that the explosive used was dynamite, is strengthened by the fact that the police are aware that men who have played a prominent part in previous dynamite outrages, and who have given information which has saved them from conviction, are still in London. In the course of removing the luggage from the cloak room at the station, scraps of tin were found which leads to the supposition that the explosive was carried in a canister of that material. The earth in the immediate vicinity of the explosion, or at any rate where its greatest force was felt. has been removed for examination more carefully and systematically by Colonel Majendie, the Government Inspector, as showing the downward force of the explosive. It may be mentioned that upon the clearance being made, it was found that a joist 10 inches square, upon which the flooring was laid, was snapped completely in half near the wall, where its strength presumably would be the greatest.

It has not yet been decided by
the police what steps they will take in the way of issuing a reward. It has been arranged that Colonel Majendie shall make an examination of the débris removed from the scene of the explosion on Thursday, and afterwards hold an inquiry into the subject at Victoria Station, when any evidence which can throw light

upon the matter will be called. Two men who were injured are, considering the

THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT serious character of the injuries, doing fairly well. The official report returned to Captain Shaw by Superintendent Palmer is as follows:-The cloak-room, a building of one floor about 30ft. by 36ft., and contents nearly destroyed by fire and explosion, booking offly and restaurant adjoining and contents scriously damaged by explosion, and covered way by breakage. The names of the sufferers are W. Fulford, aged 27 years, and Karl Katton, aged 29 years, who were both seriously hurt and taken to St. George's Hospite'.

EXPLOSION IN COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27. An artist in fireworks named Cardwell, and living in Wandsworth, called by appointment to-day upon Captain Gye, at Covent Garden Theatre, to show him some chemical preparations which it was proposed to use as a stage light. Whilst a bottle of some compound was being exhibited the substance exploded with a loud report, shattering the bottle and breaking a window in the room. The man's hand was cut by the broken glass but no other injury was sustained.

moment or two afterwards flames were ACCIDENT TO A CUNARD STEAMER. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27. The National Steamship Company's steamer England, from New York to Liverpool, which arrived off Queenstown at

11.50 on Monday night, reports that on Friday last, at 5 p.m., she passed the Cunard steamer Servic, steering westward, 832 miles west of the Fastnet. There was apparently something wrong. The Servia having left Queenstown on the 17th inst., bound for New York, she ought, therefore, to have been some hundreds of miles further westward by 5 p.m. on Friday afternoon.

THE AYLESFORD CASE.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.) LUNDON, FEB. 27. The action brought against Lord Aylesford to recover £475, arrears due to the Countess under a deed of separation was tried in the Queen's Bench Division yesterday. The desence was that the Countess had forfeited the allowance by should not molest the Earl. Most turned upon the question whether the Countess having given Lirth to a child, of which the Duke of Marlborough was alleged to be the father, and whether the calling of that child Lord Guernsey constituted molestation. The Duke of Marlborough was examined in court, and the jury found in favour of the Countess as regards the arrears, but decided that there had been molestation, for which £100 damages were awarded to the Earl. The question whether the molestation is a bar to the claim under the deed is left for future argument.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 26. In the Queen's Bench Division, to-day before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury, an accident was brought by General Brereton for damages for injuries sustained when travelling with his brother, the Rev. Cauon Brereton, who on the previous day had obtained a verdict with £4,000 damages. General Brereton had suffered very severe injuries, and the jury found a verdict with £6,500 damages.

LA SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE **BIENFAISANCE.**"

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27. The 42nd annual ball, in aid of this excellent charity, was held on Monday night at Willis's Rooms, and was honoured by the presence of the French Ambassador the Comte d'Aubigny, the Comte de Florian the Comte de Petiteville, Col. Desharmes Commandant Le Clerc, as well as all the Attachés of the French Embassy, and M. Blanchard de Farges, French Consul-General and his staff. The entertainment was a complete success, and dancing was carried on till an early hour to the spirited strains of Louis Beck's band. A large number of valuable presents were contributed to the tombola.

THE CARNIVAL AT NICE.

NICE, FEB. 26. This being the last day of the Carnival feies, the award of prizes took place. The grand prize of 5,000fr. was won by the Sorcerer's car; that of Bacchus became entitled to the second prize of 4,000fr.; the array of fishes took 3,000fr., and the terra-cotta figures 1,500fr. The occasion was again marked by splendid weather and an immense concourse of spectators. To-night there is a general illumination and a display of fireworks.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27. The Daily News' representative in Calcutta states yesterday that Mr. Westland, Comptroller-General, Mr. Conway and Mr. Gordon, representing the Indian Financial and Public Works Departments have been deputed to proceed to England to give evidence before the Select Committee on Railway extension in India. They will leave Bombay on March 28.

PERSIA AND AYOUB KHAN. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27. The Daily News' correspondent at Tehe ran sends a message to the following effect :- In consequence of orders from Teheran, Ayoub Khan, with the chief sirdars, is to be detained at Meshhed as a State prisoner. The Persian Government will continue its subsidy of 1,000 tomans monthly. The Shah has another son.

THE SOUDAN.

MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS

THE EGYPTIAN WAR ESTIMATES.

THE ADVANCE ON TOKAR.

FOREIGN OFFICERS KILLED.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.) LONDON, FEB. 26. Vice-Admiral Hewett has telegraphed to the Admiralty that the forces at his command are sufficient to repulse any attack of the insurgents upon Suakim. In conse-

CAIRO, FEB. 26. Orders have been issued to-day for the despatch of the Egyptian battalions, under the command of English officers, to Assouan, on Thursday. The British Go-vernment has not yet acceded to the proposition to send two more battalions of

ment of another regiment of infantry.

English infantry to Upper Egypt.

A Supplementary Army Estimete to meet additional expenditure in Egypt was issued to-day the amount being £371,050 but towards this the Egyptian Government contributes £132,000, and £30,000 will be derived from stores on repayment, leaving the net sum to be voted £209,050. A Naval Supplementary Estimate was

also issued this morning for £147,200 to

meet additional expenditure arising out of operations in Egypt.

The Dailj News' correspondent, telegraphing yesterday from Trinkitat viâ Suakim, reports that spies who arrived yes erday, say they could not approach Tokar owing to the presence of the rebels in the vicinity. The statement is not sufficiently definite on the point, whether the rebels are becieging or are in possession of the town. General Graham disbelieves the story that the garrison of Tokar has gone over to the rebels, but Baker Pacha fully accepts it. Surrender or no surrender, General Graham is actively pushing on his preparations, and yes erday Fort Baker was occupied by the

75th and 89th Regiments, who marched with a squadron of the 19th Hussars, a troop of mounted infantry, and two mountain guns. The cavalry scout a short distance beyond the Fort saw from 1,000 to 2,000 of the enemy. The latter fired some shots, but there was no reply a casualties. Portions of the fort are found to be considerably damaged by the rebels, although the outer redoubt is untouched. The general advance may not begin as soon as was expected, it being uncertain what effect the news of the surrender of Tokar may have the policy of the Government. Dr. MacDowell, Chief Medical Officer. complains that his transport is insufficient. and says he will have great difficulty to meet requirements if the casualties of the coming fight amount, say to even 300. The mutiny of the black troops at Suakim against the order to serve as hospital carriers, and their threat to join the Mahdi rather than comply, precludes the hope of aid from native sources. The Chiltern has arrived with a company of blue-jackets

weapons, and also the same number of the Gardiner guns, will be taken with the army, which, if the 65th come in good time from Aden, will amount to upwards of 4,500 men. The Cairo correspondent of the same journal, yesterday, advises that disturbances have occurred between two Bedouin tribes about camels at Ghughah, in Upper Egypt. The recently-appointed Sultan of Darfour writes a curious letter to the Khedive saying that he stays at Korosko

and two Gallings. Two more of the same

until the remainder of his family is sent. Already he has with him 42 women including his wives and retinue, and he wishes to know about a sum of £1,000 promised, but not received. He will not leave, he says, until things are satisfactorily arranged. Great dissatisfaction prevails among the black troops at Suakim.

The Alexandria correspondent to the same paper, yesterday, says -The hired transport Poonah arrived at daylight with 107 marines and four officers, 735 men and 17 officers of the South Staffordshire Regiment, 119 men and three officers of the Royal Artillery. The Gilsland transport has also arrived at Alexandria with 400 men and 16 officers of the marines. The Staffordshire Regiment proceeds to Cairo, the marines will garrison Alexandria, and the blue-jackets embark tomorrow. Their conduct ashore has been most exemplary.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard last night states :—Colonel Orowetz. an Austrian officer with Baker Pacha's Army, writing to his wife from Suakim. on Feb. 5, states that amongst the slain officers there were fifteen Austrians or Hungarians, four Germans and four Swiss.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.) LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphs yesterday that the statement that M. Nelidoff will resign his post at Constantinople and be replaced by M. Zinovieff, the Director of Asiatic Department in Foreign Office, is quite unfounded. M. Nelidoff will remain at Constantinople, and Baron Uxykull will not leave Rome. As to the London Embassy, nothing is as yet decided.

ILLNESS OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO RUSSIA. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27. Advices from St. Petersburg, yesterday, state that the case of the Hon. Mr. Hunt, American Minister at that Court, who has been seriously ill during the last week or two, is considered quite hopeless. His Excellency has been unconscious since

(BY SPECIAL WIRE FROM LONDON.) AMERICAN CABLEGRAMS.

THE PRESENT OF THE "ALERT." WASHINGTON, FEB. 26.

The Senate to-day adopted a resolution, proposed by Mr. Hale, declaring the offer of the Ale. t by the British Government to be most opportune and generous, and deeply appreciated by the House, and further directing President Arthur to for-ward to the British Government a copy of the resolution.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL FOR AMERICA.

NEW YORK, FEB. 26. A steamer has reached Boston from Melbourne with the first cargo of Australian wool ever brought by steamer direct to the United States. quence he has refused the offered reinforce-

THE FLOODS IN AMERICA. ("TIMES" DESPATCH.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 26. It has been telegraphed from Shreveport, Louisiana, that the Red River is in flood, the water being higher than at any period since 1849. Almost the entire country is submerged, and great damage has been occasioned. Steamers are bringing off the inhabitants and the live stock from the inundated plantations.

MR. IRVING IN AMERICA.

(" TIMES " MESSAGE.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 26. Mr. Henry Irving, after fulfilling successfully a Canadian engagement, reappeared in Boston last night, before a crowded house.

DISQUIET IN MANITOBA. (" TIMES " ADVICE.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 26. Reports of a certain degree of restlessness reach us from Manitoba indicating the existence of a movement for the seces sion of that province from the Dominion of Canada. The Irish in New York assert that their agents have been stirring up the Province, the intention being to induce the people of Manitoba to declare its independence and to apply for its admission to the United States. There is much discussion on the subject proceeding among

MISCELLANEOUS MESSAGES

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.) LONDON, FEB. 27.

During a dense fog at Liverpool yesterday, a collision occurred on the Mersey between the steamer City of Quebec and the sailing ship South American. The latter was seriously damaged, and both

vessels had to go into dock. Whilst a steel shaft, weighing 24 tons. one of the largest castings ever made in Scotland, was being cast in the Parkhead Forge, Glasgow, last evening, the molten metal exploded, and eight persons were injured. A foreman boiler maker, named

John Downe, is not expected to recover. Twenty-five days ago four ponies, belonging to the Ronyards Coal Company, were accidentally imprisoned without food in a coal pit near Airdrie. Yesterday morning they were all found alive, and a veterinary surgeon who examined them pronounced them little the worse for their

long fast. At Dolcoath Mine, Cornwall, early yesterday morning, seven men were very seriously injured by the breaking of a shaft ladder. They were coming off the night shift and were on the ladder that reaches the man engine in order to ascend to the surface when it broke, all the men being precipitated some fathoms down the

Sergeant Bishop, of the Surrey County Constabulary, who was murderously assaulted and robbed by three notorious poachers, has died at his home at Gaterham from the effects of the injuries received in the highway at Godstone. He was terribly knocked about and evidently left for dead. Two men, named Gumbrell and Fairman, are in custody and will now be charged with the murder.

A collision of a destructive character occurred on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway near Sheffield. Yesterday moruing a goods train came up from Manchester and ran into another. A guard's van was smashed to atoms, as were also several waggons, and the guard, named Shivers, was severely injured. He was taken to the Infirmary.

The Queen received yesterday from the Grand Duke of Hesse the news of the betrothal of his second daughter Prince's Elizabeth, to the Grand Duke Serge, he brother of the Emperor of Russia.

The Japanese Envoy and suite left Charing Cross by the 10 o'clock supplemental train, yesterday morning, for Paris.

The Court of Appeal yesterday arranged that the appeal in the case of "Belt v. Lawes" should be heard on Monday next. During the sitting of the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, the sword at the back of the dais, where the Lord Mayor sits, fell down on Alderman De Keyser,

who happily was but slightly hurt. The Duke of Cambridge held a levee at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, yesterday afternoon, when there was a very full attendance of officers.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Edward of Prussia, visited the Lyceum Theatre last evening. The Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador, intends to make a prolonged stay in

Folkestone, having taken a house in Clif-

ton-gardens for twelve months.

The following telegrams appeared in our Second Edition yesterday:-AMERICAN LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26. The Senate has adopted a bill authorising the issue of notes by the National Banks in return for a deposit of Government bonds. These notes will bear interest. The issue price must not exceed the value at par of the bonds deposited.

THE REBELLION AT SUAKIM. SUAKIM, FEB. 26.

The situation here is becoming very

critical. The Turkish officers of the negro troops who have mutinied ask to be relieved of their commands. These troops, to the number of 1,000, are spread about the camp, but have not been disarmed.

This morning an order was issued prohibiting the conveyance of water to Suakim. The supply will henceforth be drawn from the ships. Bands of insurgents are seen daily pass-

ing in the direction of Tokar. CAIRO, FEB. 26. Mr. Egerton, Secretary to the British Legation, has arrived here to assist Major

No despatch has yet been received from General Graham to-day.

LONDON, FEB. 26. The Times learns that the Essex Regiment, which was to have proceeded to Malta to replace a regiment ordered to Egypt, has also received instructions to hasten to the front. The same journal learns from Khartoum that Ibrahim Haidar, formerly Commander-in-Chief, has left for Cairo. All the Egyptian troops have been sent to Omduran. Khartoum is quiet. The market is well attended every day by Arabs bringing provisions to the city from the surrounding districts. The cost of articles has fallen 50 per cent.

FATAL ANARCHISTS' FEUD.

ARMENTIERES, FEB. 26. Ten Anarchists who had taken offence at some remarks made by a publican named Wable in the Rue Notre Dame, in this city, entered his establishment yesterday and smashed the windows and furniture. They wore masks, and on meeting with resistance from some of the publican's friends freely used their knives. One man, Louis Quesque, was killed on the spot, and another was fatally stabbed in the breast. Six others were more or less seriously injured. Amongst those arrested are Vincent Nocq, formerly manager of the Forcat, of Armentières, and Brogg, a former police officer.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, FEB. 26. The Grand Duke Michael, at the head of the Russian deputation appointed to congratulate the Emperor of Germany on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of his reception into the Order of St. George, eight, and was received by the Crown Prince, who escorted him to the Russian Embassy, Unter den Linden.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Mémorial des Pyrénées reports an en-counter with a wild boar, which for some time past had been committing extensive ravages amongst the crops, in the neighbourhood of Lanne. Numerous sportsmen had unsuccessfully followed the trail of the animal until, last week, when it was descried in an open field. A young farmer of the vicinity, M. Denis Bourdet, at once set forth in pursuit and fired upon the destructive beast which immediately turned upon its assailant and a hazardous contest, lasting over 20 minutes, followed. Seizing the infuriated boar first by one limb and then the other, and maintaining it to the earth, M. Bourdet hailed for assistance and a neighbour with an axe opportunely arrived at the spot just as the strength of the human antagonist began to fail. A lucky blow on the skull despatched the boar and M. Bourdet came out of the singular affray with one of his thighs severely lacerated by the tusks of the animal, although he was subsequertly able to regain his home. Hopes speedy recovery of M. Boudet are

entertained. The drink statistics of Belgium show that the population of the kingdom, amounting now to about 5,500,000, consumes annually alcoholic liquors to the value of 480,000,000fr., which is 66 per cent. more than 30 years ago. Compared with 40 years ago, the number of the insane bas increased by 104 per cent., of suicides by 80 per cent., and of condemned criminals by 135 per cent. In 1850 the number of places where alcoholic liquors were retailed was 53,000; is is now 130,000. Although the Belgians are reputed to carry their liquor well, it is generally felt that measures to oppose the evil effects of drink are urgently required.

A COURAGEOUS POLICEMAN. — An exciting scene was witnessed in the Westminster Bridge-road on Friday. It appears that about noon a mad dog was seen to attack several persons. The animal was chased by a number of policemen and passers-by; and it is said that during the chase the animal bit several persons who attempted to kill it. Finally it jumped the area of 26, Westminster Bridge-road. The police were at a loss what to do; but one of their number, was assisted over the railings, and descended with drawn truncheon. No somer had the with drawn truncheon. No sooner had the man reached the bottom of the area than the dog—a large white terrier—sprang at him; but the constable struck it a blow on the head which rendered it insensible, and it was

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.—It is stated that about 100 members of Parliament, of all parties, including Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Rathbone, Lord Arthur Russell, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Gibson, Sir H. Holland, Sir J. Ramsden, Mr. Cowen, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. M. Henry, Mr. Thomasson, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Bradlaugh, etc., have joined a society which has been formed for the purpose of bringing together all those who, "while desiring that the majority of the electors abould have their due preponderance, are also anxious that the minority should be fairly represented." Sir John Lubbock, the president of the society, has just issued a circular on the subject to members of Parliament, and announcing that a meeting will be held.

Mysterious Occurrence.—A mail-cart and PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION .- It is stated

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.—A mail-care and horse were found shortly after five o'clock on Monday morning lying in the road about a mile from Sevenceke. The care was shattered and the horse was very much injured. Neither letters nor bags were found in the vehicle. It is conjectured that it belonged to the Tunbridge post office. The horse had evidently been running at a rapid pace for some time. Nothing has yet been heard of the driver.

the driver.

The Blender Pictures.—The Tisrequested by the Duke of Marlborou contradict the announcement of the newspapers regarding the tale of a port the Blenheim pictures to the Carman Coment. No negotiations have been care with the German Government in the mor has any proposition for such negotiation and the such segotiation for such negotiation for such negotiations.

TRUMBDAY, PERMUANT Galignani's Messenger.

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NOTICE.

The Proprietors of Galignani's Messenger have concluded arrangements with the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs for the possession of a SPECIAL WIRE, by means of which the London Office of this journal is placed in direct telegraphic communication with its editorial and publishing department in Paris. The London correspondents of Galignani's Messenger are thus enabled to forward a full and prompt supply of the news received from all parts of the World up to the hour of going to press. Special attention is likewise given to Financial and Sporting Intelligence. It is needless to add that the distinctive features which have won for GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER an ever-increasing favour in the past will be fully maintained.

Complaints have reached us of vendors of Galignani's Messenger charging for the paper more than 20 centimes in Paris and 25 centimes in the provinces and abroad. Purchasers who have been victims of this overcharge would render ourselves and the public a service by informing us by a postcard addressed to our offices in Paris or Nice. The price of the paper is marked on it, and should in no case be exceeded.

LATEST TELEGRAMS IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.) LONDON, FEB. 27.

THE NEW SPEAKER. To-day Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel was presented at the Bar by the Commons as their Speaker-Elect for her Majesty's approbation which was signified by Royal Commission, the Lords Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, Lord Carling-ford, Earl Sydney, the Earl of Kenmare,

and Lord Monson. The LORD CHANCELLOR said their Lordships had it in command from her Majesty to declare her entire confidence in the new Speaker's talents, diligence and efficiency, to fulfil the important duties of

his office. The SPEAKER, in submitting himself to her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure entreated, according to the customary form, that if in the discharge of his duties and in maintaining the rights and privitently fall into error the blame might be imputed to him and not to her Majesty's faithful Commons.

The SPEAKER, attended by the Sergeantat-Arms, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote and a large body of members, then returned to the Lower House where, on assuming the chair, he announced that her Majesty's approbation of him as Speaker had been signified in the other House, and then once more tendered his respectful acknowledgments to the House of Commons for the great honour which they had conferred upon him, and repeated from that place that whatever energies he might possess were at the entire disposal of the House, and that he would consult to the best of his power its rights and inte-

THE EXPLOSION AT VICTORIA STATION.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir W. HARCOURT stated in reply to Mr. J. G. Talbot, that Colonel Majendie, the Inspector of Explosives, had reported that there was no doubt that the cause of the recent explosion at Victoria Station was some species of nitro-glycerine compound. THE BOARD OF WORKS (FURTHER POWERS) BILL.

Sir J. M. MCGAREL HOGG, moved the second reading of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Further Powers) Bill, the object of which was to empower the Board to take action in defence of the interests of the consumers, in regard to the supply of gas and water.

The second reading was then agreed to without a division.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (PIGEON SHOOTING) BILL.

Mr. Anderson moved the second reading of the Cruelty to Animals Bill, the object of which was to render illegal pigeon shooting from traps. The measure had been passed by the House last Session, but was thrown out by the House of Lords.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY opposed the second reading in the interests of the working man, and Mr. TOTTENHAM condemned the bill as an unwarrantable interference with legitimate sport and individual interests.

Sir W. HARCOURT and SIR F. MILBANK supported the bill, which was talked out. SIR HENRY BRAND.

Mr. GLADSTONE imitated that in answer to the address recommending the late Speaker, Sir Henry Brand, to her Majesty for some signal mark of her favour, he had the Queen's commands to inform the House that she desired to act in compliance with the wishes of her faithful Commons, and, therefore, recommended the adoption of such measures as might be necessary for the accomplishment of that purpose.

It was resolved that the Royal Message should be taken into consideration at the next sitting.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to six o'clock.

SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY To-day being Ash Wednesday and the House of Lords sitting, their Lordships being represented by the Mace, the Earl of Redesdale, Chairman of Committees. and Lord Monson, her Majesty's Commissioners, went this morning according to ancient custom to attend the Commination Service at Westminster Abbey. Their Lordships entering the sacred edifice by the South door, Poet's Corner, were met by the Cathedral clergy and conducted to stalls in the Sacrarium. A sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lichfield, as the junior bishop. The last time the House of Lords officially attended service at Westminster Abbey on Ash Wednesday was three years ago, when their Lord-ships met to facilitate the passage of the Arms Act for Ireland.

BRITISH COMMISSIONER IN BECHUANALAND. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.
The Rev. John Mackenzie, who came over to this country to represent the Chief Mankaroane in the Transvaal Frontier deliberations, has been appointed by Lord Derby, British Commissioner to reside in Bechuanals ad. A native police force will be formed to protect Bechuanaland from the encroachments of the tribes on its

CHARGE AGAINST A SCOTCH CLERGYMAN. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.
The Rev. George Lewis Campbell, Minister of the Argyll Free Church, Glasgow, was yesterday convicted of improper behaviour in York-street on the night of the 15 inst. and was fined two guineas or twenty-one days' imprisonment. He had declined the aid of counsel.

WRECK OF A SPANISH STEAMER. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. The Spanish steamer Geofreda, which left Liverpool the night before, went ashore on the Burbo Bank, off the Mersey, broken in two. The crew were still on board, but a tug had proceeded to their assistance. The Geofreda, 1,747 tons register, were bound to Spanish ports with a cargo. The atmosphere all yesterday morning had been very foggy.

> A HURRICANE AT SEA. (BY SPECIAL WIRE)

LONDON, FEB. 27. American advices received at Queenstown to-day state that the American ship F. B. Brown, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th inst., having encountered a terrific hurricane. The mate and seven men, being the whole of the watch on deck, were washed overboard, but the mate and five men succeeded in getting on board again. The vessel was considerably damaged.

> THE QUEEN'S JOURNAL. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. Baron Tauchnitz is, with her Majesty's sanction, about to publish both the volumes of the "Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands" in his English A German translation of the Queen's new volume will also be published by Hallberger, of Stuttgart.

> THE GREELEY EXPEDITION. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. The Dundee whaler Thetis, which has been partly fitted out for the Greeley Expedition, left Dundee Harbour yesterday, and anchored in the Tay. preparatory to sailing this day for New York. The Thelis will be navigated across the Atlantic by Commander Reamey of the United States Navy, and he has engaged a crew of 31 Dundee men to assist in working the ship to America. After reaching New York the Thetis will be immediately equipped for the expedi-

THE DRUIDICAL CREMATION CASE. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. At Pontypridd Police-court, to-day, Gwenllian Llewellyn, housekeeper to Dr. Price, known as the Llantrisant Cremationist, was fined 40 shillings and costs for not registering the birth of the child which Dr. Price attempted to cremate. She had been served with notices to attend at the Registrar's Office, but had refused, and the present proceedings were instituted by order of the Registrar-General.

> ASH WEDNESDAY. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. The usual Ash Wednesday services were held in all the churches of the Metropolis yesterday morning. The sermon at Westminster Abbey was preached by the Bishop of Lichfield and that at the Chapel Royal, St. James', by the Bishop of London.

SUICIDE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO SPAIN.

MADRID, FEB. 27. The Hon. James Partridge, United States Minister to Spain, committed suicide at Alicante on Sunday last: The cause of the rash act is attributed to severe illness. The deceased was the guest of the Marquis de Loring at the time.

A LIVERPOOL STEAMER ABANDONED AT SEA. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. The steamer Cubano, from New Orleans to Liverpool, with passengers and 5,800 of cotton, was abandoned on the 15th inst. at sea, full of water and with her engines broken down five days previously. The passengers and crew were taken off and landed at Lisbon, whence the news of the loss of the ship was despatched to Liverpool yesterday. The Cubano was a vessel of 2.753 tons burthen.

> THE WEATHER. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27. The weather forecast issued from the Meteorological Office for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-morrow, says that in the South of England, including London and the Channel we may expect southeasterly and easterly winds, light or moderate, cloudy weather and probably some rain.

The weather in London to-day has been fine. At midnight the barometer was 30, rising; and the thermometer, 41. Wind E. Weather clear.

DOVER. - Wind, E.S.E. Sea rather CHANNEL.—Clear, fine, dry, and cold.

THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGE AT VICTORIA STATION. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. A meeting of Directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway was held yesterday morning to decide what steps should be taken in regard to the explosion at Victoria Station. The work of repairing the damage done by the explosion has now commenced, and the station has already assumed somewhat of its normal aspect. The main line booking offices have been thrown open to the public and the barriers excluding persons from entering the western portion of the station have been removed. The subway between the District Railway and the Victoria Station has also been opened. A strong force of police remained on duty throughout Tuesday night, but nearly all of them were called off the next morning. although their number was strengthened again yesterday evening. Meanwhile the Scotland-yard authorities are using every endeavour to follow up such unsatisfactory clues as have been obtained, and they are hopeful of the result. The closer the examination of the wreck and debris, the more it becomes evident that the explosion was the result of design and not accident. The fact that dynamite was the agent used is not accepted with-out question, the part of the affair most difficulty of elucidation being the manner in which the dynamite deposited in the cloak-room. If the theory were accepted that the rent Gladstone bag had been used for enveloping the explosive, the testimony of the porter Thomas ought to be of value in fixing the time at which the package was left, and the identity of the person who left it, but the discovery of a second bag in a very similar condition raises a doubt as to whether the dynamite was conveyed in the manner suggested.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 27. Mr. Hunt died this morning.

(Although our previous despatches, an-nouncing the dangerous illness of the United States Minister to Russia, had prepared us for a fatal termination, yet the announcement of his death will fall as a deep grief upon many hearts. Mr. Hunt was greatly beloved by those who knew him. Of imposing presence, courtly manners, a brilliant conversationalist, affable and courteous, he a general favourite in social life and gathered around him a large circle of devoted and admiring friends. In public life he won by his ability and integrity an honourable reputation. As a member of the bar of Louisiana he stood amongst the foremost men of his profession. As an orator, one of the most popular. During the Civil War, although a bouthern man by birth and interest, he was devoted and unflinching in his support of the Union, and exercised a great influence in his State in all the measures of reconstruction. Mr. Hunt was appointed by President Hayes, one of the Justices of the United States District Court, the duties of which he discharged with great ability and credit, winning a national reputation as a learned and able jurist. He was appointed by President Garfield Secretary of the Navy, and for the few months he occupied this position gave the highest evidences of administrative ability. He resigned his position in the Cabinet after the death of Gen. Garfield, but a few months United States Minister to Russia, the duties of which post he fulfilled most satisfactorily. Mr. Hunt belonged to a distinguished Southern family, which numbered several illustrious members. One brother was the celebrated Randall Hunt, one of the foremost lawyers of the day, and who as an orator was the peer of such men as John R. Grymes, S. S. Prentiss, and Judah P. Benjamin. By the death of Mr. Hunt, the United States have lost a most able and devoted officer, who has left behind him an honourable record of faithful

BOARD OF TRADE AWARDS. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. The Board of Trade have awarded a binocular glass to M. Henri Mulard, master of the French fishing boat Hirondelle of Calais, in recognition of his services in rescuing a portion of the crew of the ship Lathom, of Liverpool, which was wrecked on the Long Sands on the 31st of January last. The Board have also awarded a small gratuity in money to the crew of the Hirondelle.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT,

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.) LONDON, FEB. 28. Mr. Barnum's sacred white elephant is to leave England on the 13th prox., being shipped direct from Liverpool to its future home in New York City. It will not, as was as first arranged, be taken to the Continent, nor is it likely that it will be exhibited anywhere in the provinces before it goes to America. Mr. Davis, Barnum's representative here, will have charge of the elephant on its journey, and will also have under his care the native attendant and the two Burmese priests. During the animal's stay in England more than 90,000 visitors have passed the turnstiles at Regent's-park, mainly with the view of seeing Toung Taloung.

RELIGIOUS RANCOUR IN IRELAND. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Achonry,

in his pastoral letter, issued yesterday, accuses Protestant clergymen of rousing sectarian rancour in Ireland, and refers to the Church of Ireland as an establishment which was cut down as a foul upas tree, but which continues to assume airs of superiority and supremacy even in the days of its decline. The designation of the disestablishment body as a Church of Ireland, he says, is an outrageous insult tamely tolerated by the Roman Catholics whose forbearance is met by ungenerous aggression in aggravated forms. The Orange Confederation is becoming more aggressive, and doubtless if the strength of the Catholic body is run down by extensive emigration, which he condemns, the consequences may be very unpleasant for Catholics. THE SOUDAN.

THE PREPARATIONS
FOR THE MARCH ON TOKAR.

THE PORTE DESIRING AN ARRANGEMENT.

HOSTILITIES IMMINENT. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. The Daily News' correspondent at Trinkitat, telegraphing yesterday, states that General Graham himself, now has no doubt that Tokar surrendered, for one reason among others, that Maccawi Effendi and other officials at Tokar have not communicated with us, though able formerly to send letters at any time. Spies merely report the enemy in large force on this side of the El Teb, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact numbers. Officers and men are fully aware that the rebels are no despicable Toe. It is a pity there is no prospect of the arrival of the Horse Artillery before the march out, at which we shall have six machine guns. There are also four Krupps, but it is undecided whether to take them.
Owing to the delay in provisioning Fort Baker, and the landing of the camels and transport, the march on Teb will not begin before Friday at the earliest. A portion of the troops will go to-morrow to Fort Baker, to which the mounted infantry were despatched this morning. It is uncertain whether we shall advance to Tokar, if we beat the rebels at the Wells, but why we should go to the Wells remains, after the surrender of Tokar, as unintelligible as ever. In consequence of the refusal of the Soudanis at Suakim to come here and serve as hospital bearers, two hundred Egyptian labourers here will be impressed for duty. It is decided that the 65th Regiment from Aden will join force instead of proceeding to Suakim, but the ship which sailed yesterday to inter-cept the vessel has not returned. Osman Digna is supposed to be near the Wells. General Buller, commanding the infantry, arrived to-day. With the exception of two cases of small-pox the health of the troops is excellent.

The Suakim correspondent of the Daily News reports, yesterday :- There was a fight this afternoon between the rebels and the friendly tribes on the Berber road, nine miles off. Some of the latter cut their way through. Two thousand armed men, gathered out of tribes uumbering 10,000, wish to come in to-morrow. The rebels are massing to the south, and the friendly tribes want to fight if they can be supported.

From Cairo yesterday the Daily News is also advised that General Graham was to cross the marshes on the morrow. The Mudir of Menia has arrested a supposed spy who states after pressure that a large portion of the Mahdi's men are advancing from Upper Egypt, more in hopes of plunder than from political reasons.

Another correspondent, telegraphing resterday from Varna, states:-The desire of the Porte to come to an arrangement with England with respect to the Egypt tian question is growing more and more decided. Musurus Pacha has instructions to do all he can to promote this object subject to the reservation of the Suzerain rights of the Sultan. The Palace is particularly anxious that the despatch of more British troops to the Red Sea coast should be avoided, for it fears that their presence might injure Turkish prestige in Hedjaz and Yeman. The Arabian factor in the question is never lost sight of at Constan-

The Standard's Trinkitat correspondent telegraphs, yesterday, that the Naval Brigade are all on shore, and paraded yesterday morning. The stores are landed, and that morning the whole force was to move forward. It is expected that a battle would take place on the following day at Teb. The enemy can be seen moving about, but they do not attempt to harass our men. They are reported to be confident of victory.

STRANDING OF THE TROOPSHIP "EUPHRATES." (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. Yesterday the Court-martial at Ports-mouth, for the trial of Captain Cardale for the stranding of the troopship Euphrates at Tarifa on the 19th of December, terminated. The Court found that Captain Cardale had omitted to take sufficient precautions in approaching the Straits of Gibraltar, and sentenced him to be dis-missed his ship.

SUICIDE AT CHARING CROSS. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

· LONDON, FEB. 28. Yesterday morning about ten o'clock well dressed young man about 25 years of age, was observed to suddenly mount the iron railings on Hungerford Bridge, Charing Cross, and deliberately jump into the river. Rising to the surface he could be seen through the slight fog then on the water, struggling and drifting down stream. Passengers on the bridge gaveithe alarm and two boats put off at once, one from Charing Cross Pier and the other from the opposite side, but he sank before they reached him.

MURDER OF A FISHER BOY. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27. The adjourned inquest was held at Hull. to-day, as to the death of the fisher boy Cook, of the smack Sterling, of Hull, who was brought home from sea dead: The evidence showed that the deceased had been cruelly illtreated by the skipper and third hand, who are in custody, having been beaten and kicked and lashed to a mast while buckets of water were thrown over him. He had also been kept without proper food, and the medical evidence was to the effect that death had resulted from the violence and ill-treatment. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against both prisoners.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE FROM LONDON.) AMERICAN CABLEGRAMS.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FROM AMERICA.

NEW YORK, FEB. 27. The City of Chicago which started on Monday with \$500,000 in gold, was detained in the Lower Bay, her steam pipe having burst. She proceeded yesterday morning. The Cephalonia sailed to-day with \$200,000 in gold, and a similar amount in silver, and the Amérique took \$17,000 in silver. The former vessel; soon after starting, ran into a tug which sank, two of the crew being drowned.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY. ("STANDARD" DESPATCH.)

NEW YORK, FEB. 27. Since Thursday \$3,350,000 in gold have been withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury. but only a portion has been exported.
Opinions differ regarding the object of such withdrawals. Possibly the banks have been hoarding gold in anticipation of a demand resulting from the crisis, certain to be caused if the Sub-Treasury pays the Clearing House balance in silver, but that contagency, although certain if the situation remains unchanged, seems now to be remote. It is suggested that the question is now agitated in order to secure the repeal of the law compelling the coinage of silver, and it is possible that some brokers are seeking to excite a speculation in gold. There have been some bids of from % to % premium to call gold at 101 for ninety days. Whatever the explanation, the subject is causing much atten-

tion though, otherwise, very little anxiety.

Much discussion is proceeding in New
York upon the subject of the proposal that the Federal Treasury shall settle balances with the Banks by paying in silver instead of gold. The Secretary of the Treasury is considering this policy, but he has not yet ordered it to be adopted.

Large withdrawals of gold for hoarding, are reported by the bankers in addition to withdrawals for export.

The New York Sub-Treasury has lost \$3,200,000 in gold this week. Speculative brokers are offering small premiums for future gold calls anticipating that a scarcity may put gold at a premium.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND. ("TIMES" MESSAGE.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 27.
The Resolution thanking the British Government for its gift of the Arctic steamship Alert, which the Senate unanimously passed, was afterwards presented to the House. Mr. Cox, New York Democrat, asked for the unanimous consent of the Members to its immediate passage. The Fenian, Mr. Robinson, however, objected; thus causing the consideration of the Resolution to be postponed.

THE PILLAR-BOX ROBBERIES. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. At the Central Criminal Court yesterday the two prisoners, Henderson and Swallow who were convicted on Tuesday of stealing letters from pillar-boxes were brought up for judgment, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude each.

FORGERY BY A BARRISTER'S CLERK. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. At the Central Criminal Court, vesterday, Charles William Wilding, 30, a barrister's clerk, pleaded guilty to a charge of forging endorsements to several cheques, the property of his master, Mr. William Cecil Smyly, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

> RUSSIA AND MERV. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard learns that no representations have as yet been made to the Russian Government by England with regard to the annexation of Merv. In any case there is only one direction in which it is possible to look for any satisfactory result. It is too late to prevent what has occurred now, and childish to grumble about it, but it is just the moment to take up the Perso-Afghan frontier question and settle it

DYNAMITE ACCIDENT AT A SLATE QUARRY. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

once for all.

LONDON, FEB. 28. Four men were killed and 16 others severely injured at the South Dorothea Slate Quarries, near Carnarvon, yesterday. The men were at tea in a hut in the lower part of the quarry, where blasting operations with dynamite were being carried on, when a stone weighing about a ton was hurled amongst them.

THE ATTACK ON A POLICEMAN AT CROYDON. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. Sergeant Bishop, of the Surrey County Constabulary, who was murderously assaulted and robbed near Croydon on the night of the 19 inst. has not died from the effects of his injuries as reported. He is still lying at his house at Caterham, and although he is seriously ill no immediate danger is apprehended, The third man who took part in the assault has not yet been arrested.

THE MURDER IN A LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28. LONDON, FEB. 28.

The coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict of wilful murder against Adam Rutherford, the man who, after being released from gaol on Saturday last, effected an entrance into Mill-road Hospital, Liverpool, and seizing a nurse named Groome, cut her throat, and then attempted to cut his own. He has recovered from his wounds. FRANCE AND TONQUIN. (BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

FOUNDED 1814.

LONDON, FEB. 28. The Times' correspondent at Haiphong telegraphs: -I have made a flying journey to Sontay, Hanoi, and Haidzuong, examined the distribution of the forces, and had interviews with Generals Millot, Brière, and Négrier. From Hanoi a column of 6,000 men, under Generals Millot, and Brière will march on the 8th prox.; General Négrier starting earlier from Haidzuong with 6,000 men will close the Langson-road. The Songkoi river is blocked close to the Canal des Rapides. It will be necessary to disembark the troops and take the fortified posts which are held along the bank the Hanoi road. There is also a series of such posts, the first being some three miles distant, and there are 17 altogether.

THE PYRENEES TUNNEL.

MADRID, FEB. 27.
The French and Spanish engineers in company at Pau have not yet been able to agree upon the selection of a line for a tunnel under the Pyrenees. They are awaiting fresh instructions from their respective Governments, and will probably again assemble in Paris on the 1st May, to reconsider the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS MESSAGES

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FRB. 28. Sir Bartle Frere appears to be making

steady progress towards recovery.

The Transvaal Deputation had an interview with the Earl of Derby yesterday, and the new Convention Treaty was signed. In the afternoon they left for Holland.

The guard surrounding Chatham Con-vict prison was doubled last night in consequence of information having been received of an expected Fenian attack upon the prison with the object of attemping the release of the Irish Invincibles, who recently arrived there.

At the English Cart Horse Show held at the Agricultural Hall, to-day, the Champion Plate for the best animal in the Show was awarded by the judges to Enterprise of Cannock, the pro-perty of the Cannock Agricultural Company. The Show was visited during the day by a large number of persons

Mr. Wilson Barrett presided last evening at the annual dinner of the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund, and made a strong appeal in support of the institution. Subscriptions to the amount of £461 were announced.

The election contest at Brighton is being waged with great fierceness. Mr. Marriott's meeting last night was again interrupted by opponents. Mr. Romer addressed two meetings last night, and vindicated the Egyptian policy of the Government.

A telegram from New York states that Mr. Henry Irving gives an emphatic contradiction to a report telegraphed from London that he intended entering political life and coming forward as a candidate for election to the House of Commons.

The following telegrams appeared in our Second Edition yesterday:-

THE CARNIVAL AT NICE. NICE, FEB. 27.

The Fête de Nuit last night was magnificent. At the Casino Municipal there was quite an assemblage of persons who had returned from the various masked and costumed balls, and the proceedings were more animated than on any similar occasion for many years past. The gardens were illuminated by electricity and by means of Bengal lights, which have not yet been eclipsed in public favour, and which harmonise very well with the

rays of the electric light. The Spanish Mandolinists enlivened the festivities with their spirited performances, crowds of dancers following them as they moved up and down the avenues. Dancing was kept up until five in the morning. Some of the costumes were remarkably rich and elegant, and the Committee of the Fêtes distributed twelve bannerets to as many ladies, who were deemed to have carried off the palm over their many

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO ROME. ROME, FEB. 27.

The Prince and Princess Leopold of Bavaria leave Munich to-morrow on their way to Rome. They will not stay at the Quirinal, as they are travelling in the strictest incognito.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, FEB. 27. The Cairo correspondent of the Standard learns that M. Charles de Lesseps is expected there in April to make arrangements for a further concession in regard to the Canal.

THE SALT MEAT QUESTION.
WASHINGTON, FRB. 27.
The Committee charged to report upon the preparation of the salt mest sent to Europe has presented a report to President Arthur. It states that they have found nothing in the processes reserted to calculated to render meat unwholesome. The quality of American bacon is declared to be equal if not superior to that of French or German bacon. The Committee denies the existence of any general malady, and states that cases of trichines are exceptional and unimportant. The report then declares that the prohibition of imports of American bacon to other countries can not be justified, and adds that if necessary a microscopical examination of the article may take place at the moment of packing for export.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 27. sentatives has received a private from the leading Liberal members Reichstag, expressing their high ciation of the manifestation of synmade by the American Legislature